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THE LAW SOCIETY

THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOLUME LXXIII

APRIL, 1922—JUNE, 1922

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

VOLUME LXXIII

(FOR THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 24, 1922)

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New Minds for Old In 12 Weeks!

THOUSANDS of people who only a short while ago were struggling along in low-salaried routine positions are to-day earning double and treble their former salaries and are enjoying all the luxuries that make life worth while.

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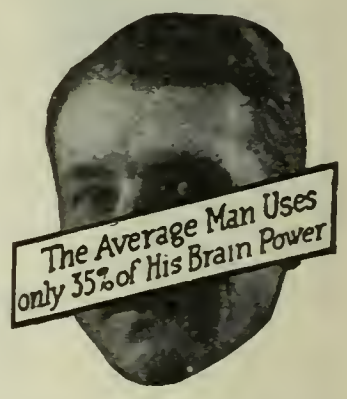

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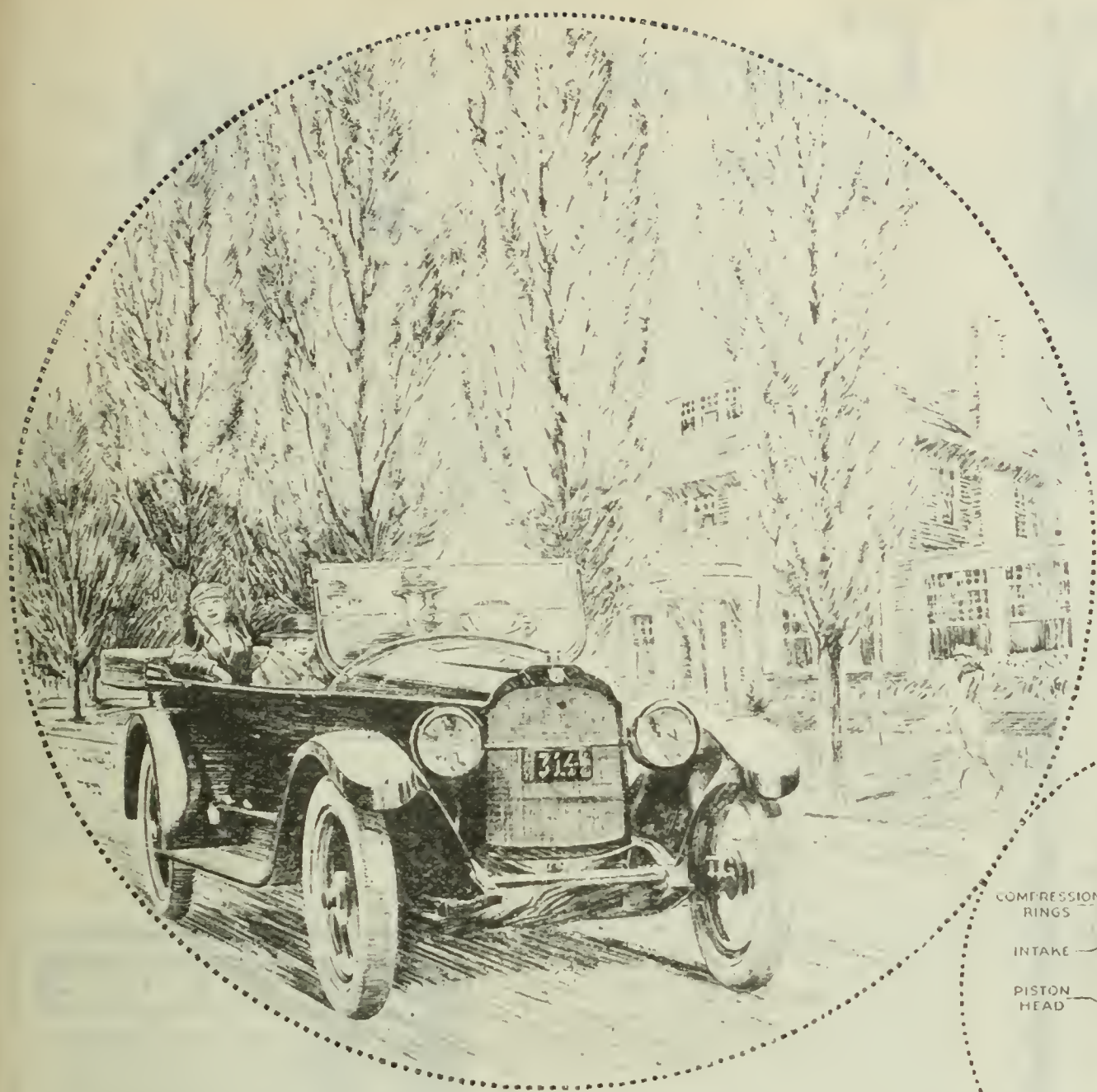

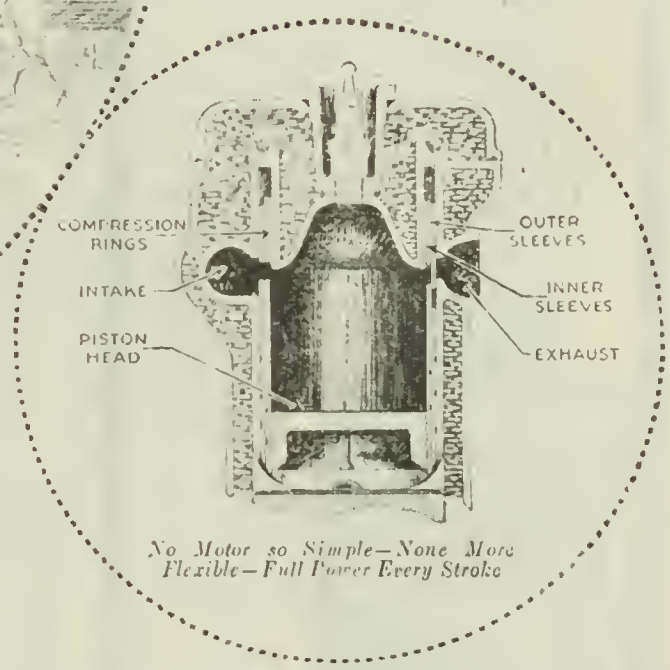

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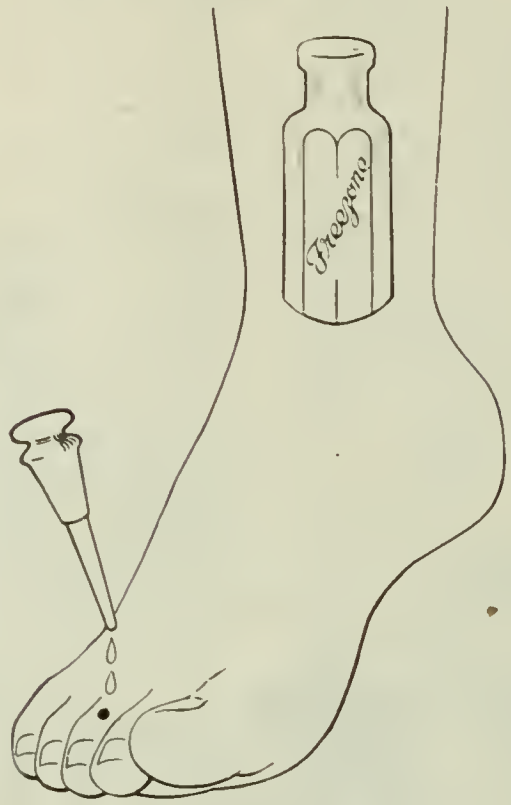

Drop a little "Freezone" on a touchy corn or callus for a few nights. Instantly it stops aching, then shortly you lift it right off. Doesn't hurt a bit.

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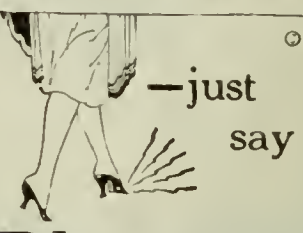
Corns?



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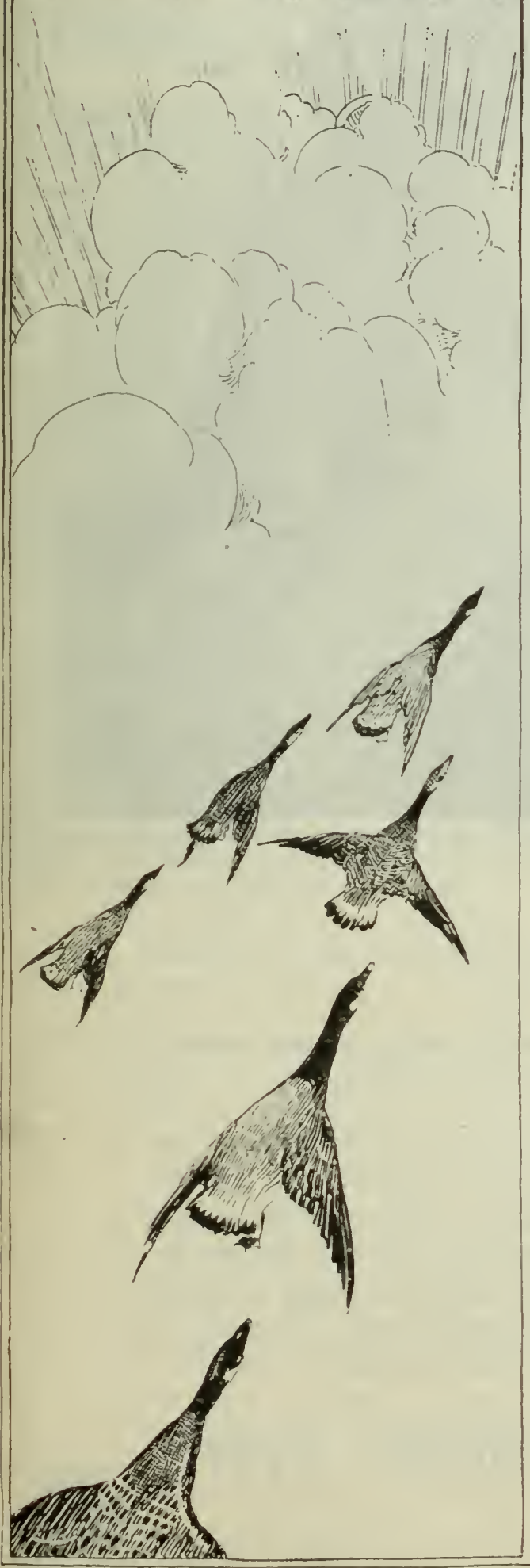
SPRING in CANADA



SPRING brings to Canada a rush of renewed activity in city, town and country. In other words, Spring in Canada is "good for business". It is Spring in Canada now, and Industry, like a giant with his head in Halifax and his heels in Vancouver, is arousing himself to the new tasks before him.

There is a definite determination in Canada to give greater impetus to the mysterious Wheels of Industry. These alone grind out Prosperity. Building, and all the products of labor that go with it, is increasing in volume. The industry of farming, which in Canada is the basis of all commercial life, is feeling the stimulus of better markets and lower prices of manufactured goods. The farm market is again absorbing the many products needed to carry on business. The "opening of navigation" means "fitting out", and freer and more economical movement of goods. These are some of the reasons why Spring in Canada is "good for business".

MARK THIS—Canada's nine million people are energetic "traders" carrying on a per capita import and export trade three times that of the United States—owning more automobiles than any other country, save two, with per capita savings exceeding any other country in the world—with financial resources sufficient to buy the goods and services they require. It is ***Purchasing Power****—not numbers—that counts, and in this particular Canada exceeds countries having many times her population.*

The Daily Newspapers of Canada

Below in this advertisement is a list of the most prominent and influential newspapers of Canada. They circulate not only in the cities, but in the country 'round about. In this particular, they differ from newspapers in some other countries. The city man reads them, the farmer subscribes, the mechanic and the lumberman look to these papers for news and information. To obtain for your goods National as well as local Publicity, advertise in these papers. If you want the details of circulation, the classes of people among their subscribers, or any data regarding them, ask your advertising agency or write these papers direct. There is business in Canada this Spring for those who go after it with energy.

The Maritime Market

	Population	Newspaper
Halifax, N.S.	75,000	Herald & Mail
"	"	Chronicle & Echo
St. John, N.S.	61,305	Telegraph & Times

The Quebec Market

	Population	Newspaper
Quebec	116,850	Chronicle
"	"	Le Soleil (French)
Montreal	801,216	Gazette
"	"	La Presse (French)
"	"	Star

The Pacific Market

	Population	Newspaper
Vancouver	165,000	Sun
"	"	World
Victoria	60,000	Colonist
"	"	Times

The Ontario Market

	Population	Newspaper
Ottawa	145,000	Citizen
"	"	Journal Dailies
Kingston	25,000	Standard
Toronto	512,812	Globe
"	"	Star
Hamilton	110,137	Spectator
Brantford	35,000	Expositor
London	60,000	Free Press
Windsor	40,000	Border Cities Star

The Prairie Market

	Population	Newspaper
Winnipeg	196,947	Free Press
"	"	Tribune
Regina	42,000	Leader & Post
Saskatoon	31,364	Phoenix & Star
Calgary	75,000	Albertan
"	"	Herald
Edmonton	65,000	Journal

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"I want my soap to give abundant lather which cleanses thoroughly and rinses at the first touch of clear water.

"It must be mild so as to clean gently; and pure so that constant use of it will not harm anything it touches.

"It should be white, because whiteness is the outward sign of fine ingredients; and fragrant, so it will be pleasant to use.

"Make it float, both for convenience and economy."

Then when you could think of no other desirable feature, you would discover that you had enumerated the seven essentials that are combined in Ivory Soap and that make it ideal for the daily bath, toilet, shampoo, nursery and fine laundry.

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Vol. LXXIII, No. 1 New York, April 1, 1922 Whole Number 1667

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

A PLAN TO HAVE US PAY THE GERMAN INDEMNITY

THE SEMI-OFFICIAL British proposal to "wipe out" all inter-Allied war debts and to credit this amount "to the account of German reparations" is seen by some of our press as in effect a suggestion that the United States contribute $10,000,000,000 to Germany toward the payment of her reparations bill. One result, London dispatches point out, would be the reduction of Germany's debt to the Allies from 110,000,000,000 to 45,000,000,000 gold marks. The plan was laid before the Paris Conference of Allied Finance Ministers last month by Sir Robert Horne, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and was expounded at length in the news and editorial columns of Lloyd George's paper, the London *Daily Chronicle*. This exposition, together with British and European press opinions, will be found on page 18 in our department of Foreign Comment. But as the Manchester *Guardian* pertinently remarks, "the success of the scheme depends largely upon the attitude of the United States." And the *Daily Chronicle* mentions the fact that "the debt owing to America by the Allies is twice as great as that owing to us."

THE WILL O' THE WISP?

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

The attitude of the United States, as reflected in the editorial columns of the daily press, is not one of immediate, enthusiastic and universal endorsement of Sir Robert's plan. The proposal "is neither wise nor practicable," remarks the Raleigh *News and Observer*, which goes on to discuss the debt and reparations problems in the following temperate but definite terms:

"The United States has shown its willingness to aid a suffering world, but the suggestion of canceling the debts for money loaned European Nations meets with little response. It has no disposition to press the payments rapidly, but the debts should be put in proper shape and paid in instalments. The proper reduction of armaments and armed forces will enable the nations to save enough to pay the interest on the debts and gradually meet the principal. The German reparations funds should be fixt independent to the debts due America. This country has asked for no reparation. It urged in Paris an immediate fixing of the sum. It was a great mistake to have played politics by delaying fixing the amount. All suggestions looking to considering Allied debts with reference to the amount of reparations add to the delay by raising false hopes Germany should pay and pay to the full a fair amount. It should be fixt at once and made payable on such terms as to enable Germany to carry on its industries.

"The sooner this is done, the sooner Allied debts are funded and provision made for the payment of interest, and the European countries quit chasing the rainbow of canceling debts, the sooner we will have world stability."

The British proposal is "preposterous" and has no claim to serious consideration, avers Mr. Hearst's Chicago *Herald-Examiner*, which points out that:

"The debt can not be canceled in the ordinary sense of the word. It is evidenced by bonds and the bonds must be paid. If not paid by the European nations, for which the debt was contracted, they must be paid by the American people. So cancelation would mean simply the transfer of the obligation from Europe's to America's shoulders."

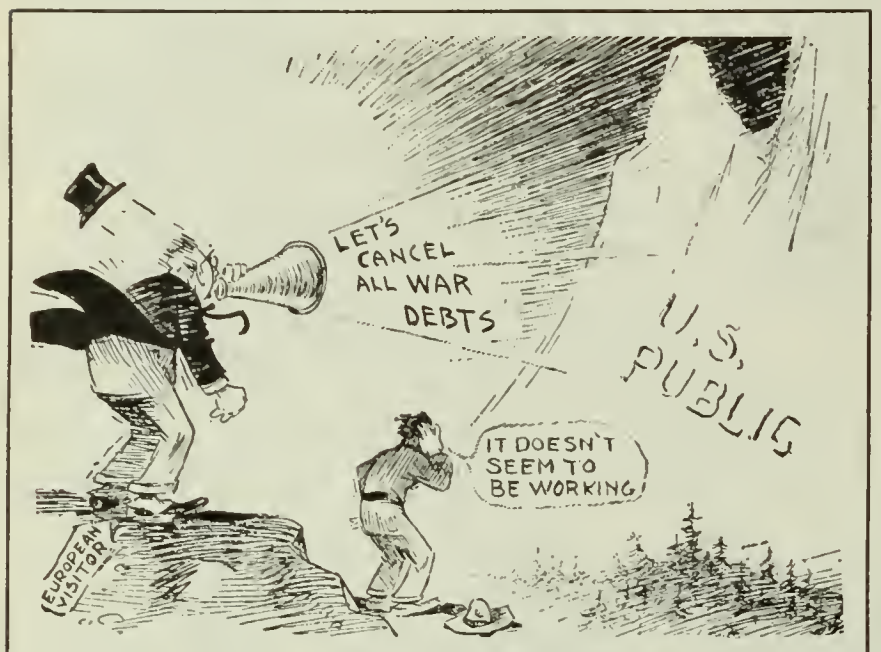
The indebtedness of European nations to the government of the United States "is a matter purely between the American Government and the separate Powers who owe us about $11,000,000,000" [the original debt plus interest], while the collection of reparations "is a matter solely between the German Government and the nations which signed the Treaty of Versailles," remarks the Dayton *News*. To quote further from Governor Cox's newspaper, which goes on to discuss at some length in its editorial columns another British suggestion involving the transfer of German reparations payments to the United States in cancelation of the Allies' debts to us:

"The Allies are collecting and expect to keep on collecting from Germany by virtue of this treaty. America has nothing to do with the Versailles Treaty and therefore could not be bound by its terms even if the reparations collection were shifted to our Government. The United States would have no legal right to collect a single penny from the German Government under the Versailles pact. The Knox separate peace which the Administration so glibly negotiated bears no relation to reparations payments. If it takes the combined military efforts of France and England to make Germany pay these war reparations now, what chance would America, thousands of miles away and with a rapidly dwindling army along the Rhine have to col-

lect or to enforce payment demands? We might have to send a huge army to Europe eventually or else leave our national interests unguarded. The British proposal is impractical and wholly out of the question as affairs now stand. It is to begin with out of accord with the Administration's policy of isolation."

In the same vein the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* remarks:

"From the day when Lloyd George casually mentioned to President Wilson at Paris the idea of nations voluntarily can-



WONDERS OF AMERICA—ECHO MOUNTAIN.
—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

celing war debts due from other nations, there has been no reason to doubt that it was the serious purpose of European leaders to try to bring that about. Now there appears a more cunning invention from the brains of European statesmen on that subject, the countries over there planning to shift to the shoulders of this country the burden of collecting the entire German indemnity. One need not be an expert in international finance to foresee what would happen if America tried to collect a war indemnity. Germany would finance an American campaign over night and put the question into politics here in an effort to delay or escape payment. In the issue of the paper that carried the latest plan for juggling the debts was a story that the Steuben League of former German citizens would launch a movement to have the United States be easier on Germany in settlement of war claims. It would be a clever stroke of European diplomacy to dump the entire matter into the lap of America, but it would be a clever stroke of American diplomacy to see that it is not done."

In the Des Moines *Capital*, which "is in favor of requiring every country to which the United States Government furnished money during the war to pay every dollar of its indebtedness," we read:

"The countries may be poor, but they had better pay their debts than be creating new military establishments and preparing for more wars. All Europe must have the lessons of the war burned into its system and it will do harm rather than good for any debts to be forgiven. The United States furnished an army and paid its own expenses. The United States paid for transportation of its army and in some instances paid for the use of ground upon which battles were fought. In addition to all these reasons may be added that the United States needs her money."

"This country is in no mood for further sacrifices," remarks the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, which sees no virtue in the proposal to deduct from the bill for German reparations every billion of inter-Allied debt canceled. Says this Wisconsin paper:

"Time and again it has been pointed out that the real difficulty is not German reparations or the Allied debt or our unwillingness to cancel it, but the absolute determination of Europe to continue its bottomless wasteful expenditures that bid fair to swallow more money than all reparations and Allied debts combined. It is the very first principle of business that a petitioner for financial assistance must satisfy his prospective creditor that his money will not be poured into rat-holes. If Europe showed an ounce of common sense and willingness to put its economic house on a business basis instead of on the quicksands of mounting militarist budgets, sentiment in this country would be more friendly and all other problems could be talked over."

The latest British proposal, remarks the Springfield *Republican*, "is not quite so frank as the hints formerly dropt, that the United States might take its pay in German bonds, which it could collect or cancel as it might think best, but its drift is in the same direction." The New York *Freeman* characterizes the suggestion as "a plan for the rehabilitation of intergovernmental finance at the expense of the United States," and the Rochester *Times-Union* predicts that "Washington is likely to make its displeasure known in no uncertain terms."

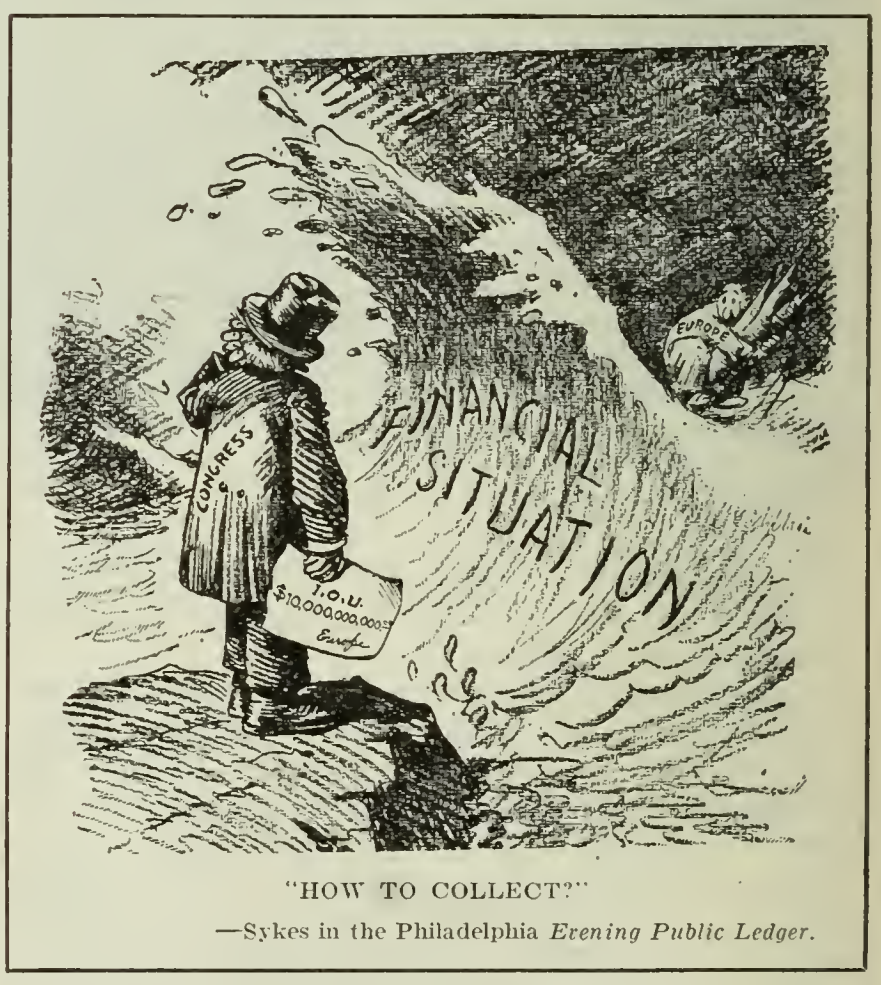
Nevertheless, the *Times-Union* goes on to say, "the British scheme emphasizes a fact that Americans have been busily engaged in forgetting ever since the rejection of the Treaty of Versailles." This fact, we read, is that "the question of the Allied credits to the United States is inextricably bound up with the question of the German indemnity." To quote further:

"There is no discussing the one without the other. Of course, in time, no doubt, no matter what is done, or what is left undone, the world will blunder through to a settlement. . . .

"The sooner this fact is faced the better it will be. American policy just now is that of the ostrich with its head in the sand. It is high time to look around, see what the dangers and the hopes of the situation are, and act accordingly."

The New York *Tribune* sees some merit in the British proposal inasmuch as "it puts Europe in the position of doing some debt cancelation on its own account before negotiating for remissions by the United States." It says:

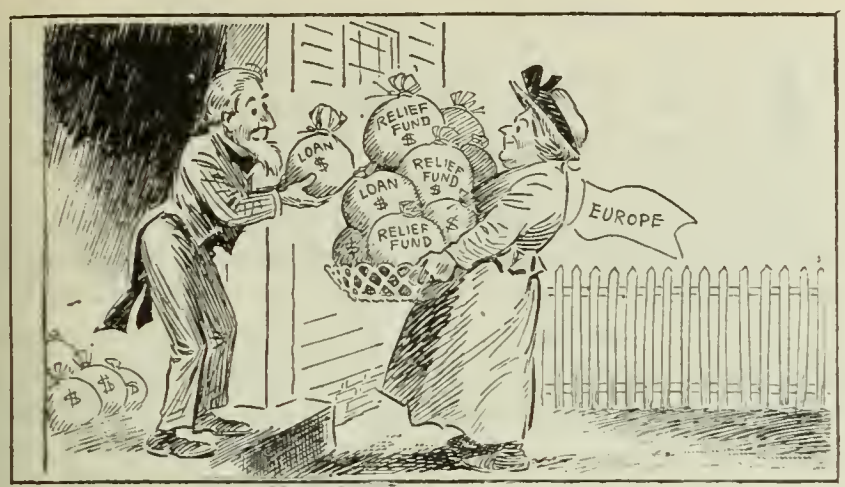
"The main obstacle to any movement on our part to remit the debt is the realization here that as it now stands the obligation is, in fact, no present burden on Europe. It is only the shadow of a burden. No interest is being paid. We hold demand notes



"HOW TO COLLECT?"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

which have not yet been funded into long-term bonds. We are not harassing our debtors. All that we are asking of them is the conversion of one form of confession of indebtedness into another.

"Under the Funding Act passed by Congress we retain our claim. It is now, as before, nothing but a claim. If Europe goes ahead on the assumption that this claim is to be moderated, as it undoubtedly will be, both as a matter of international equity and of financial prudence, the connection of American debt cancela-



AFTER ALL HE DID FOR HER IN 1917—

DOES HE DESERVE THIS?

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

tion with European debt cancelation will be much more definitely and convincingly established. Europe has everything to gain and nothing to lose by starting first. If she readjusts her inter-Entente debt account it will be easier for the United States to make that final gesture which will lift in large part the hold-over war incubus which weighs on labor, industry, commerce and finance and blocks a return to normal interchanges and prosperity.

"The British Government's step is a wise one. It is Europe's move first."

A Texas paper which sees little likelihood that Sir Robert Horne's suggestion will ever be adopted, inclines to the opinion that it was probably devised for the purpose of exposing "a flagrant inconsistency in the attitude of the United States toward the perplexities of Europe." The Dallas *News* goes on to interpret our Government's attitude as one of insisting that the Allies pay their debts to the last penny and at the same time "remit a substantial part of their claims against Germany." That is, we counsel generosity as a measure of self-interest, while at the same time "we have refused to listen to appeals addrest to our own sense of generosity." In the Texas editor's opinion, "it was chiefly because the revised agenda of the Genoa Conference presented no possibility of effecting a reduction of the reparations claims against Germany that the United States has declined to participate in the deliberation." And in the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* we read:

"It has been stated by writers and correspondents, who are presumed to be on the inside in Washington, that the United States eventually, in the interest of world economic recovery, will cancel a large portion of the Allied debt. No statement to this effect has been made by any responsible government official, however. It has been stated, on the other hand, both by astute writers and by responsible public officials that the two most formidable obstacles to economic recovery in Europe are the reparations bill and the cost of the military establishments, and that until Europe shows a disposition to overcome these obstacles she must not expect any of the aid which the United States is in a position to give.

"The British financiers' plan at least offers a starting-point for discussion between the European nations for overcoming the reparations obstacle."

The pros and cons of the earlier proposal to cancel the inter-Allied war debts, without relation to the reparations issue, are reviewed by *The Commerce Monthly* of the New York National Bank of Commerce, in which we read:

"The case for cancelation was well stated in a recent address by Mr. Justice Clarke of the United States Supreme Court.

"The arguments of the Justice are the familiar ones made by the champions of cancelation, and are dual, resting upon moral and sentimental justification on the one hand and upon business prudence on the other hand. The arguments run that for three years the Allies fought the Central Powers without our assistance. Had Germany and her supporters been successful we should have had to oppose them alone in subsequent years with tremendous cost to us. The cost in men and money for each of our allies was enormously greater proportionately to resources than was the cost to us. Our advances went to further the common victory and were nothing less than our share in the war, so that in equity there really is nothing owing us. For France, Italy and Belgium the carrying charges upon their present national debt are so inordinately heavy in proportion to their national incomes that their problem even to meet interest during the next few years will be an exceedingly difficult one. The position of Great Britain in this connection is better, but by no means easy.

"But assuming that the Allies can pay—so runs the argument—may it not be a question whether it is to our best interest that they do so? It is not necessary to demonstrate that our debtors must meet both the yearly interest payments and amortizations chiefly by sending goods—manufactured goods—into this country. The annual interest alone on our foreign credits at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. comes to a round half billion dollars. Our favorable trade balance of last year was about $2,000,000,000. If our allies are able to meet their interest obligations, our trade balance will probably show a rapid readjustment during the next few years. The balance may shift to a so-called unfavorable one, with imports exceeding exports conceivably by as much as a half billion dollars. Such a sudden readjustment, such an influx of manufactured goods from abroad, would possibly entail serious consequences, prolonging for a long period unsatisfactory business conditions. If, however, our investors should purchase foreign securities on a large scale, readjustment may be partially arrested. Such are the main points of this phase of the case.

"One of the most forceful of the arguments of the pro-cancelation forces is only incidentally moral or economic. They hold that if we press for the collection of these advances, we shall in the years to come gain the reputation of being the Shylock of international finance. They point to history to demonstrate that the repayment of huge international debts, whether tribute or borrowings, usually breeds a spirit of mutual distrust, suspicion and ultimate hatred between the parties involved. And they raise the question whether for a nation with a large foreign trade, the possibility of such an outcome is worth the candle."

Turning to the other side of the case, *The Commerce Monthly* continues:

"Those who wish to see our loans collected in full present counter arguments. They hold that the war was primarily the war of Europe, precipitated by European imperialism, to which her opponents contributed as well as Germany. Our sole interest was to insure the defeat of Germany so that in future years we should not have to oppose her alone. We asked no assistance in maintaining our armies in the line; the funds borrowed from us by our allies to maintain their armies are their just and due obligations; and they should expect to repay them. The cancelation of international obligations is a dangerous precedent to establish. Furthermore, the spoils of war in the shape of land acquisition and reparations in kind and money have gone entirely to others; we asked nothing in this connection.

"On the economic side of the question, the opponents of cancelation maintain that if our Government can collect from its debtors yearly interest of a half billion dollars or more, our taxes can be commensurably cut down. Lightened taxation is in turn expected to give a decided impetus to business revival."

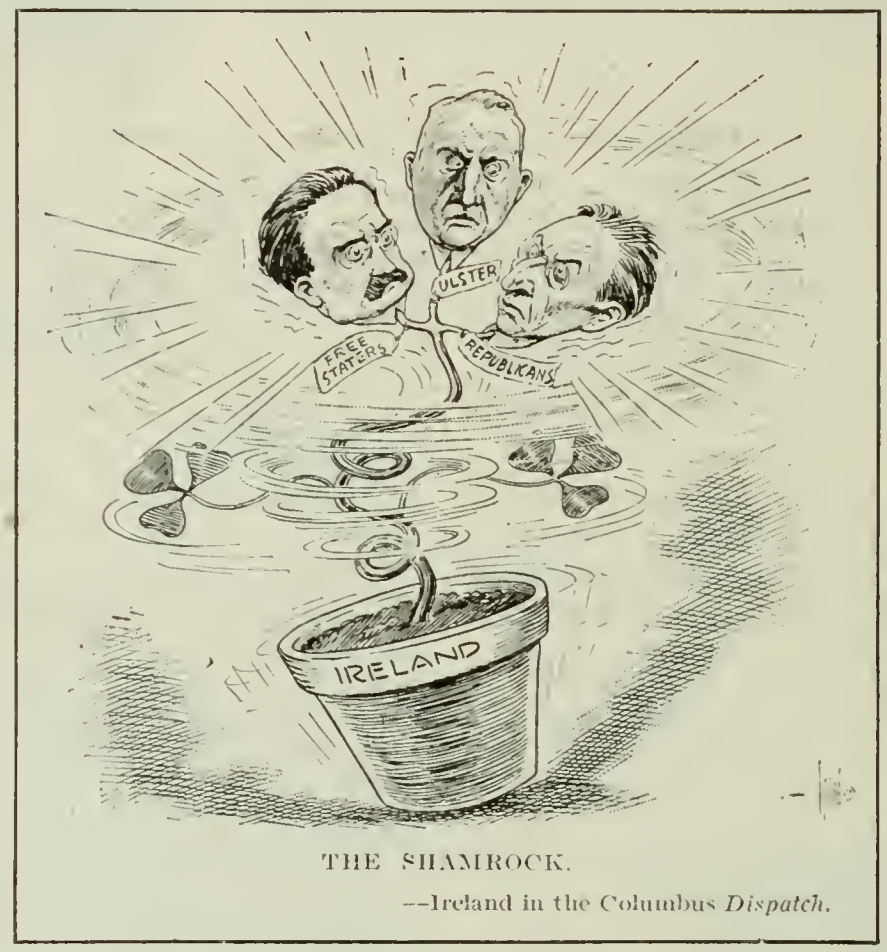
DESERTING FARM AND KITCHEN

FOR THE FIRST TIME in our history there are now more of us working in factories than on the farm. The 1920 census shows that in two fields of labor there has actually been a decrease in the number of workers, namely, the farm and "domestic and personal service." The National City Bank of New York has been summing up the chief changes shown in the 1920 census of persons "engaged in gainful occupations." It discovers in the first place that the analyses of occupations which have been made every ten years during the last half century show that while the number of persons at work in agriculture was in 1920 less than double that of 1870, the number engaged in "manufacturing and mechanical industries" was in round terms five times as many as in 1870, and those engaged in "trade and transportation" six times as many as in 1870. While some allowance in the case of the farm figures must be made for the fact that the censuses in 1910 and 1920 were not taken at the same season of the year, the writer for the bank does not see how that can entirely account for the large decrease, the figures for farm labor being 6,141,000, in 1870, 10,382,000 in 1900, 12,659,000 in 1910, and then dropping to 10,951,000 in 1920. At the same time, the number engaged in "manufacturing and mechanical industries" grew from 2,451,000 in 1870 to 7,086,000 in 1900, 10,658,000 in 1910, and 12,821,000 in 1920, "making it quite clear that irrespective of the change in the date of the census of agricultural occupations, the growth in the number of those engaged in manufacturing is far greater than those engaged along agricultural lines." Then,

"In the group showing the number engaged in 'trade and transportation' there is a still larger percentage of increase than in manufacturing and far larger than that of agriculture, the total number engaged in 'trade and transportation' having advanced from 1,240,000 in 1870 to 4,767,000 in 1900, 6,251,000 in 1910, and 7,390,000 in 1920, these increases having been of course coincidental with the growth in railroads and other transportation facilities, and in very recent years the use of the horseless vehicle for transportation as an adjunct to or in competition with the railways, which have shown but little growth in very recent years."

The housekeeper who says she simply can't find anybody to come and work in her kitchen is backed up by the Census Bureau, the writer for the New York bank notes. Owing to changes in grouping it is impossible to make comparisons farther back than 1910, but it does appear that the number of persons in "domestic and personal service" was materially smaller in 1920 than in 1910, being the only group besides farm labor showing a decrease. As we read:

"The total number of persons ten years of age and over employed under the designation 'domestic and personal service' was in 1920, 3,400,000 against 3,772,000 ten years earlier. The number of females engaged in 'domestic and personal service' fell from 2,521,000 in 1910 to 2,184,000 in 1920, while the males engaged in 'domestic and personal service' showed a much less reduction, from 1,241,000 in 1910 to 1,216,000 in 1920."



THE SHAMROCK.

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

DUBLIN'S ROCKY ROAD

"IT LOOKS AS IF EAMON DE VALERA had forgotten the deeper interests of Ireland in his anxiety to defend his own position," is the conclusion reached by the Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch*, after a review of the Irish Free State's first stormy weeks of life and, indeed, we find the same sentiment in scores of American newspaper editorials—and not one to defend the recent activities of the former "President of the Irish Republic." "Talk with whom you will outside the 'die-hard' coterie that would rather keep on fighting Great Britain than see Ireland free, and you will find the sentiment for the Irish Free State overwhelming," asserts the New York *Tribune*. Altho we are assured by foreign correspondents that "Ireland has a better chance now for peace, prosperity, and political development than at any time in her previous history," as the Los Angeles *Times* puts it, we find the country in turmoil, threatened not only with sectional conflict, but, as the Philadelphia *North American* notes, "with factional war in the majority and wide-spread anarchy."

De Valera, it seems, maintains that he is still president of the "Republic," and as such commander-in-chief of its military forces, with the result that a considerable part of the army refuses to obey the orders of the provisional government of Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins. First there was trouble with the Irish railway workers, who are said to have seized the transition period in which to strike. After that had been settled by Collins, there came the dispute over the boundary between Ulster and Southern Ireland. This was the first of three distinct yet related factors in the situation. Second was the acute issue raised by the raiding of Ulster territory by armed bands and the kidnaping of scores of officials and civilians. The third, which is considered the most serious, is the avowed purpose of the De Valera faction to overthrow the provisional Free State Government. A quarrel over the terms of the treaty between Great Britain and Ireland, ratified by the Dail Eireann, has broken out between De Valera and his adherents on the one hand, and Griffith and Collins on the other.

The issue, as seen by the New York *World*, is "whether freedom and home rule in the British Commonwealth shall be accepted in lieu of further struggle for the dream of absolute independence." De Valera, observes the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, "has launched an anti-treaty campaign that virtually amounts to a declaration of civil war." On St. Patrick's Day this former leader is said to have declared that "if the treaty with Great Britain is accepted, the fight for freedom will still go on. The Irish people, instead of fighting foreign soldiers, however, will have to fight Irish soldiers or the Irish Government." As we are told by the Providence *Journal:*

"This beaten politician refuses to accept the adverse verdict in the Dail Eireann. He declines to play fair, as Griffith and Collins have done. At a moment when every honorable Irishman should be striving, by word and deed, to uphold the hands of the Provisional Government, he is busily engaged in reviving old animosities in Ulster and lighting the fires of revolution in

Southern Ireland. His only object, in the language of Collins, is to destroy the existing authority at Dublin. Deprived of his old post of authority, he is unwilling to see any one elevated in his stead. He has shown himself narrow-minded, jealous of his 'rights,' intolerant of the views of others, bound to rule or ruin. If De Valera had kept out of the way, the Irish Free State would be operating unhampered. He has been the storm center, the source and origin of Ireland's troubles for a long while, and never so much so as since the Dail Eireann repudiated him in January."

"De Valera's fanatical policy of rule-or-ruin is the most threatening factor in the whole situation, and his course has been so devious as to indicate that he is unscrupulous in pursuing his ends," believes the Philadelphia *North American*. According to this paper:

"He champions an independent republic, and professes never to have countenanced anything less; yet he and the Dail he controlled sent delegates to London to negotiate a treaty upon the distinct understanding that recognition of a republic would not be discust. When the treaty had been signed, he said it could have no effect unless it were approved by the Dail; yet when that body approved it he repudiated the rule of the majority and bolted. Then he declared that he would support the provisional government while awaiting the verdict of the people; but he has sought incessantly to undermine the government and to incite popular sentiment against the Free State by misrepresenting it as a helpless agency of Great Britain. Now he says that if he has his way the people will no more submit to the treaty eliminating British rule from Ireland than they did to the act of 1800, which established it, and the program of his party is to war against the Government, no matter what may be the verdict at the election."

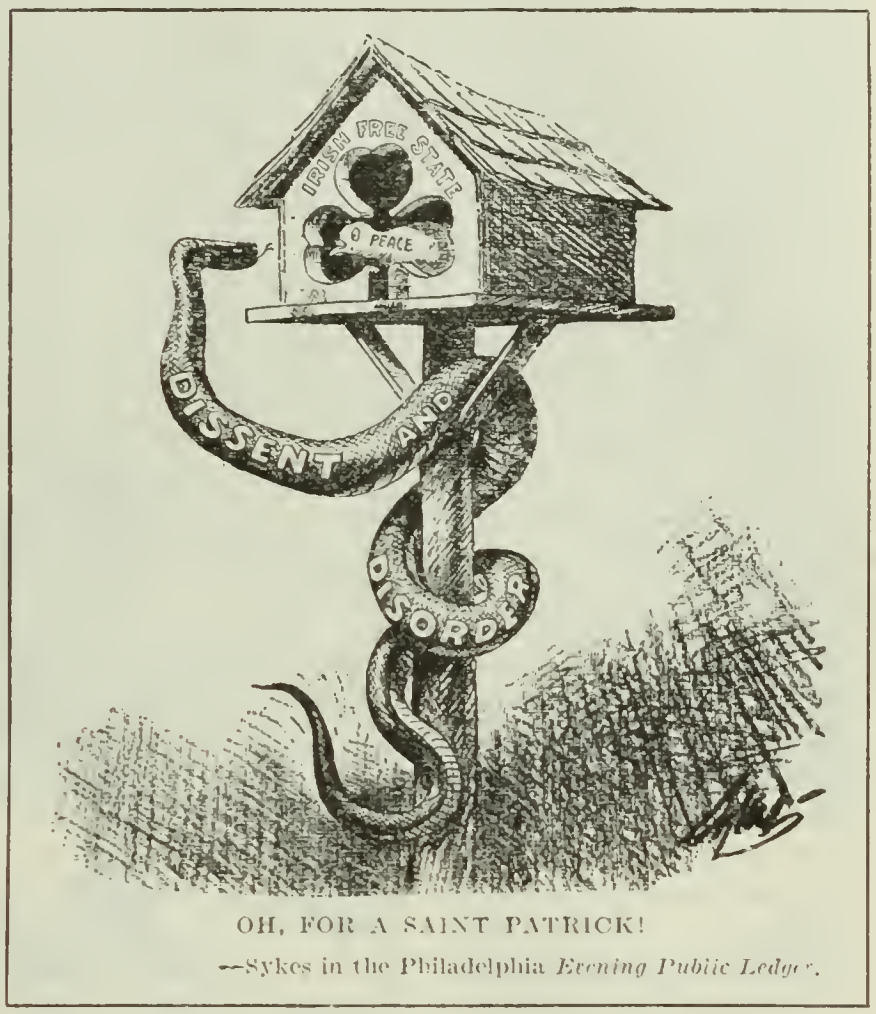
The election to which *The North American* refers was postponed at a convention in Dublin until late in May. Meanwhile, agree

ROCKING THE CRADLE.

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times*.

both De Valera and Collins, there will be a truce, during which the Dail Eireann will continue to act. The ministry or the Provisional Government shall not be subject to dismissal by an adverse vote, there shall be no elections during the period of truce, and at the May election there shall be submitted to the voters the constitution of the Free State, together with the London treaty. "Each side yielded something and gained something by this truce," thinks *The North American:*

"The Provisional Government got assurance of three months' freedom from overthrow in the Dail, and three months in which



OH, FOR A SAINT PATRICK!

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

to strengthen its position through its control of public affairs. But it had to pay the price of postponing the election, giving its enemies opportunity to foment public discontent with the Government and opposition to the treaty."

Guerilla warfare, similar to that which prevailed in South Ireland before the armistice with Great Britain, is occasionally reported from Ulster. Along the border line are the opposing armies of the Irish Republicans and the Ulsterites, the latter numbering five thousand. Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, says he can not carry out the agreement made with Michael Collins to restore to their places of employment workers in Belfast industries who had been expelled. This, he explains, is because of the differences arising from the boundary question, and the tense feeling that exists in all Ulster.

So the first free government that Ireland has known for centuries struggles on. "If the frail ship of state rides out the storm that now threatens to engulf her, it will be a miracle," avers the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*. "But Ireland is the land of miracles," it adds. "Her future is in her own hands," remarks the Philadelphia *Enquirer*. "Even without the De Valera menace the transition period would have been discouraging enough," observes the New York *Globe*. However—

"Time lessens the strain and every day adds to the stability of the new Government. Many questions can not be instantly settled. The period between the ending of the Revolutionary War and the establishment of the United States was measured by years, not weeks, of anxiety. It is not natural to expect Collins to build a perfect government overnight. But he is making progress in the face of heart-breaking opposition, and if he succeeds he will go down in history with those memorable men who are honored for public service rendered in spite of such handicaps as those against which the heads of the Irish Free State are now contending."

TO MAKE MORE HOMES IN NEW YORK

A SHORTAGE OF HOMES means a shortage of babies, remarks the New York *Evening Mail*, and "to lose the babe is good-by to the future." "Let us," it concludes, then, "build, and build, and build, for every home is a family and every family is a tower of strength for the nation." The twin evils of high rents and housing shortage which came in the wake of war have been most acute in New York City, but they have been felt almost everywhere in the country and have called forth bitter protest, and public and private efforts to provide remedies. To-day editors are perceiving the dawn of better things for the home builder and the home dweller. They note gains in building operations throughout the country. They note the promise of aid from the Federal Government. They note the achievements of the Lockwood Housing Committee, both in the way of new legislation and of improvement in the labor situation. They note a Supreme Court decision validating the New York State rent laws, and reasserting the State's right to resort to its police power in meeting the "social emergency caused by an insufficient supply of dwelling houses and apartments." They note decisions of State courts fixing a fair profit for landlords, thus doing away with rent gouging. The report of the Lockwood Housing Committee seems to the New York *World* to be "the most important piece of constructive work done in this State since the insurance investigation." This committee, which has been investigating the housing shortage, exposing building-trade conspiracies and overhauling the fire insurance business in New York with the aid of Samuel Untermyer, made its report early last month. In the long 256-page document appears this eloquent but disheartening picture of existing housing conditions in New York City:

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TREASURE ISLAND!
—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

"The term 'overcrowding' conveys no conception of the situation. In the city it has become necessary to practically suspend the operation of our sanitary and building laws so as to preserve any sort of roof over the heads of the poorer population. There are said to be here over 100,000 recorded violations lodged against buildings that the public authorities dare not enforce: thousands of our people are huddled together in insanitary and even unsafe tenements that are unfit for human habitation. If a contagious disease should take hold of the City of New York it would spread like wildfire in these many congested districts and nothing short of good fortune would prevent it from becoming a plague-stricken city.

"In the City of New York alone there is now a shortage of approximately 80,000 low-priced homes to house 400,000 human beings as compared with the normal conditions of pre-war times. This has, of course, meant abnormally high rents, while high rents have in turn involved doubling-up and indecent, insanitary overcrowding.

"Your committee finds that the conditions continue to exist and that the housing shortage in the City of New York is increasing in the class of accommodations that are required for the masses of our people. The fact that rents for this character of accommodations are in many instances 150 per cent. higher than in pre-war times and that there are no vacancies is to our minds conclusive.

"The problem will not solve itself by the operation of economic laws. The deficiency in accommodations of the character most needed will not be supplied for the reason that this type of house can not be produced as a paying investment for rentals that the average wage-earners can afford to pay at the present costs of construction and materials, nor at the prevailing prices of labor, except in large units on a nonspeculative plan.

"Your committee found profiteering, restriction of competition, price-fixing, trade strangulation and similar abuses in almost every phase of the building and allied industries. The manufacturer, jobber, middleman, contractor, labor leader and the laborers themselves, were all found to be locked in combinations, having the cumulative effect of making the construction of a building well-nigh an economic impossibility."

This frightful situation, however, can be largely remedied, in the committee's opinion, by the aid of the legislation it has recommended. This legislation came before the New York State lawmakers just as the session was closing. Nine bills went through. Nine others had fallen by the wayside when the session ended on March 18. Among the latter was a bill setting up a State trade commission and others regulating life insurance companies. It was the failure of this group of measures which impelled Mr. Untermyer to call the final result "a crushing defeat for all save a few of the many important features of the committee's program." But the measures which were passed, declares the New York *Globe*, "constitute in themselves a great victory." They are listed as follows in a New York *Tribune* dispatch from Albany:

"Permitting the insurance companies to invest up to 10 per cent. of their assets in apartments where the monthly rental shall not exceed $9 a room.

"Extending the rent laws for another two years.

"Extending the tax exemption building law to April 1, 1923.

"Requiring landlords to give tenants thirty days' notice of an increase in rent, and preventing them from depriving the tenant of the right to claim the rent is unjust and unreasonable by exacting three months' rental on making a lease.

"Compelling the return of jury fees to tenants in untried cases.

"Permitting New York City officials to avail themselves of subcontracts where the principal contractor defaults.

"Giving mutual insurance companies the same privileges as stock insurance companies.

"Giving the Superintendent of Insurance power to regulate [insurance] rate-making bodies.

"Preventing mutual companies from converting themselves into stock companies."

With the passage of these measures, comments the New York *Herald*, "further relief will be assured to the people of New York." Certain of the bills promise relief from the housing congestion and from "the devices of profiteering landlords," says the Brooklyn *Eagle*, while the insurance bills promise a general reduction in rates of fire and casualty insurance throughout the State. *The Eagle* expects that a notable gain in construction will follow the permission to insurance companies to enter the building business, a permission which, as the New York *World* points out, is intended "primarily to enable the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to invest $100,000,000 in model tenements, the rental for which will not exceed ten dollars a room."

But New Yorkers are warned by *The Tribune* that the passage of the Lockwood bills is not "going to end the building shortage." In its opinion,

"Building may be temporarily accelerated by the granting to life insurance companies of permission to invest a larger

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A CITY OF DREADFUL CROWDING.

While wealth accumulates and population increases in the Metropolis of the Western world, whose great skyscrapers loom up in the foreground of this picture, thousands of the people, says the Lockwood Housing Committee, "are huddled together in insanitary and even unsafe tenements, that are unfit for human habitation." Altho the population increased by 230,000 between 1919 and 1921, there was an actual decrease of 2,817 in the number of tenements and apartments. For five successive years there has been a yearly decrease in the number of cheaper tenements and for the last three years a decrease in both tenements and apartments. This remarkable aerial photograph here reproduced in practically the original size, shows all of Manhattan Island, with parts of Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx.

percentage of their funds in the erection of houses. There can be no permanent cure for the present situation until economic laws are left unhampered by State legislatures."

The more hopeful feeling manifested in regard to the housing situation is the result of various signs that 1922 is likely to be a big year for building. As we read in an optimistic editorial in the Dayton *News:*

"The first touch of spring will be sufficient to send home-lovers and contractors into the field. The sound of the concrete mixer and the pounding of the carpenter's hammer will be heard in the land. It is estimated that builders in the country have been advancing construction operations at the rate of $600,000,000 a month. At a very low and conservative estimate it is suggested that the building in the United States in the present year will be no less than 50 per cent. greater than in 1921. These figures mean, if they possess anything of meaning at all, that there will be considerable more employment in the building business in 1922 over 1921. In the larger cities of the country in particular, stimulated activity in construction lines has been observed. New York has more than $54,000,000 worth of work already under way. Central West contractors, it is reported, have about $24,700,000 worth of projects started of which more than four and one-half million concern industry. From every section of the country, in fact, has come news of the projected revival in the building game. It is interesting to observe that in this array of figures a considerable portion of the work is to be for residences. The apparent need for more homes, added to a reduced cost in construction and the longing for self-owned houses, has increased the desire of citizens to get building under way."

That there was 60 per cent. more actual construction going on during January and February than during the first two months of 1921, and that "contemplated work is double that of a year ago," are assertions made by Mr. Arthur Evans in a Chicago *Tribune* article based on a survey recently made by the United States Department of Labor. *The American Contractor* (Chicago), which tabulates building-permit statistics every month, tells us that the February figures "have just enough edge on January's goodly totals to justify saying there is a gain." But "in comparison with respective totals for 1921, January of this year showed a 125 per cent. gain while February shows only a 50 per cent. gain, this being due, of course, to the fact that February of last year showed a remarkable advance over January." Of all our large cities, Chicago shows the largest increase in building permits in February, while New York shows a very slight decrease. This authority on building concludes that there is more to be reckoned with here than the mere numerical showing:

"The figures for February of this year mean much because they rest upon what is almost universally conceded to be a period of upward trend in all business activity and such upturn means building and then more building throughout the United States. At present the demand for residential building and school building is to the fore, but once let business get a good start and there will be demand for industrial building in addition to continuance of present demands."

Both property owners and renters in New York and other cities have been greatly interested in recent New York court decisions fixing a landlord's profit at 8 per cent. on a fair value of the property in one decision and at 10 per cent. in another.

Of wider application is the Federal Supreme Court decision upholding the New York State rent laws of 1920, as warranted by the police power of the State in the presence of a housing shortage constituting "a serious menace to the health, morality

A STRIKE VICTIM'S FUNERAL

Scene at the church after the funeral service for an innocent spectator, killed in a strike riot at Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

and comfort and even to the peace of a large part of the people of the State." The Brooklyn *Eagle* observes that the trend toward making the "police power" more elastic began about thirty years ago. Since then, "control of business, control of labor's relations with employers, regulation of hours of work by women and children, destruction of property in tenement house values, a dozen other interferences with vested or personal rights have been sustained." The New York *Evening World*, thinking more of persons than principles, tells the landlords who have lost their cases, that now "they will have to depend upon Divine retribution to punish unregenerate tenants who have been unwilling to pay all the profiteers have demanded." And it questions "whether the landlords will want to rush their case before any Higher Tribunal."

There is, of course, another side to this landlord-and-tenant matter. Not all landlords are necessarily satanic, or all tenants necessarily angelic. We have heard so much of "gouging" and "profiteering" landlords that space may well be given to a protest sent to the New York City courts by a real estate association crying for protection from the bedevilment of tenants. To quote this in part from the New York *World:*

"There is night and day warfare between the majority of tenants and landlords, and tenants are the aggressors. Landlords who live in the same premises as their tenants are orally insulted by night and day, coming and going, and on the streets: women are physically assaulted by women tenants and by female members of male tenants' families.

"Tenants are continually and viciously destroying and dirtying the rooms and public halls—ripping off wall paper, cutting holes in the plaster with knives and even hatchets, poking holes in ceilings, breaking glass, letting water overflow, injuring the plumbing. There isn't a single physical destruction devilment that the human mind can conceive of that is not daily occurring in thousands of homes in New York City. For what? So that tenants may go to the Tenement House and Health Departments and even to the Fire Department to make complaints against decent landlords who have dared to ask for living rents. When violations are filed many of these tenants refuse to permit access to their premises to have repairs made in the hope that the landlord will be heavily fined for failure to comply with the orders. Some tenants have even set small fires in the premises and then put the blame on the landlord."

It is hard, we read further, for the landlord to get justice:

"Jurors are from the neighborhood; they generally supply the tenants with commodities; they are all also tenants and their decisions are not given from the evidence, but 'we tenants must stick together and it will be our turn next.' "

NEW ENGLAND'S TEXTILE WAR

AN EXAMPLE OF LABOR'S RESISTANCE to wage deflation is seen in the New England textile strike. Having had their wages cut 22½ per cent. early in 1921, the mill workers of Rhode Island and New Hampshire in particular declared last January that they would not take another 20 per cent. cut in wages and at the same time accept an increase in the working hours from 48 to 54 per week. The cotton manufacturers, on the other hand, claim that their business will be ruined, mainly by Southern competition, unless expenses can be decreased and production increased in the manner stated. In the first ten weeks of the strike, according to Rhode Island's State Labor Commissioner, the workers of that State alone suffered a total loss in wages of $2,000,000; production loss throughout New England is put at 59,380,000 yards of cloth. During that time Federal Department of Labor mediators and officials of the Rhode Island State Board of Mediation made every effort to bring the two sides together, but both sides held firm. Union leaders declared that they were ready to order the strikers back to work at once if the mill owners would show before an impartial commission that they were unable to continue the old wage and still make a fair profit, but that they would not arbitrate the question of hours. Then the deadlock began, for the manufacturers refused to submit the controversy to open arbitration, and permit an examination of their books and production cost records because, as they said, they conduct a "highly competitive business." Which led the New York *Times* to remark that "the generally bad impression made by the mill owners is accentuated by their refusal to accept the good offices of the mediators."

To the statement by the mill owners that they "can not operate the mills except at a ruinous loss at the early January scale of wages," the Springfield *Republican* replies that, "unfortunately for the standing of this statement, there seems to be no disposition of the manufacturers to prove the point." In other years, notes the New York *Globe*, "the argument in favor of low wages was English competition, and for that reason tariffs were sought." In the present instance, writes Wesley W. Stout, staff correspondent for that paper "at the front," "the ghost of Southern competition, like the ghost of Antigonish, does not bear close examination, for the Southern scale of wages was within 35 cents per week of New England wages in January."

In the Pawtuxet Valley of Rhode Island, where the mills have been operated for nearly a century without union labor, the wage-reduction order appears to have been a boomerang, for these workers have now flocked into the union. As we read in the New York *Evening Post:*

"Union ranks have been swelled until some districts, like the Pawtuxet Valley, are solidly organized. Local sympathy is pronounced. Merchants and professional men lend help to needy families.

"According to mill owners, the average wage has been $21.82 a week, which the cut would reduce to $17.46. But these figures admittedly include the salaries of well-paid overseers, master mechanics, and engineers. Union officers place the average mill wage in the region of $18.71, which the reduction would make $14.97. If we split the difference and say that the average is $16.25 a week, we have a yearly income of $845. Does any one believe that a family can live decently—we might almost say that it can live at all—on such a sum?"

"It is humanly impossible to live on such a wage," replies the Socialist Milwaukee *Leader;* "the employers say they can not afford to pay more, but they will not tell what their profits were during the war, and what they have been since." "The action of the mill owners in trying to lengthen hours when the country is full of unemployed, deserves universal condemnation," declares this paper. "They measure labor by the pound—estimating it as a commodity that may be cheap one day and dearer the next," in the opinion of the Providence *News.* As the Lowell *Courier-Citizen* sees the present situation, "it involves altogether too much dogmatism and too little mutual confidence; labor should be treated with reason and candor, rather than regarded as a mere commodity." "Whatever may be said of the whole situation, the tendency to drag the workers from a higher to a lower level is a fact," avers the Socialist New York *Call.* "Women and children," asserts the New York *Globe,* "have been universally compelled to work in the cotton factories in order that the family might be supported, and nothing could be more destructive to the family system in America."

Special correspondents of both *The Globe* and *The Times* tell us that mill workers live in "company houses that would not be permitted to stand by the New York City Board of Health." These houses, we are told, are rented to the worker at a very low figure, but, notes *The Globe* correspondent, "mill wages are fixt with this nominal rent in mind." Sanitary conditions are as bad as they could possibly be, say these correspondents after a survey of Rhode Island mill districts. Model cattle barns built by the former owners of the largest mills in the Pawtuxet Valley are electric lighted, steam-heated, and sanitary, writes *The Times* correspondent, while kerosene is still burned in hundreds of company houses. As to "Southern competition," *The Globe* correspondent reports that this amounts to "Dr. Jekyll of Rhode Island crying out against the pernicious practises of Mr. Hyde of the South," for, he goes on, the same companies which own mills in the New England States also own large mills in Georgia, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Texas. Moreover, he maintains:

"For two of the years between 1917 and 1922, Fall River, Mass., mills made profits equal to their total capitalization on a forty-eight-hour week. The great Amoskeag Mills at Manchester, N. H., operating voluntarily on a forty-eight-hour week, declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent."

The mill owners, nevertheless, maintain that they must reduce wages and increase working hours in order to meet the cheap labor competition of Southern mills. They point out that the public is demanding lower prices, and that this is the only way to meet the demand. "The wage reduction was not put into effect until months after it was necessary, and until the average cotton-mill in New England was operating at a loss," states the Secretary of the Rhode Island Textile Association, "nor was the reduction made until after the most rigid economies had been effected by reducing overhead and operating expenses in other ways." The salaries of executives have been generally reduced, we are told, and every available means taken to meet the prices of Southern mills. But a Boston dispatch to the New York *Journal of Commerce* gives "the consumers' strike" as the main reason for reducing wages; it was found necessary to bring down the cost of mill products in order to encourage buying. In fact, reports *The Textile World* (New York), "there is so little buying that it is rare to-day to find a mill in the North operating at more than two-thirds of normal production, and the situation in many Southern mills is not much better." Besides, adds the New Haven *Journal-Courier,* "foreign trade has shrunk of late, and customers will not come forward until prices come down." As New England cotton manufacturers in New Hampshire and Massachusetts declare:

A MASS MEETING OF RHODE ISLAND STRIKERS.

President McMahon of the United Textile Workers addressing strikers in front of the State Capitol in Providence.

"To operate an industry successfully production cost must be such as to enable it to compete in the markets where its output is disposed of. Business not profitably done can not be continued permanently.

"Two factors—rates of wages and working hours—interfere with the successful production of textile fabrics in New England to-day.

"Working forty-eight hours a week, with wages at last year's level, a company can not turn out goods in competition with Southern mills.

"The factors which make Southern competition so keen are as follows:

"Cheaper and easier coal transportation.

"Cheaper and more regular supply of cotton.

"Cheaper labor.

"More hours of labor.

"Less stringent industrial laws.

"Lower cost of living.

"Less burdensome taxation.

"The industry in Massachusetts is especially handicapped through the limitation of working hours to 48 per week. Cotton manufacturers in the South are free to operate from fifty-four to sixty hours. In neighboring States the working hours are fifty-four or more a week. As to reduced living costs, according to the figures compiled by the Massachusetts Commission on the Necessities of Life, the average cost of living now is about 56 per cent. above the pre-war level of 1913, whereas the average wage in the cotton-mills, after the proposed cut is made, will be approximately 80 per cent. higher than in 1913."

A NEW KING ON PHARAOH'S THRONE

A NEW FREE STATE—free from outside sovereignty—came into existence on March 15 when Sultan Ahmed Fuad Pasha announced the independence of Egypt and himself assumed the title of King. This last action was taken, according to the new King's proclamation, "to insure the country's dignity and its international status." Great Britain, however, retains control of the lines of communication in the country and of the Suez Canal, but her protective attitude toward the new kingdom, in the opinion of the Providence *Journal*, "does not impair the sovereignty of Egypt in the way that radical leaders would have their followers and the world believe." "A new monarchy seems to be out of touch with the march of world events," remarks the Providence *Bulletin*, "but the land of the Pharaohs is far from being prepared for a democratic constitution."

"The real credit for the solution of the Egyptian situation belongs to General Allenby," declares the New York *Herald*, "and it was, in great measure, a personal triumph for him. It was his presentation of the case to the British Ministry that eventually led to the settlement as it now stands." Due to his influence, notes the New York *Evening Post*, "Egypt now enters the family of independent nations from which she has been absent since the Turkish conquest four centuries ago." Under the new régime it will be self-governing and be represented abroad by its own envoys. And, adds the New York *Tribune*, "Egypt is to be ruled, as of old, by an Egyptian King." Of King Fuad the First the New York *Herald* tells us:

EGYPT'S NEW KING.

Formerly Sultan Ahmed Fuad Pasha, who hopes to inaugurate "an era which will restore the grandeur" of that country.

"The new King is the eighth ruler in the dynasty of Mohammed Ali, that shrewd and interesting Albanian who became master of the country in 1805 by force of arms. Fuad is the son of Ismail I, who was compelled to abdicate by pressure from the British and French Governments in 1879. Abbas Hilmi, a grandson of Ismail, was deposed soon after the world war began. Hussein Kamil, who was Fuad's immediate predecessor, died in 1917. Fuad has had little opportunity to prove his ability as a ruler. He has shown, tho, an inclination to surround himself with the ablest and most conservative men of the country."

"But," observes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "the new constitution of Egypt, which is to follow the formal abolition of the protectorate which Great Britain established in 1914, places limits upon the exercise of kingly prerogatives," and the Boston *Transcript* claims that "the Egyptians receive the name of independence without the reality." As the Springfield *Republican* sees the case:

"King Fuad's proclamation corrects the serious error made early in the war by declaring Egypt a protectorate of Great Britain. That step was unnecessary because the de facto control already exercised by the British was ample. It was wrong because repeated assurances had been given by the British Government that its occupation was only temporary. The effects of this false step became more serious as the war went on and the spirit of nationalism became intensified, in Egypt as elsewhere.

"By the new arrangement, if it pacifies the Egyptian Nationalists, Great Britain will have as much authority in Egypt as it needs, and indeed will continue to exercise a veiled protectorate there, controlling foreign affairs, keeping other countries from meddling, and taking whatever measures may be necessary for the defense of the Suez Canal. Egypt's position will more closely resemble that of Cuba than that of Porto Rico."

The Detroit *News*, the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, and the New York *Evening Post* believe that the unrest in India "doubtless has helped along the cause of Egypt's independence," as *The News* phrases it. "Still," maintains this paper," credit is due a Government that can see the wisdom of liberal and enlightened policy." We read further in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* that—

"England established a policy for the intensive development of Egypt which Fuad and his Government can not do better than to fulfil. She made the lazy waters of the Nile go to work to irrigate the land, and gave employment to multitudes in the arable area created. She developed rail and water routes of transportation. She instituted courts of justice and installed schools and hospitals."

The events which led up to the recent proclamation of independence for Egypt and the relations between Britain and Egypt under the new arrangement are sketched by Frederick Cunliffe-Owen, in a New York *Times* article:

"Away back in the years following the bombardment of Alexandria, in 1882, an influential movement was brought to bear, not only in England, but also among the haute finance of foreign capitals, to induce the British Crown to proclaim a protectorate over Egypt. However, when the question came before the House of Commons as to whether Egypt should be converted into a British protectorate or should retain her *status quo* autonomy under the more or less nominal suzerainty of the Sublime Porte, the protectorate project was defeated.

"When the Great War broke out and Turkey sided with the Kaiser against the Entente, however, Great Britain proclaimed a protectorate, as a war measure, and raised the late Prince Hussein, the cleverest of all the brothers of Tewfik, to the throne at Cairo as Sultan, the latter being succeeded at his death by his younger brother, Fuad.

"Under the Allenby settlement, England leaves Egypt 'free to work out such national institutions as may best be suited to the aspirations of her people,' and will reduce English interference and the employment of British officials to a minimum. Egypt, in return for the recognition of her independence, agrees to consider Great Britain as possessing certain special rights and interests in Egypt, beyond question by any other foreign Power.

"England undertakes the defense of Egypt against all foreign aggression and proclaims to the world that she will regard as 'an unfriendly act' any attempt at interference in the affairs of Egypt by another power. England accepts the full responsibility for the protection of all foreign interests and minorities in Egypt. She reserves her right to take all the necessary steps for the security of the line of her communications in Egypt (that is to say, through the Suez Canal), between the various portions of her Empire, and, above all, she retains absolute and complete control and possession of the Sudan, on the understanding that as long as the agreement lasts she will never hold up that water supply from the Upper Nile which is so indispensable to agriculture in Egypt proper, as distinct from the Sudan.

"It will naturally be asked what means of pressure Lord Allenby will retain after the departure of the main body of his troops, in the event of the Egyptian Government failing to live up to the terms of the agreement on which it has been granted nominal independence. It is this: That Great Britain retains absolute control and possession of the Sudan, and therefore also of the upper reaches of the Nile, from the southern borders of Egypt proper to the great lakes in Central Africa."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

In India it's propagandhi.—*Dallas News.*

The British lion will have to watch its cubs.—*Washington Post.*

Bryan's fight on Darwinism is Elocution vs. Evolution.—*Asheville Times.*

No blue-sky law deters the financial aviator.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

Japanese prohibitionists are trying to take the nip out of Nippon.—*Washington Post.*

New king of Egypt will never lose his respect for the English sovereign.—*Wall Street Journal.*

While the textile strike is on a good many more than 10 mills won't make a cent.—*Boston Globe.*

The rising generation in Great Britain's colonial possessions is the uprising generation.—*Asheville Times.*

Turks alarmed by spread of feminism.—News headline. Plainly a case of a harem-scar-'em.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Imitate the rich man as he was before he became rich, and then you may venture to imitate him as he now is.—*Wichita Eagle.*

After looking at this bonus question, we can't figure out whether it's the soldier or the taxpayer that's the hero.—*Manila Bulletin.*

We trust that the demand for Middle Western corn does not come from the same source as the demand for California raisins.—*New York Tribune.*

A Congressman wants to give the islands independence in a year. The joker seems to be that he forgot to mention which year.—*Manila Bulletin.*

Notwithstanding a woman's fondness for bargains, nothing makes her madder than the suggestion that she is wearing one of them.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

And another reason for a woman's mind being cleaner than a man's, the Great Bend, Kas., *Tribune* suggests, is that she changes it oftener. — *Kansas City Journal.*

Charles, formerly of Austria, has asked his late subjects for bread and they've given him 2,000,000 kronen.—*New York Tribune.*

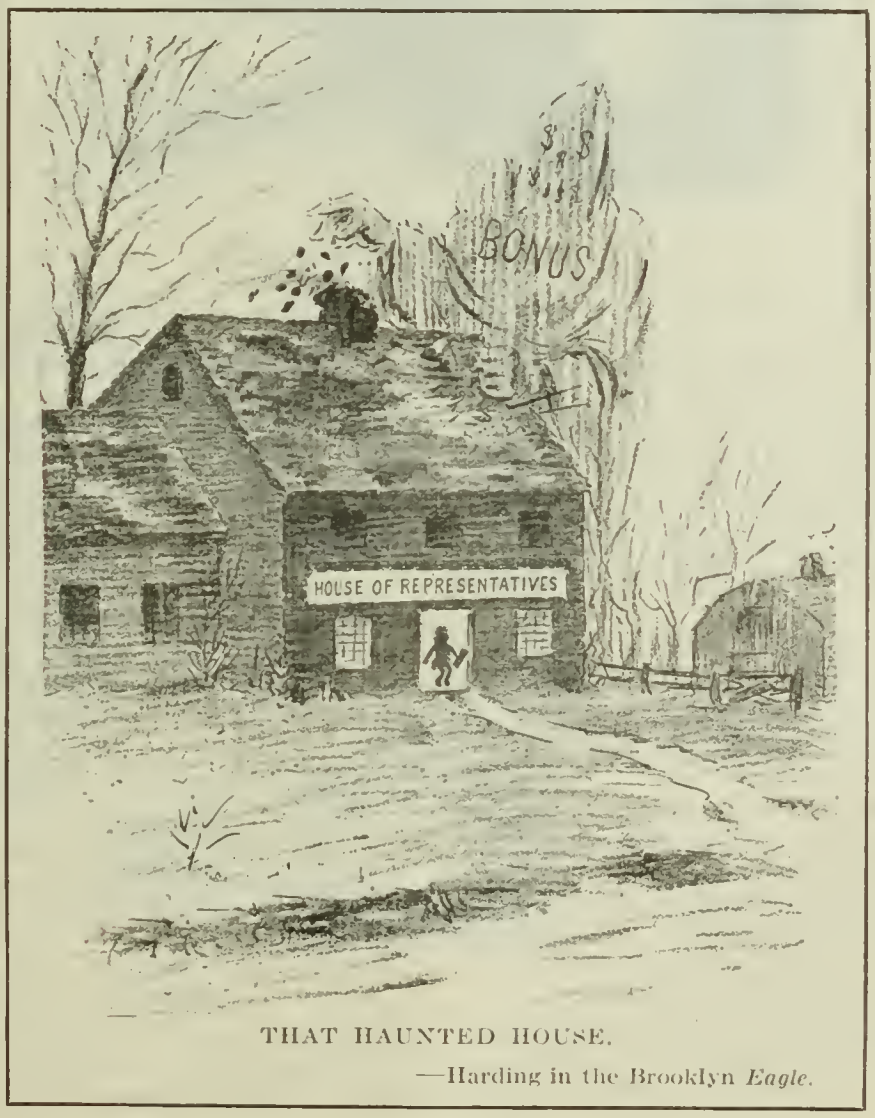
Secretary of Labor Davis suggests to parents that they make their boys work. But he doesn't suggest how.—*New York Tribune.*

It is ominous news for gasoline users that Henry Ford is just discovered to be richer than Rockefeller.—*The Christian Statesman.*

We are not in favor of getting the coal miners and operators together. Our coal bills are high enough now.—*Columbia Record.*

Why didn't Mr. Harding transfer Secretary Davis to the Post-office Department and make Mr. Work Secretary of Labor?—*New York Tribune.*

Lenine and Trotzky continue to say bitter things about America. Somebody ought to tell them it's impolite to talk with your mouth full.—*New York Tribune.*



THAT HAUNTED HOUSE.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

Dirigible disarmament seems to be automatic.—*Dallas News.*

The President insists that Congress take its own bull by the horns.—*Dallas News.*

If the Irish had any more freedom, we doubt if they could survive.—*Columbia Record.*

Canada has coal enough for 35,000 years, but seldom enough for one year.—*Toronto Globe.*

The cup that cheers now not infrequently cheers the heirs.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Apparently the people are the only faction that opposes the coal strike.—*Asheville Times.*

The savings of a salaried man's lifetime are but a drop in the bucket-shop.—*New York Tribune.*

The Allies are constrained to regard the German denial of ability to pay up as all boche.—*New York Tribune.*

Brady says there are few movie people in jail. But why knock our American system of jurisprudence?—*Mansfield News.*

The reformers waste their energies trying to purify the horse races; it's the human races that need purifying.—*Columbia Record.*

The trouble with most of us is that our necessities are too luxurious and our luxuries too necessary.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

A suburban dairy boasts that its milking is done by machinery, Presume the machinery has a handle that goes up and down.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A New York schoolboy, who has married his 45-year-old teacher, says he will complete his education. He will!—*Little Rock Arkansas Gazette.*

When it comes to increased taxation this proposed tax on wine and beer is about the only tax we can think of that will put the country in good spirits.—*Manila Bulletin.*

Again we confess that we shall never be able to understand the Irish; they seem to kill each other as joyously as they used to kill the British constabulary. —*Columbia Record.*

Our foreign relations are too much disposed to treat our ten billion dollars loan to them as a family matter—*Columbia Record.*

A paper claims that usually dark-haired women marry first. We should say that it was the light-headed ones.—*Washington Herald.*

The lawless element that goes in for banditry in preference to bootlegging has the advantage of the latter in that it is not bothered so much by the police. —*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch may be correct in asserting that prohibition will never give America a great literature, but it does give the newspapers some grand first-page stories.—*New York Tribune.*

It will be joyful news to British residents in Egypt that hereafter the Egyptians will be free to take an occasional pot-shot at one another instead of as heretofore confining their attention strictly to Britons.—*Toronto Globe.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE GREAT DEBT AND REPARATIONS "MERGER"

AMERICA IS POWERLESS to deny the "vital interdependence of debts and reparations" for it is a reality that sooner or later must be recognized, says the London *Daily Chronicle*, known as Lloyd George's newspaper, in its editorial comment on the deliberations of the Allied Finance Ministers in Paris. Their program in effect, we read further, "amounts to a contingent cancellation of inter-Allied debts and of the Allied debt of America, with corresponding alleviation of the burden imposed upon Germany." *The Daily Chronicle* recalls that in the recent funding bill passed by Congress, America explicitly refused to accept German bonds in place of Allied payments, and it is the recollection of this fact that inspires it to say frankly to the United States that it must open its eyes and see how Allied debt and German reparations are joined together. A similar remark appears in the Tokyo *Yorodzu*, which says that "if America remains aloof from the Conference of Genoa, its convocation will be meaningless, for German reparations and America's credit to Europe are inseparably associated." According to *The Daily Chronicle's* Diplomatic Correspondent, the British Government's plan for the restoration of the world's economic balance is this:

A GERMAN TAUNT.

U. S. AND COMPANY—"The wretch is drowning out of sheer malice, simply because he doesn't want to pay up!"

—*Jugend* (Munich).

"Wipe out all debts, and credit the amount so wiped out to the account of German reparations. But necessarily the proposal is contingent. Suppose America does not agree, then this country, which is ready to limit its reparations claim upon Germany to the amount of our debt to America, will look to Germany to make good the amount. Should Germany fail to make good, then we shall have to look to our Allies to pay the obligations which otherwise we are prepared to forget.

"So with France. The amount of her debt to us and to America she will be asked to obliterate from the German reparations, but should America insist on payment or should Germany fail to pay up on the reparations that have been thus reduced, the obligations that have been suspended would automatically come into force.

"To put the matter arithmetically: (1) Germany owes the Allies in reparations £6,600,000,000 or, deducting what she already has paid up to January 1, £5,500,000,000. (2) The total debt owed by the Allies to one another and by the Allies to the United States amounts to £3,250,000,000. By canceling this total debt and reducing Germany's reparations debt to an equal amount Germany would have to pay only £2,250,000,000, an easily manageable amount which would justify the floating of an international loan on the British and American market.

"We would be willing, for such a result, to forego our claims upon the Allies which amount roughly to £1,000,000,000, but will America be equally willing? The debt owing to America by the Allies is twice as great as that owing to us. While there is very little likelihood of America collecting any of this from the other Allies, there is something more than an off chance of her at least insisting upon the collection of the British share of that debt, for Britain could with a squeeze be made to pay. In that case the contingency spoken of above would happen and the amount of German reparations be correspondingly increased.

"In any event, it is important to note Great Britain insists as a condition of her agreement that the evacuation of the Rhineland shall be carried out at the times determined by the Versailles Treaty."

According to the London correspondent of a New York newspaper, British Treasury officials admit that the success of the plan "depends largely upon American participation," but consider, we are told, that it is the first economically sound plan proposed for the settlement of the interrelated questions of German reparations and Allied war debts involving the economic revival of Europe. This opinion, says the writer, will certainly be voiced by all the Allies if the plan is agreed upon by them, and "America will then be placed in an embarrassing position," for, "if she refuses to agree, she will undoubtedly have to face a storm of united criticism both from the conservative and liberal forces throughout Europe." This correspondent tells us further that the British Government plan omits all consideration of the Russian war debts, and he adds that "if America demands payment either of interest or part of the principal from its Allied debtors, then the Allies will add any such amounts to the balance of 45,000,000,000 gold marks which Germany must pay."

Germany's promptitude in making her default in the reparations payments gives the Allies a fine chance to take a step that is vital to the economic restoration of Europe, says the Auckland *Weekly News*, which urges first of all that the Allies form a united peace front as they once formed a war front. Then—

"They must insist on Germany putting her finances on a rational basis. Germany is not attempting to pay her debts. She is not even attempting to live within her means. State services are being run at a heavy loss, subsidies are paid with a lavish hand, deficits appear regularly in the Budget, and little attempt is being made to collect the taxation which has been nominally imposed. The German taxpayer is escaping lightly by comparison with the British and French taxpayers, and all the time a fictitious prosperity is maintained by the issue of paper

money. It will be a kindness to Germany, as well as to Europe, to stop practises which can only end in bankruptcy, and this will be the first and obvious duty of the Allies. As the immediate effect of checking inflation will be a depression, the more severe because of the long period of fictitious prosperity, it may be diplomatic to make Germany some concession, either in the time or the method of payment, but any concession must depend strictly upon Germany's willingness to increase taxation and to live within her income. The Allies could do Germany no worse service than to accept her plea of poverty, and tho the reforms which must be enforced will cause temporary hardship they will at least put Germany on the road to recovery."

This New Zealand suggestion hardly reached American eyes before they read in Paris dispatches that the Reparations Commission in arranging German reparations payments for 1922 purposed to demand that the German Government stop its money printing-presses and take steps to reduce its inflated currency. This condition the Allies propose in return for reducing German payments this year, and one Paris correspondent writes:

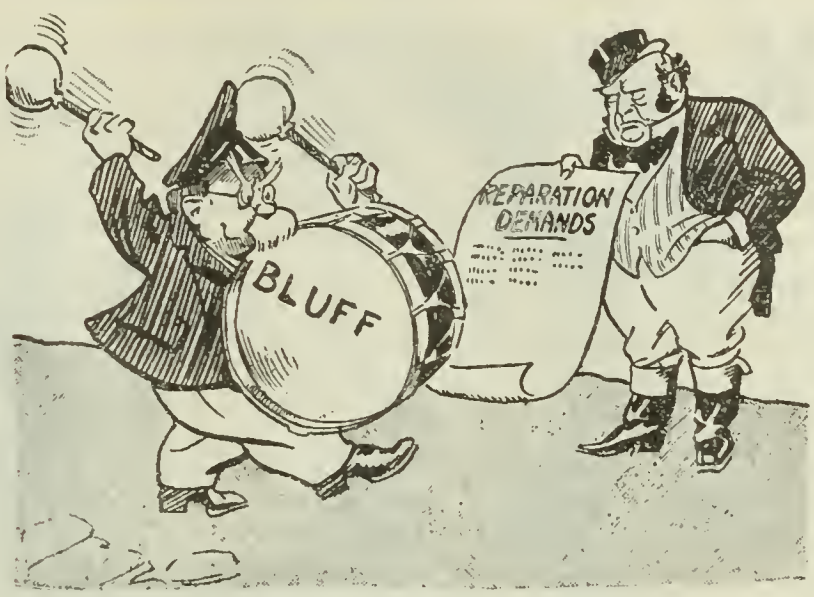
"Under the plan of payments Germany accepted last May, 2,000,000,000 gold marks in cash are due this year. But the Allies will fix the total at 720,000,000 gold marks cash and call on Germany to pay in kind this year's goods to the value of 1,450,000,000 gold marks. The other side of the bargain is that Germany, as, indeed, the Treaty of Versailles stipulates, put into effect interior reforms and give the Allied committee guaranties and the right to supervise their execution.

"In addition to the control of fiduciary circulation, the conditions to be laid on Germany are understood to be: Autonomy of the Reichsbank; budgetary equilibrium by means of an interior loan of 1,000,000,000 gold marks; cessation of keeping out of Germany capital and receipts from exports belonging to Germans and measures to get back into Germany assets held abroad in this way; publication of financial and commercial statistics in the same honest fashion as prevailed in Germany before the war.

"In addition to the 720,000,000 gold marks, 217,000,000 of which have been paid, and 1,450,000,000 gold marks in kind the Allies will call on Germany to pay in goods the equivalent of 220,000,000 gold marks for the cost of the armies of occupation of England, France and Belgium."

We read further that the French assert French paper circulation has been reduced several billions in the last twelve months, whereas in that time German paper money circulation has about doubled. It is pointed out also that—

"The cash to be handed over by Germany this year goes to Belgium on account of her priority. Of payments in kind which will be made under the terms of the Wiesbaden and similar arrangements, France will get 65 per cent., all of which it is planned to devote to reconstruction work.



A STRAIGHT TIP.

HANS: "Guess what I'm playing?"
JOHN: "The Fool!"

—*Sunday Chronicle* (Manchester).

"It is generally believed Chancellor Wirth will accept the conditions the Reparations Commission will lay down. Both the amounts and conditions of the Reparations Commission have been subjects of much prior and unofficial negotiations."

A sharp warning against Germany's "whining beggar policy" is issued by the Toulouse *Dépêche*, which says that Germany has been trying to wheedle France to go to Genoa in order to bring up the problem of reparations and of treaties, and that she has "her tear-sacs in perfect working order," and it adds:

"Germany has been encouraged by that international finance system, which ruins states, and which, having bought the mark at a low figure, now has only one idea, which is to make the mark rise by improving Germany's situation, even if France should perish in the operation. This international finance organization, which Stinnes and the other bandits maneuver, is much in evidence in America and in England. Its work is dangerous, and we should be fools not to oppose it."

A German official view of America's position with regard to Europe is exprest in an interview given to an American correspondent at Berlin by Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, newly appointed German Ambassador to Washington, in which he is quoted as saying:

"I was opposed to Germany's acceptance of the Versailles Treaty and also the London ultimatum. Once accepted, however, I saw that the only course was to fulfil the conditions imposed upon us to the utmost of our ability. But our honest attempts at fulfilment showed their impossibility. For this reason I supported Chancellor Wirth in the recent crisis provoked by an attempt to remove him because of his supposed acceptance of all the Entente demands. There may have been doubts as to the wisdom of his course when he originally entered upon it, but there is no turning back now. For Germany to-day the only possible policy is the Wirth policy of fulfilment. . . .

"America first interested herself in European affairs of her own volition and it is difficult to see how she can keep out of them permanently. American assistance can be direct and indirect. The United States can suggest remedies to the Allies that would certainly be rejected if they came from any other source, since they would be regarded as prejudiced.

"America has a direct interest in the matter of reparations, in which she will have to express herself sooner or later in concrete form. My own position is that Germany would be more than delighted to lay the entire debt of 132 billion gold marks on the table to-day. The result would be disastrous to the Allies, and I think it will be just as disastrous if the debt is paid in the prescribed instalments."

A KITCHEN CABINET.

JOHN BULL: "No! Don't kill it, Marianne. Let's fatten it, and gather the eggs as we may."

—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

HUNGARY AT THE DANGER POINT

RENEWED FAILURE of Karl of Hapsburg's attempts to mount the throne of Hungary has provided amusement to an onlooking world, but the situation resultant from them, we are told, deserves far closer attention than it has received. Numerous Hungarian newspapers assert that under Admiral Horthy the country has "agonized through one continuous White Terror, which is now at its worst." Imprisonment and assassination, it is asserted, are the twin forces of the Military Detachments operating with his connivance in defiance of the police and all other putative forces of restraint in the Government. Meanwhile, some writers outside this "little hell of Hungary" urge the necessity that the Allied Powers do not overlook the possible serious effects conditions there may have on the reconstruction of Central Europe. We are reminded by a contributor to *The Contemporary Review* (London) that the Regent, Admiral Horthy, established the present Government in 1919 on the ruins of Communist misrule, and to understand the development to the present status, this informant points out that—

"Throughout the vast area that lies between the German Republic, Red Russia, and the last fragment of European Turkey, there has been a collapse of autocracy and aristocratic privilege, the advent to power of hitherto submerged classes and nationalities, the adoption of far-reaching democratic reforms, such as parliamentary and municipal universal suffrage (sometimes for both sexes), proportional representation, a radical revision of the whole educational and ecclesiastical system, and, above all, the transfer of land to the peasantry on a vast scale. Of the eleven states affected, one alone, Hungary, is in frank opposition to this historic process, and is clinging desperately to the social and political standards which the war has undermined. After an initial period of democratic reform comparable to the Revolution of 1848 [Károlyi's People's Republic, Oct. 31, 1918—March, 1919], it soon passed, under external influences, to an extreme communist experiment [Béla Kun's Soviet Republic, March—August, 1919], whose ignominious collapse was followed by a scarcely less virulent form of reaction. Power passed back into the hands of the very class which by its restrictions upon the parliamentary and county franchise had kept the peasantry and town proletariat unrepresented, and whose Magyarizing tendencies, coupled with a semifeudal land tenure and aggressive agrarian tariffs, had kept all the non-Magyar nationalities in a ferment, and envenomed the Southern Slav question to such a point as eventually to produce war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia."

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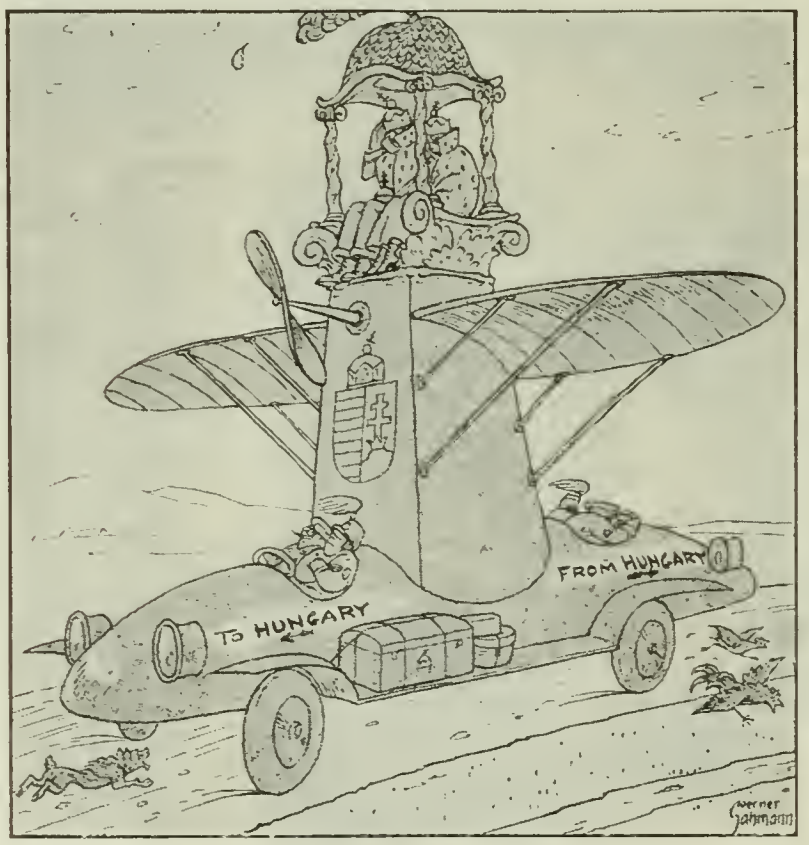
HUNGARY'S REGENT.

Admiral Nicholas von Horthy, who on the ruins of Communist misrule established the Hungarian "kingless kingdom" in 1919, of which he is the supreme authority, supported chiefly, it is said, by a million and a half White Terrorists known as the "Awakening Magyars."

Charles's failure, says this writer, was due to defects of character, tactical blunders, and misconception of the foreign situation, but also to "a very honorable refusal to permit bloodshed, to very definite treachery, and to the apathy of the masses." The man in the street would have welcomed Charles as a substitute for the Horthy régime, we are told, but "not for love of the Hapsburgs or the dynastic idea." The true-blue Magyar peasant is anti-dynastic and republican, according to this informant, who tells us further that "only the privileged classes are Legitimist, because to-day the Legitimist principle is identified with the idea of territorial integrity." We read then:

"Hungary has reached a deadlock, from which Legitimacy and Irredentism can not save her. Horthy was always hated by the middle class and the proletariat: to-day he has lost the respect and confidence of the Legitimists. But, apart from individual outbursts, they deliberately refrain from criticism, knowing that he is the last dam and might bring down much else in his fall. For the moment they must bear with him and with the sinister figures that lurk in the background; and Count Bethlen, the convinced mouthpiece of feudal reaction, has no course save to rally his forces in an effort to stem back the floodtide. His new program is the restoration of the House of Magnates, the restriction of the parliamentary franchise, and a revision of the county administrative system, such as will still further entrench the decaying 'Gentry' control and render radical land reform more difficult. All this appears perfectly logical, if we remember that at present the innermost political ring consists of the three families of Bethlen, Banffy, and Teleki, who were intimately associated with the late Count Tisza in his opposition to franchise reform and to equal rights for the working class and the non-Magyars, and who between them own about 400,000 acres of land in Transylvania (now about to be assigned to the Roumanian peasantry)."

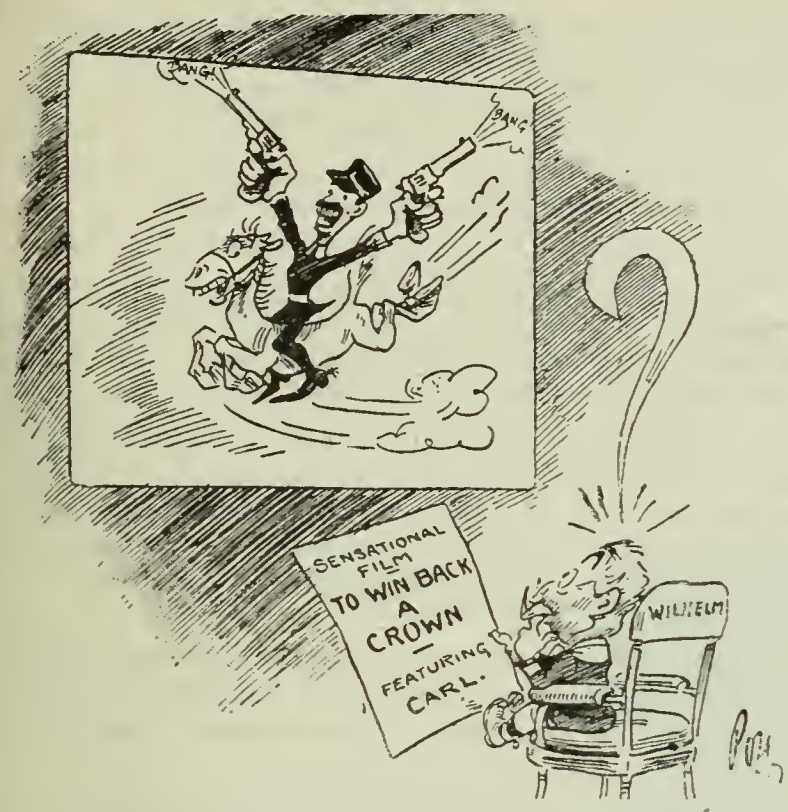
Meanwhile the White Terror in Hungary goes on undiminished, according to Budapest newspapers, and they tell us that it is conducted chiefly by the organization known as "Awakening Magyars" which boasts a membership of more than a million and a half, and is said to be "practically in control of all government and political machinery in the country." This society, we are told, is made up of "the lowest classes of the population, led by some military officers and members of Parliament, who use these people as their tools in terrorizing all opposition." Their platform is said to be the "suppression of all Liberal opinion and the exclusion of Jews from public and business life." A Budapest Liberal newspaper, *Pesti Naplo*, quotes a Hungarian



A PRACTICAL INVENTION.

Karl has invented a motor throne that moves backward and forward.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



PERIL OF THE PENNY-DREADFUL FILM.

It puts ideas into small boys' heads.
—*Evening News* (London).

THE END OF A PERFECT DAY.

When Charlie comes marching home.
—*Evening News* (London).

BRITISH CARTOON FUN WITH THE HAPSBURG MAN WHO WOULD BE KING.

Representative as asserting that "self-styled Military Detachments" are "daily arresting people and torturing them, in many cases merely to extort money" and it adds that "these are the authorities who fill the internment camp of Zalaegerszeg with men, women, and even children, where they are being murdered by the soldiery on the least pretext." The Budapest *Az Est* gives the names of some of the interned who were murdered, and a Vienna Hungarian daily, *Becsi Magyar Ujsag*, relates that:

"Hardly a day passes without a body being fished out of the Danube at Budapest, and in every case the body shows wounds by shooting or other means, while the hands usually are found tied with thick rope behind the back of the victim. Other bodies have been found with heavy stones tied to the neck, and it required the strong winter current to cast the bodies ashore."

This newspaper goes on to say that the usual method of the Detachments is to appear at the victim's house at night, kidnap him, and after murdering him, throw the body into the Danube. Altho no newspaper in Hungary can be found to defend the White Terrorists in their murder enterprises, some Budapest correspondents report that there are journals which "do not defend, tho silently approving the baiting and murder of Jews perpetrated by the Detachments under the very eyes of the police and the government." But the Budapest *Nemzeti Ujsag* observes:

"Those newspapers which spread the tales of occasional excesses by irresponsible persons are doing ill service to Hungary, for they will bring about a still more displeased attitude toward us on the part of foreign countries, and they are increasing our enemies instead of trying to add to our very few friends abroad."

The Vienna *Joro* says:

"It is quite clear that neither the police nor the gendarmerie has any hand in the murders. They are committed by the Military Detachments alone; nor are the police or gendarmerie in a position to bring the perpetrators to justice, for their protector is the Regent himself, and any government bureau would risk its existence if it dared to interfere with the practises of these criminals. The police and even the members of parliament are living under the dread of these Detachments, and as they are Horthy's sole military support, he will not tolerate that they be molested. If a murder is discovered that bears the stamp of the Detachments, the police do not even start an investigation. It is useless. They know who the murderers are, and could point them out without investigation, but they dare not for fear of the Regent's wrath."

FRANCE AND FEMINISM

THERE IS NO SUCH THING as feminism in France, writes the French correspondent of the London *Saturday Review*, who tells us further that tho sooner or later French women will be allowed to vote, "this apparently tremendous step forward will not be a feminist victory." Women are nowhere in France rivals of men, except in positions which the men themselves are gradually deserting, and among these the writer mentions educational posts. The remark frequent in America, "Meet men on their own ground"—would not be "even funny" in France, according to this informant, who proceeds:

"Alcoholism, thanks to wine, hardly exists, either. Finally, no scarcity of women gives the woman an idea that she is a unique prize and has a right to dictate her own terms. French women do not like being old maids; many of them in religious families gladly join convents, but all the others think of marriage as their natural object. When they reach it they are apt to imagine that they have secured stability, which is the chief condition of happiness. In other countries a woman marries for love and according to her own choice, but this apparently admirable beginning is so often followed by failure that some women do not seem to believe in stability any more, and every now and then refuse even to change their names when they marry. The danger in feminist countries lies in the fact that women expect too much. The American husband is undoubtedly happier than his consort, because he expects so little, and for what he receives the Lord makes him truly thankful. French women do the same, and bring moreover to their trial the provision of patience, which is the result of a religious bringing up and even in unbelieving families seems a valuable part of a girl's dowry. So the married woman in France is pretty generally happy. If you wonder at her not seeming to mind her legal inferiority and incapacity, I will ask you to visit a French farm or a Parisian shop, noticing the part played by the woman in it. She can not sign or cash a check, but why should she care when she sends her husband to the bank all the time, and knows that she makes the money quite as much as he does? There is no doubt that French women, like all others, will be less happy if they are made to believe that they ought to be happier, but in the meantime they are tolerably contented and feminism is only a name to them."

SMITHEREENS OF THE SEVRES TREATY

THAT OBJECT OF ART, not of diplomacy, known as the Sèvres Treaty, say some satiric observers of the Near East Conference in Paris, will be smashed into smithereens if the Turks have their way, and so will come to the natural end of all "porcelain agreements in this rough world of peace." Their remarks are based on demands which the Turks say the Allied Powers must accede to in order to

THE RISIBLE TURK.

"—who laughs last!"

—*The Star* (London).

restore harmony in the Near East, and which Constantinople and Angora newspapers summarize as follows:

"1. The pre-war status must be restored in Constantinople and the Allied occupation of this city must be immediately discontinued.

"2. Smyrna, as well as other territories occupied by Greece, must be unconditionally restored to Turkey.

"3. No special privileges can be granted to the Christian minorities in territory of the Ottoman Empire, except those compatible with the Kemalist pact, as formulated by the National Assembly. Furthermore, the Allies must refrain from any intervention in favor of Armenians.

"4. The Allies must recognize all the international treaties concluded by the Government of Angora.

"5. Complete independence must be assured to Turkey in military, economic and financial questions.

"6. The autonomous régime must be set up in Western Thrace, while Eastern Thrace must be restored to Turkey.

"7. Turkey will have the right to have the army and navy she needs to protect herself from an eventual aggression.

"8. The future status for the Straits will be agreed to by Turkey and Russia."

Greek editors, of course, look upon these stipulations as prepared chiefly for effect and subject to considerable curtailment, but they rather smile at the news that Turkey will also demand an indemnity from Greece as compensation for the "ravages wrought by the Greek army in Asia Minor." To the Greek mind, it seems distinctly Oriental that the "vanquished should seek indemnity" and some Greek writers "hope Turkey will not also insist that Greece apologize for having whipt her." Meanwhile the leading Kemalist newspaper of Angora, the *Yenigun*, observes:

"We shall accept such a peace only as fully realizes our sworn program. We are not going to stop fighting until the last Greek soldier has left Asia Minor; and on this point we are immovable. The Angora Government's Foreign Minister, Yousouf Kemal Bey, said that Turkey will not only make no concessions to Greece, but will insist upon the indemnity the Turks are justly entitled to. Now we must remember also that we are stronger than ever before, yet we have not increased our demands in proportion to our increase of strength. But we consider it our duty to exact an indemnity from Greece for the relief of the population in invaded territories."

Much less ruthless is the tone of the Constantinople *Tevhid Efkiar*, which concedes that the Turkish Government will not be "uncompromising on all the above demands," and adds:

"The Nationalists make the main point of their program the recognition by the Allies of our national frontiers. This is practically the basic principle of their policy, and indicates their firm resolution to have our political independence assured. There is, however, a question on which there is room for discussion. Thus the Kemalist pact, tho peremptorily worded in some of the demands, admits to a certain extent the possibility of compromise in the matter of the Straits. In so far as the recognition of our economic independence is concerned, this very delicate subject also can be easily settled, provided the Allies respect our fundamental rights."

Meanwhile Constantinople dispatches inform us that Lord Curzon, British Foreign Secretary, has made Turkey the following proposals for the settlement of the Turkish question:

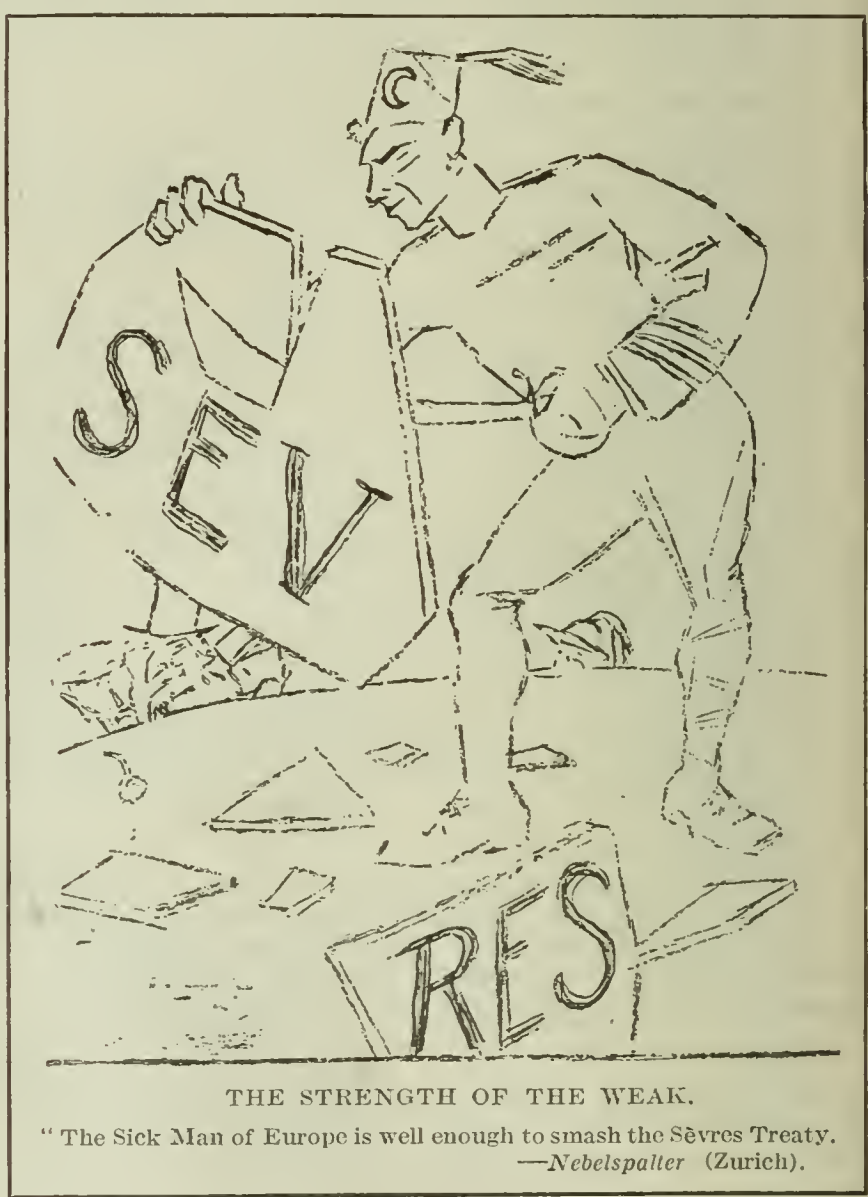
"That the Greeks withdraw from Anatolia.

"That the Allies protect the Christian minorities in Ionia, since the Turks have proved incompetent administrators.

"That the Thracian frontier be adjusted, starting at Midia, and that a special régime at Adrianople be created.

"That the Turks accept unreservedly the British solution of the problem of the Dardanelles Straits.

"That the British frontier in Mesopotamia include the town of Mosul, which has been disputed by the Turks.



THE STRENGTH OF THE WEAK.

"The Sick Man of Europe is well enough to smash the Sèvres Treaty.

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

"That a special Turco-British convention be completed, to run twenty-five years.

"That the Turks abandon anti-British propaganda in India, Persia and Afghanistan.

"That Anatolia recognize the Porte as the legitimate Government in Turkey and the reestablishment of the Sultan's authority over Anatolia."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WHAT ORANGS KNOW

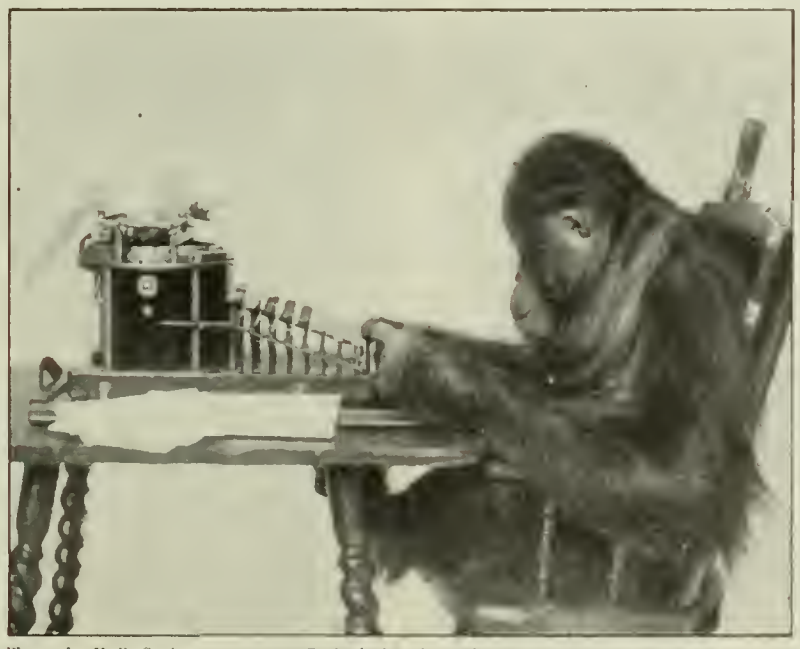
THE ALMOST HUMAN INTELLIGENCE of the orang-utan is illustrated by anecdotes in an article by W. Henry Sheak, contributed to *The Journal of Mammalogy* (Baltimore). The orang, he tells us, is much quieter and less obtrusive than the chimpanzee. He quotes Doctor Hornaday as saying that while he was in their native forests, he never saw one on the ground, unless wounded or driven down by man. Even when thirsty he climbs out on a limb overhanging a pool, until his weight bends it so that he may reach the water. In captivity this great ape is much inclined to sit in a corner of his cage, motionless and voiceless. But when captured young he takes fairly well to captivity, becomes friendly and attached to those who feed and care for him, and seems to enjoy human society. Mr. Sheak goes on:

"GOT A MATCH?"

"About fifteen years ago I was traveling with the Gus Lambrigger Animal Show as naturalist and lecturer. At the time of which I speak, we had a young orang which had come to us only about three weeks earlier. One afternoon, having finished a lecture, I sat down in a chair with my back to the stage, or platform, on which the small portable cages were arranged. I was some little distance from the orang's cage. But presently I felt two long hairy arms encircle my neck and a strawberry-blond youngster climbed down into my lap and proceeded to make himself at home. He had himself opened his cage door and walked along the stage in front of the other cages until he could climb over on my back.

"I have seen the orangs in the New York Zoological Park follow their keeper about on the lawn, and when he would attempt to run away from them, they would hurry after him, using their long arms as a man would use a pair of crutches, but often putting their heads to the ground and turning a somersault in their efforts to overtake their human friend. I have also seen them sit at table and use knife, fork and spoon in eating, and drink out of an opaque bottle, looking repeatedly down the neck to see how much of the delectable fluid might be left.

"A two-year-old baby orang which the Edwards Brothers had on exhibition in New York City in 1908 was very timid and much afraid of our large chimpanzee. The chimpanzee liked to tease the little fellow, because she saw he was afraid of her. When she would stamp her foot and threaten him, he would run to me and throw his arms about my neck, plainly imploring my protection from the great black, ugly beast, which he doubtless thought her to be.



Photos by E. R. Sanborn. Courtesy Zoological Society, New York

"I AM WELL AND HOPE YOU ARE THE SAME."

"Tho the orang may sit quietly in a corner of his cage, his beautiful brown eyes see everything about him. Indeed I have found him a very keen observer. One day I was standing in front of the cage of the orang with the Lambrigger Zoo, already referred to, when he came over near me, put his arm out between the bars, and went to examining something on my shoulder. On investigation I found there was a tiny knot, not larger than the head of a small pin, in the thread of the seam in my coat. I had not noticed it previously, but his eyes had caught it from the back of the cage and he was trying to get it.

"The orang-utan does not laugh aloud as often as the chimpanzee, but he has a smile that is strikingly human-like. When two young orangs are kept together, they become quite playful, romp and chase each other about, but in a more sedate and deliberate way, and not with the frantic haste and daring so characteristic of the chimpanzee. When thus engaged at play there is often a pronounced and joyous smile on their beaming faces. Now and then there may be a low chuckle, but not often.

"As already noted, they often become much attached to their keeper. They are also devoted to their own kind, and will often fight for each other, and especially for their young. They will sometimes make pets of other animals, as cats, dogs, and rabbits. I once knew an orang that became much attached to a young pig-tail monkey. They spent much time together, the pig-tail usually sleeping in the ape's arms. The orang was very affectionate, often fondling and caressing his little pet, and showing great patience, for the pig-tail was quarrelsome and vindictive, and often resented the familiarity of his fond foster father.

"While the orang-utan is quiet and unobtrusive, and not as good an animal for exhibition purposes as the chimpanzee, I believe him to be almost, if not altogether, as intelligent. He is not always inventing countless new ways of amusing himself and working off a superabundant store of physical and mental energy, as does his African cousin, but when it comes to solving problems to satisfy his own needs or desires, and to doing things that are really worth while, he manifests wonderful intellectual power.

"A few years ago the Edwards Brothers owned a large orang-utan which they called Joe. He was remarkably intelligent and learned the meaning of about seventy words and expressions. He knew all the coins from the silver dollar down to the copper cent, and would invariably pick out the one asked for. One day the janitor made a mistake in filling a lamp, using gasoline instead of coal oil. When lighted, the lamp, which was directly in front of Joe's cage, took fire all over and exploded, burning Joe severely. After that he was always afraid of a lamp. If he wanted anything, he gave a peculiar call, and then when one of the proprietors or one of his keepers came to the cage, he gave him a push to send him off in the direction of the object desired. One night he had thus called up Solomon Edwards, father of the two Edwards brothers. He kept sending Mr. Edwards off to the back of the room, but nothing the old gentleman brought seemed to satisfy him. Now it chanced there was a lantern, belonging to the

watchman, which was hanging in the back of the room, invisible to Mr. Edwards, but where Joe could see it from his cage, and this lantern having been turned too high, was blazing up and smoking. When Mr. Edwards discovered it and turned down the wick, the orang was satisfied. It was plain that he recognized the flame was blazing too high and that he feared another explosion.

"On another occasion Joe exhibited what is, to my mind, one of the keenest and most complicated mental processes ever displayed by an animal. On the day in question, there chanced to be an English walnut lying near the cage, but just beyond his reach. He made several ineffectual attempts to secure it by stretching out his long arms. Then he tried to twist some of the straw on the floor of his cage into a rope or wand, but the straw was too brittle and too much broken. It is no uncommon thing for the apes, and even some of the lower monkeys, and especially the spider monkeys, to twist straw into a rope or wand to serve some of their needs. At length the orang began to take off his 'sweater,' a knit woollen jacket which he was wearing. We wondered why he was doing this, as he was not in the habit of taking off his clothes without permission. With the slow and deliberate movements so characteristic of this ape, he carefully removed the garment, poked it through the bars of the cage, swung it out till it dropped over the walnut, rolled the nut to within reach, secured it with his hand, then after he had cracked the shell with his teeth and eaten the kernel, he just as deliberately and carefully put the sweater on again.

"Joe did not like to take medicine. Mr. Joseph Edwards tried to give him some pills by putting them into the tip end of a banana. But he discovered them in his mouth and picked them out. He looked at the pills, and then he looked at Mr. Edwards, with an expression of reproach and incredulity upon his face, as if he could not believe that his loving master could serve him such a scurvy trick. For a considerable time after that, whenever he was given a banana, he broke off the tip and threw it away or gave it to one of the little monkeys. In his final sickness he was treated by a skilled physician. It was necessary to give him an injection. On the third visit he amazed the man of medicine by getting ready for the treatment just as soon as he saw the syringe. The doctor declared that this was more than he could expect from his human patients."

"FINGERS WERE MADE BEFORE FORKS, BUT—"

A RESERVOIR OF RAILWAY EQUIPMENT

A GENERAL STOCK of engines and cars, to be drawn upon as needed by any railroad in the United States, is advocated by an editorial writer in *The Iron Age* (New York). Such a disaster as a collapse of the railroads may seem remote, this writer says, yet close students of transportation do contend that it will not take a great expansion of shipments to produce paralysis, more or less partial. The way out suggested will interest business in general, as it involves buying of equipment, but it is not clear that the power to help the situation will be exercised. To quote:

"The proposal is to establish what may be called a national reserve of rolling stock and motive power to carry any or all of the railroads over a peak demand. The Esch-Cummins Act provides the finances, as it is believed that the excess earnings over the 5½ per cent. belonging to each road could be diverted toward establishing the reserve. It is estimated that on the 1921 account $12,000,000 of excess earnings will accrue to the Government, as even under the adverse condition of 1921 some railroads were capable of surpassing the 5½ per cent. minimum.

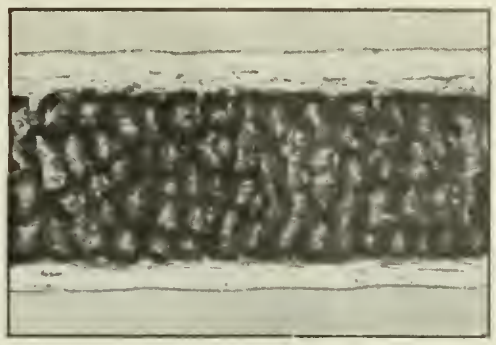
"The argument for the national reserve is, of course, that providing for the peak load burden should not be the concern of a few of the large railroads, and it follows that none of the large 100 nor of the 3000 large and small railroads is expected to provide the emergency capacity. It remains for railroad executives to ascertain just how under the Transportation Act they may establish, if they choose, railroad equipment to be used for the common good, so to speak; it seems clear that government agencies are not likely to take the initiative.

"If the railroads are left to drift, a car shortage will by that fact be surer. There will then be the renewed cry for government ownership. Should the shippers put the onus on the private managements and should they turn an ear to the government ownership propagandists, it would be difficult to save the railroads. The national reservoir of transportation facilities certainly looks theoretically attractive; indeed it appears as essential."

DO CITY DWELLERS DIE EARLY?

SHORTER LIFE FOR CITY DWELLERS is the sentence pronounced by Dr. John Brownlee of the British Medical Research Council, in a recent report to that body summarized in *The Lancet* (London). His evidence lies in the latest government tables of the expectation of life, but he can give no reason for the earlier demise of the urban dweller except that he ages earlier, which the reviewer in *The Lancet* thinks is begging the question. After giving his opinion that the use of death-rates as a guide to hygienic conditions in a community is very practical, the reviewer goes on:

"At the age of 15 the rural male's expectation of life is nearly two and a half years higher than that of the inhabitant of county boroughs at the same age. At the age of 40 the corresponding expectations are 25.80 and 30.35 years; at 55 they are 15.48 and 18.36 years respectively, and so on. That is, life on the average is shorter in town than in country; and this fact may, perhaps, be put justifiably in Dr. Brownlee's words: 'It has been rendered probable that the inhabitant of the country is at these ages' [between 55 and 65] 'biologically about six to seven years younger than the inhabitant of the town.' But the question remains as to the cause of the greater incidence of premature death in towns. Dr. Brownlee gives an unhesitating opinion on this point. Thus dealing with valvular disease of the heart, which has a higher standardized death-rate in county boroughs than in rural districts in the proportion of 85 to 62, he concludes that the amount of this disease is much the same in all districts when judged by the life-table death-rate; and that it 'is not a matter of more of the disease being present in a city, it is rather a matter of the disease developing at earlier ages.' Dr. Brownlee's view is that premature aging of the tissues is an important factor in the earlier age at death in towns. Does this statement help us much? The fact is obvious that if death is preceded by senescence, senescence is earlier in urban than in rural communities. But by the term senescence we are led to think of processes which are approximately normal as age advances. Some of these may in reality belong to the same categories as the injuries—pathological invasion by microbes, mechanical injury, or toxins—which shorten life before old age. But to rest content with the proposition that urban life means premature old age stops short of investigation which may lead to the discovery of the maleficent agents producing premature old age. In cancer it may be a dietetic error. An excessive meat diet and the influence of alcoholic or nicotine excess have been suggested in this connection. Rupture of a cerebral artery in a man aged 45 is commonly caused by syphilis; but no help is given by describing it as early senescence. Scientific knowledge is extended by increasing differentiation of causes, not by being contented with any readily acquired generalization, whether it is senescence, or ascites, or marasmus, or malnutrition, or poverty, or any other medical or social complex."



Illustrations by courtesy of "Popular Mechanics," Chicago.

HAIR OF A DEER. HAIR OF A MOUSE. HAIR OF A RAT.

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HUMAN AND ANIMAL HAIR COME OUT CLEARLY UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.

HAIR AS A DETECTIVE

A MICROSCOPIC STUDY OF HAIR for use in detective work has been made by the police department of Berkeley, Cal. According to John Anson Ford, who writes in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago), material of this sort is being used by the Berkeley police, in solving crime mysteries, more extensively than in any other police department in America. With the possible exception of an investigator in continental Europe, no agency, says Mr. Ford, has undertaken in so comprehensive a manner to make data regarding hair an adjunct in identifying criminals and others connected with crimes. What the Department has undertaken is to make microscopic studies of hundreds of different kinds of hair and determine, so far as it is possible, the distinctive characteristics of each. We read:

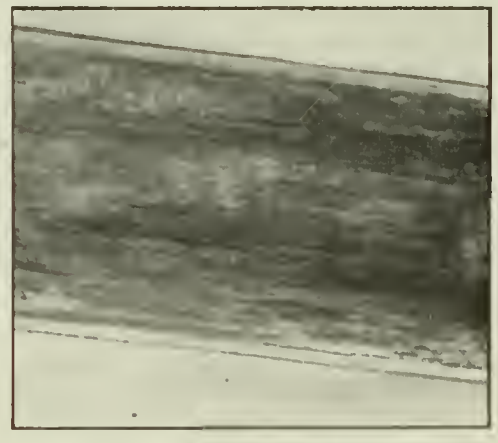
A CASE OF HAIR-SPLITTING.
The solid, dark pith indicates full maturity of the subject.

"Data already gathered are of immense value in helping determine the age, state of health, race, as well as something of the personal habits of the individual. Microscopic study of hair which has been uncut for a long period shows the ends slightly frayed, whereas the ends of hair that is frequently barbered are more smooth and less broken.

"The photographic files of the Berkeley police include one of the largest collections of photomicrographs of animal hairs to be found in this country. Not infrequently these data are of great importance in apprehending murderers where the crime has been committed with a razor or other sharp blade. A hypothetical case will illustrate the point: An old man is found with his skull crusht by some blunt instrument, probably an ax. His heir is suspected. An ax, the property of the heir, is found, and on it is a dried drop of blood to which a gray hair adheres. The suspected person, confronted with this evidence, declares that he recently used the ax in killing a rabbit, and that the blood and hair undoubtedly are from that animal. Examination by the police at once reveals that the hair and blood are of human origin. While such an instance may seem somewhat overdrawn, the Berkeley police declare that several years of experience in dealing with criminals of many races and of various degrees of intelligence show that such an example is typical of actual crime problems. Their records show cases in which scientific data regarding hair presented as evidence were a determining factor in securing conviction.

HAIR OF A FIVE-YEAR-OLD BOY.
Showing pigment granules, which give the hair its color, beginning to appear.

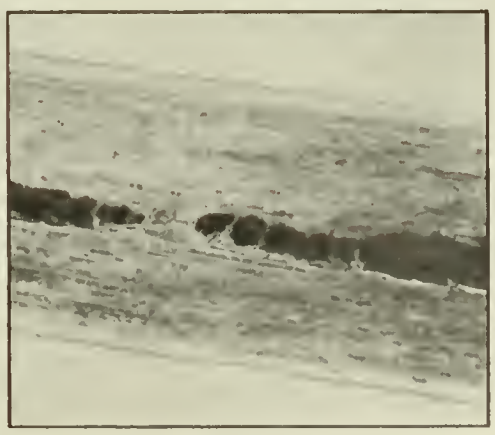
"Human hair, these files of hundreds of photomicrographs show, is differentiated from other hair by its size, relative width of pith, or medulla, and cortex, or outer layer beneath the scales. The coarseness of a hair may indicate the region of the body from which it was taken, the coarsest coming from the beard, eyebrows, etc. These measure from $\frac{1}{230}$ to $\frac{1}{160}$ inches in diameter. Hair from the nostrils, backs of hands, scalp and eyelashes, the police find, measures from $\frac{1}{660}$ to $\frac{1}{330}$ inches in diameter. Fine downy hair measures $\frac{1}{1500}$ to $\frac{1}{3000}$ inches in diameter. Women and children usually have finer hair then men.



POOR HEALTH INDICATED HERE.
By the hair's general mottled condition.

"The condition of the pith, as revealed in these microscopic-study records, is often a determining factor in evidence. The pith of human hair does not appear to be continuous or to reach full width until maturity of the individual. Another factor used by these investigators in determining the age of the individual from which hair is taken is the amount of pigment, the color-determining substance. Ordinarily this does not reach its maximum until maturity has been reached. In other words, study of a child's hair under the microscope reveals fewer pigment granules than does hair from an adult. With the approach of advanced years, the pigment begins to disappear, giving the hair its grayish color. Likewise, in old age, the continuity of the pith of the hair is broken. On the outer surface of the hair are often found deposits of fatty matter, which may serve as an index to the robustness of the individual in question.

"In the past two years the experts in the Berkeley Police Department have made several hundred photomicrographs of hair, and are now carrying the investigation still farther. One question to which they are giving special attention is what differences are to be found in hair from persons of different races and what distinguishing characteristics obtain for each



HAIR OF A WOMAN OF TWENTY-SIX.
The almost unbroken pith and large diameter show it to be the hair of an adult.

race. Once such a set of characteristics can be determined they will be of much value in criminal investigation."

It seems that the capillary detection of crime in Berkeley had its start in this way:

"It was in solving the mystery of repeated thefts on Berkeley's water-front, a few years ago, that the attention of the police department was first turned to a comprehensive study of hair with the microscope. Careful search by the police assigned to catch the thief in this case revealed some of the loot in a launch anchored in the bay. In the launch were also found a comb and razor, each bearing a fragment or two of hair. With the aid of the State University, a microscopic study of these tiny bits of evidence was made. It was found that one hair apparently was from the head, and very light, while the other was evidently from the beard, being much coarser. Its color was light sandy.

As the owner of the launch was not known, a watch was set. For days no one approached the launch, until finally the police observed a man on shore who loitered for a time not far from the launch but failed by word or act to reveal any interest in the boat. However, the suspicions of the police were aroused because of his very light hair and light sandy beard. On the strength of that suspicion they arrested the man and he later confessed to the thefts. The incident opened the eyes of Chief of Police August Vollmer to the value of microscopic study of hairs, and since then Officer C. D. Lee has been placed in charge of the work and probably has gathered more scientific data on the subject than any other police authority in the country."

"GIVE US A CHANCE."

Mr. Howard Elliott of the Northern Pacific asks a ten-year holiday from harrassing the railroads in order to "give transportation courage and management a chance once more."

A PLEA TO KEEP UP RAIL RATES

A SHARP REBUKE for our "interminable and never-ending investigations" of railroads is uttered by Howard Elliott, chairman of the board of the Northern Pacific, writing in *The Nation's Business* (Washington) under the heading, "Give Management a Chance." Instead of being called upon to appear constantly before various bodies, sometimes about matters which have been investigated before, the managers of these great industrial properties, Mr. Elliott believes, should be given an opportunity to devote their entire time to serving the public and building up their business. Just now, he says, there is a good deal of excitement in the country. Business is depresst. The farmer is in distress and he turns first to one person and then to another for help. He sees the railroads. He says: "Why, there is the fellow. Let us reduce all the rates. That will fix things." Mr. Elliott comments:

"That would be fine if it could be done without putting all the roads into bankruptcy. The railroads have already reduced the rates on agricultural products voluntarily 10 per cent. which probably takes fifty or sixty million dollars a year away from their revenues. When I appeared recently before the Interstate Commerce Commission, I happened to have a bundle of papers in my hand showing more than one hundred pages of reductions in rates made by one railroad in a little more than a year. And every railroad has been doing the same thing.

"And these reductions were made despite the fact that the railroads are not earning a fair return. Let me give you the figures for the last few years: 1911, 5 per cent.; 1912, 4.8; 1913, 5.15; 1914, 4.17; 1915, 4.20; the year ended December 31, 1916, the last year before the Government put its very heavy hand on us with the Adamson law, 6.16. And in that year the country generally was prosperous. In 1917, 5.26; 1918, 3.51; 1919, 2.46; 1920, .11—one-tenth of 1 per cent. In 1921 the net railway operative income will be, as near as we can figure it to-day, about six hundred millions of dollars. I doubt if the real net income of this great transportation machine, if we had spent all that it is to your interest that we should have spent, would have been over three hundred millions of dollars, or less than 2 per cent.

"So we have had during the last twelve years no opportunity for large and great earnings and great accumulations.

"The great manufacturing enterprises, great jobbing enterprises, distributing business, and the farmers themselves had a chance during the war, if they availed themselves of it, of making large profits; and large additions to their plants. Many of them did avail themselves of that opportunity. The railroads had no such chance. They barely kept alive.

"Railroad labor must share in the deflation that is now in process. What is generally described as labor has already been hurt by unemployment and by some reductions in wages. That does not, however, yet affect the great transportation industry to the extent it should if what you want and what I want and what nearly every economist wants, a lower transportation charge, is to be obtained.

"The last figures, arrived at by corrections and readjustments with the Government and so on, show for the year 1920 that out of the operations of the railroads the owners had $21,000,000 and the pay-roll was $3,698,000,000, or more than 176 times more than the owners got.

"On the rate question itself, some of the rates may be higher than they ought to be and the total payment for transportation is very large, but the amount of transportation is very large. The production of that transportation is extremely costly and there is no adequate return on the plant, as I have shown. You should also remember that prior to the war the general level of rates was not sufficiently high to protect this national industry and there was danger to everybody, which danger exists to-day, that the supply of transportation would not be adequate for the needs of the country.

"As the result of continued discussion of the railroad question by the railway executives, and many other business organizations, there was developed and passed in the last two years what is known as the transportation act of 1920. It is not perfect. There are some features about it that I do not like, but every argument that could be presented was put up to the House and Senate committees day after day. They weighed them. They passed a bill and it is now the law. It has operated only about 23 months. It has operated at a time when industry was very much deprest, when the railroad business was perhaps 50 to 60 per cent. of normal.

"We do not know yet how successful it is going to be. We set up that guide-post, after this prolonged debate of three, four, five, six years, a debate all over the country. The guide-post has been put up. We are trying to go by it.

"Now is it wise, is it to the best interests of business men who use the railroads, is it to the best interests of those who are charged with managing the railroads, is it to the best interests of those who own the securities of the railroads—and those securities are the foundations of our savings banks deposits, of our fire and life insurance deposits, of hundreds of our colleges and eleemosynary institutions—is it a good plan in a hurry to say we don't like that guide-post and we want to change it?

"Bear in mind that the railroads are common carriers of people and property.

"They are not common carriers of all the economic troubles of this country.

"These can not be cured by reducing rates, by ruining the railroads and perhaps forcing government ownership to which this country is opposed.

"Give transportation courage and management a chance once more.

"Declare a ten-year holiday in the peaceless investigations of the transportation question and let the undivided attention and energy of owners, managers and employers be devoted to maintaining, operating and perfecting this engine of civilization——the wonderful railroad system of the United States."

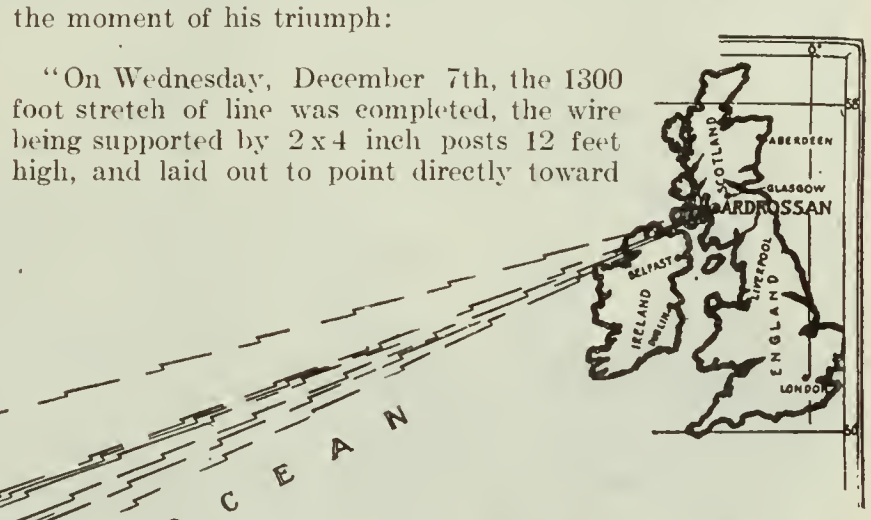
RADIO ▾ DEPARTMENT

RADIO AMATEURS SPAN THE ATLANTIC

THE AVERAGE RADIO AMATEUR may wisely be admonished to content himself with a limited range of transmission; but this is by no means to say that the exceptional amateur may not properly have long-distance ambitions. In an article in *The Wireless Age* (New York) which bears the suggestive title of "The Far Call," Mr. Paul F. Godley tells us that there are in America 20,000 radio amateurs whose interest in the transmission of small radio signals over greater and greater distances "transcends all else."

Mr. Godley should know, for it was he who was selected last autumn by a group of these amateurs constituting themselves "The First National Convention of the American Radio Relay League" to go to England as their representative and demonstrate to a skeptical public that American amateur signals could be registered across the Atlantic. Mr. Godley's task—which had for him "the romance of strange, fascinating, delightful adventure; a vision of the spirit of youth, vital eagerness, far-darting imagination"—began with the selection of the amateurs who were to send the signals from America that he purposed to catch up over there in Scotland.

From "The Wireless Age" New York.



"On November 1 (1921), the preliminary tests, which all were invited to enter, began, and the entrants transmitted on schedule each night up to November 5 in an effort to cover the distance of 1000 miles overland, failing which they were to be disqualified for participation in the main event. All my equipment was set for action, the super-heterodyne receiver being fed by a three-foot loop antenna. And what interest there was! Seventy-eight star stations scattered through every radio district worked to schedule with clock-like precision. Station 5ZA in Rosewell, New Mexico, consistently pounded in night after night on a four-ohm telegraph sounder by virtue of relays in the circuit. Those were the first thrills.

"Then came the night of November 14 with a farewell dinner, and with all arrangements completed, I sailed for England. Twenty-five contestants had qualified—two more were added later. At noon the following day the *Aquitania* slid down the North River, and I was off."

The ocean voyage with its "occasional snatches of 200-meter stuff"; the brief stop in London, where he "listened in on all the strange commercial calls up and down the European shores," and was distracted on settling down to 200-meters by "gobs and gobs of static and whole orchestras of harmonics"—these furnished interesting preliminary experiences, but the main adventure began at Androssan, Scotland, at an improvised station with headquarters in a tent pitched on a rather forlorn coast. Mr. Godley thus describes the final preparations and the moment of his triumph:

"On Wednesday, December 7th, the 1300 foot stretch of line was completed, the wire being supported by 2 x 4 inch posts 12 feet high, and laid out to point directly toward Chicago. The wire was grounded at the distant end through a non-inductive resistance (250 to 400 ohms) and at the home end through a variable inductance.

"Within the tent the regenerative receiver and super-heterodyne receiver were set up together with all accessories, which were found to be in first-class condition.

"At 11.30 P. M. all outside work had been completed and equipment arranged inside, whereupon the apparatus was gone over and put into operation. First the radio-frequency amplifier used with the super-heterodyne receiver was started up and time signals heard, without antenna, from FL, Eiffel Tower, Paris, and POZ, Nauen, Germany. Next, the tuning equipment, which formed the super-heterodyne, was gone over in connection with a short wire which had been thrown into a near-by tree, and all circuits were adjusted while working on the multitude of 600 meter signals which were coming through. VCE, Cape Race, was there, and most as strong as any of them, and I took this as a good omen.

"Finally the beverage wire was thrown in, preliminary adjustments made at both ends of the wire, and tuning started, the first signals recorded being the host of harmonics from the high-power stations, altho these were not as bothersome as was the case near London. Search for short-wave amateur signals began at 1 A. M.

"At exactly 33 minutes later the universe cracked wide open! In one magic moment Scotland's erstwhile gloomy shores became a haven of rest! Muscle soreness, soul sourness, fatigue and doubt vanished, and my unexpectedly difficult but insistent duty became a joy forever!

"Cold rains then were as liquid sunshine; boisterous cutting winds as balmy, heaven-sent breezes. Nothing in the whole sad world could possibly be wrong—nothing, for an American amateur signal was piling in on us and rising in strength until at 1:42 in a very positive manner, his 60-cycle synchronous spark spelled out a message to some one that he would 'see him later' and plastered the call letters 1AAW where the whole world might read!

"On the night of December 9 the weather had again gone very wet, and the winds had grown considerably heavier. Atmospherics were also heavier than the night before, being of about the same order as on the night when 1AAW was heard. At 12:50 A. M. on the morning of the 10th, after listening for sparks, we switched for continuous wave reception and immediately picked up station 1BCG (Greenwich, Conn.) on 230 meters. We had some difficulty with him due to atmospherics and a

very bothersome harmonic from the station at Clifden, Ireland, 150 miles away. Both these were nullified to a great extent by various adjustments of both the apparatus and the line wire.

"On the night of December 10-11, 18 different stations were logged, the secret code words being gotten from three of them, while dozens more were heard but not logged, either due to our inability to make out their weak signals through static—because of the number of stations working at one time and the resultant jamming—or because of the failure of stations, working locally, to use their station calls when transmission was ended.

Courtesy of the Radio Corporation of America.

THEIR STATION WAS HEARD IN SCOTLAND.

Here are the men who sent the message that was heard in Scotland. Behind them is their station. From left to right they are: Amy, Grinan, Burghard, Armstrong and Cronkhite. Their call and a complete message were the first to be received in Scotland from America.

"The most remarkable feature was the strength of some of these signals, 1 BCG's signals could have been heard easily 400 feet from the tent. Altho we started out to see how far away he could be heard, we gave the idea up because of the rain which was coming down, and because of the time which would have been taken. 1ARY and 2FD (and later 2FP) (Burlington, Vermont; Flushing, N. Y.; and Brooklyn, N. Y., respectively) almost equaled 1 BCG as to strength, during one or two very short intervals. 1BDT (Atlantic, Mass.), a spark station, altho by no means as strong, almost equaled 1 BCG in steadiness of signals during a long period. Two of the continuous wave stations were using powers of less than 30 watts!"

The climax came on the morning of December 12, when, after hearing signals from dozens of stations at the same time, the eager listener caught a worded message, assuring him "hearty congratulations" from the Greenwich, Conn. station, 1BCG, signed with the names of its owners and operators: "Burghard, Inman, Grinan, Armstrong, Amy, Cronkhite." That was the first message ever sent across the Atlantic with amateur radio; and no readable signals from American amateurs were heard during the remainder of the tests. Presently atmospheric conditions ceased to be propitious, and the coming of a cyclone made it necessary to dismantle the tent on the afternoon of the 16th.

On the 19th Mr. Godley was back in London, and found that great enthusiasm was being shown as a result of the tests. "Station 1BCG had been heard by five British amateurs, by a Dutch amateur in Amsterdam, and by an American ship operator in the harbor at Hamburg, Germany, and all the newspapers in Belgium, France, and the British Isles were featuring the story."

Mr. Godley goes on to say that British Amateurs had heard signals from Salem, Cambridge, and Marion, Massachusetts; from Hartford, Connecticut; from Brooklyn, New York, and Valley Stream, Long Island; and from unidentified stations. He gives the complete list of stations heard by him at Adrossan to the number of about thirty, mostly located along the Atlantic seaboard, but including such interior stations as Burlington, Vermont; Cleveland, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Indianapolis, Indiana.

Notwithstanding the fact that two of the most distant stations, Cleveland and Indianapolis, used spark-wave transmission, Mr. Godley has very pronounced opinion as to the superiority of continuous-wave transmission, as will appear from his concluding words:

"In glancing over the above list one is struck by the preponderance of the continuous-wave stations, and by the fact that the British heard C. W. stations only. That can mean only one thing, that C.W. is far superior, and I should like nothing better than to see all amateurs change over to continuous wave at once. Spark methods are horribly out of date, and are so inefficient, comparatively, as to be ridiculous, were it not that many have invested good money in spark equipment. Station 1AFV (Salem, Mass.), since the tests, has gotten three messages across to England (London) on 200-watts of C. W. Many stations of the Atlantic seaboard are reaching to the California coast with similar powers, while the west coast stations have been shoving signals into the Hawaiian Islands. The day is not far distant when amateurs the world over will be exchanging greetings in many languages, and by the same token, the day is almost here when the spark stations will be of interest as having to do with history only."

PACIFIC COAST RADIO

IF THERE WERE ANY QUESTION that the interest in radio is country-wide, an editorial comment in *Radio*, the San Francisco periodical (which began life about four years ago as *The Pacific Radio News*), would put to rest all doubts. Evidently the Pacific coast amateur is quite as well served as he of the Atlantic seaboard. Witness this comment:

"There is radio music in the air, every night, everywhere. Anybody can hear it at home on a receiving set, which any boy can put up in an hour. One of these sets costs less than a phonograph. With it can be heard grand operas, orchestras, phonographs' music, market reports, press summary, sermons, and speeches. All that is needed is a hundred-foot clear-span of copper wire, a couple of batteries and a cabinet set that can be bought from a radio dealer in every town.

"No better investment can be made as to a means for making a home more attractive to the entire family. Radio brings fathers and sons together on a common basis of mutual interest. The women can easily run in during the afternoon and have a constant source of entertainment for their guests. Any phonograph selection will be played by request to the operator in charge of the sending station. No home is complete without radio."

MR. GLAVIN'S RADIO CAR

UNDER THE PICTURESQUE TITLE "The Wireless Hound—An Interesting Case of Radio Control," the *Scientific American* (New York) some months ago described a curious little vehicle which more recently has been exhibited at the Radio Conventions at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, where it excited the wonderment of thousands of observers. After stating that ever since Marconi succeeded in getting a coherer to work by means of wireless waves, so that distant circles might be controlled as desired, men in various countries have been planning and experimenting with radio-controlled craft of all kinds; and, referring to the radio-controlled motor boats of John Hays Hammond, Jr., and to Herr Fokker's plan for crewless airplanes, the account continues:

"Now comes Edward F. Glavin of Yonkers, N. Y., with a radio-controlled vehicle which represents nine years of persistent effort and experimentation and numerous disappointments, all blended into the practical working model which is shown in the accompanying illustration. Mr. Glavin has succeeded in applying the principle of radio control to a land vehicle, which is considerably more difficult than that of aquatic craft.

"The 'wireless hound,' as this bizarre vehicle has been termed by those who have seen it going through its antics, is driven by an electric motor. The vehicle has four wheels—one in front which does the steering, two wheels which turn freely on a fixt axle, and a center driving wheel. The electric motor is mounted on a pivoted frame in such a manner that its weight is brought to bear on its rubber-faced pulley pressing down on the driving wheel. Storage batteries furnish the current for the motor as well as for other purposes.

"The control station consists of the usual tuned transmitter—a spark coil, telegraph key, oscillating circuit, and aerial. Each time the key is deprest, a train of signals is sent out to the aerial of the wireless hound. Each train of signals causes the detector to respond, operating a relay and closing a secondary circuit in conventional way. The secondary circuit makes use of a control or contact drum carrying various brass strips which, when turned, make various combinations of circuits in conjunction with the brushes or fingers pressing down on them. Thus in the first position the contact or control drum may make the necessary connections for starting the motor. The next position operates part of the electromagnets controlling the steering-wheel, so as to turn the vehicle to the left, while the next position restores the steering-wheel to the normal position and the vehicle straightens its course. The next two positions turn the vehicle to the right and straighten it out. Perhaps the next position stops the vehicle. At any rate that is the way the control operates."

"THE WIRELESS HOUND."

A radio-controlled vehicle which obeys its master's wireless commands. The inventor is here seen explaining how it works.

Details of operation aside, the little car rolls about in any desired direction in response to signals given by the hand of its inventor and translated into electromagnetic radio waves by an assistant who presses the telegraph key. The performance is in a sense simple when explained, yet it always seems mysterious. It may reasonably be expected that before long the principle will be applied to some types of commercial vehicles, tho the limitations of the method are obvious, in as much as the operator must keep the controlled mechanism within view. It has been suggested by Mr. Glavin that wheeled apparatus on farms—including motor-drawn plows, reapers, and the like—may perhaps be operated by radio. Meantime the writers of fiction have taken slight liberties with the future, as when Mr. Stoddard Goodhue, in his story called "The Phantom Auto" in *Everybody's Magazine* makes Mr. Glavin's invention the background of a series of episodes in which automobiles are controlled by radio operated from an airplane. Almost any day we may see that feat accomplished in the world of fact.

RADIO BELOW 275 METERS

NOW THAT THE AMATEUR KNOWS just where he stands, it obviously behooves him to inform himself fully on the subject of waves between 275 and 150 meters. In an article in *Q S T* (Hartford, Conn.), the official organ of The American Radio Relay League, Inc., Mr. Boyd Phelps, 9ZT, has things to say that should interest all amateurs who are not already proficient in the art of sending short waves. Mr. Phelps makes a plea for diversity of wave-lengths, regarding it as "ridiculous that out of the immense number of possible adjustments we should all strive for the same one." And he gives some very practical details as to the way in which the "crowding on and just above 200 meters" may be avoided:

"The chief difficulty in the minds of many is the thought of having to use an antenna only a few feet long and perhaps not extending up high enough to clear surrounding objects. The following methods worked out by the writer obviates this great disadvantage.

"An antenna with a fundamental of 300 meters when excited by a straight gap was found to emit waves on 300, 100, 43, and 33 meters. It was only necessary to excite the aerial at one of its harmonic frequencies to have it absorb and radiate energy on that wave. It was found that the ratio of one to three does not hold between the harmonic and the fundamental when the antenna is loaded. At 9FO with the large antenna having a fundamental of 350 meters the use of a series condenser was impractical for 200 meters. All of the secondary of the oscillation transformer was inserted, bringing the wave up to 525 meters; the first harmonic then increasing to 169 meters as determined with a spark gap in the ground lead and a spark coil connected across this gap. With the closed circuit carefully tuned to 169 meters and coupled to the antenna circuit good radiation was obtained on this wave-length. Moving any clips on the oscillation transformer caused a falling off of antenna current. With the wave meter coupled to the ground a sharp wave was found at 169 meters, but no matter how close the wave meter was coupled to the aerial circuit no wave could be found around 525, which was the normal wave-length of the open or aerial circuit. This new method permits easy working on 200 meters and below with a large aerial.

"It is perhaps not well to encourage the above experiments too much, especially in coastal cities, as inaccurate adjustments may cause a strong wave to be emitted at about 600 meters. The real value of this method of tuning comes in the use of continuous wave. A vacuum tube, we are told by many eminent experimenters, will in laboratory circuits oscillate at wave-lengths of five meters or less. Tuning is extremely sharp at low wave-lengths so that more stations may be accommodated at wave-lengths differing but few meters."

HOW SHAW BAGS THE UNIVERSE

SHAW CAN SURELY RISE NO HIGHER as an entertainer. The final episode in "Back to Methuselah," which he calls "As Far as Thought Can Reach," is, according to Heywood Broun, "as much fun as any of the Ziegfeld Follies and has the added advantage of possessing rather more philosophy." So far as color and draped figures go the comparison is not inapt. The undertaking of giving

ADAM AND EVE WITH THE SERPENT.
The opening scene in Shaw's "Back to Methuselah," which was devised by Lee Simonson.

this Shaw production on a stage without cuts has been achieved with success so far as the Theater Guild is concerned; but the audience have not always been equal to the strain. Three nights of talk without the alleviation of music, such as Wagner's Ring provides, was a test that only the old Chinese theater has ventured to impose. But Mr. Shaw required so much to put his thoughts on creative evolution before an audience and he would tolerate no abridgment of his text. The Theater Guild seemed to adopt some of his tactics and required its patrons to take all or none, or at least to buy all or none. The play starts in the Garden of Eden with the Serpent instructing Adam and Eve in the secrets of life, and it stretches "as far as human thought can reach." "Never before," says Mr. Towse in the New York *Evening Post*, "has anybody had the chance of hearing a play—for this is largely a matter of hearing—whose actions, ramifications, and divagations are supposed to cover a period of some thirty or forty thousand years." The five sections of the piece are labeled: "In the Beginning," "The Gospel of the Brothers Barnabas; Present Day," "The Thing Happens A. D. 2170," "Tragedy of an Elderly Gentleman, A. D. 3000," "As Far Thought Can Reach, A. D. 31920." Of this apparently bewildering farrago, Mr. Towse writes:

"It is sufficient to declare that it is characteristically Shaw, at his most voluminous, most presumptive, and disputatious, but, by no means, always at his best. Clever? Most indisputably—or it would not be he—in many passages, brilliantly so; elsewhere over-labored, extravagant, specious, irrelevant, shallow, and, to some hearers at least, both tiresome and exasperating. The man who takes omniscience for his foible and license for his privilege must sometimes appear a charlatan. But he, there is reason to suspect, occasionally dons the cap and bells with set purpose, in sheer impish mischief. How much then of this portentous fantasy, with its queer amalgam of Scriptural legend and scientific pretense, its exploitation of all his pet political, social, and clerical grievances, is to be taken in any way seriously? How much of it did he write with his tongue in his cheek and his eye on the main chance? If the answers are not set down, it is not because the present writer has any doubt concerning them. But perhaps after all Mr. Shaw has learned to believe in the promise 'By faith ye shall move mountains,' and has based his own belated theories, if he ever entertained them, upon it.

"Of course, there is nothing new in the 'will to create,' upon which his whole bewildering parable is founded, notwithstanding his treatment of it as a personal discovery. This is simply his adaptation from the perfectly orthodox belief that in all humanity there is an element of the divine and that the evolutionary progress of the race toward higher conditions is due to the perpetual conflict between the aspirations of the spirit and the lust of the flesh. His modification of it seems to imply the revelation of some new principle by which man may raise himself by pulling on his own bootstraps. But this is a ribald suggestion. With faith, or spirit, he will have nothing to do. It is by the exercise of his will, the unflinching determination to be and to achieve, that man is to attain to the quasi-immortality and highly developed scientic (?) conditions herein depicted. Those who are beguiled into looking for something pregnant, rational, inspiring, or logical in this portrayal, do not know their Shaw, and will be grievously disappointed. Amusing and fairly plausible in the beginning, it assumes more and more the nature of extravaganza the further it plunges into the future, until—30,000 years hence, when children are hatched from the egg at the age of fifteen years and grow a month or two older every minute—it closes in sheer phantasmagorical burlesque, a sort of ultra-modern midnight classical 'revue,' in which *Lilith*, the ghosts of the Serpent (so the Devil is dead, after all) and of *Adam* and *Eve*, hoary, mummified ancients, young men and maidens, and animated puppets, all talking with the tongue and indomitable loquacity of their intellectual progenitor, contribute to the desired end of Delphic mystification. Can, then, no meaning be attached to these oracular utterances? Most emphatically yes. Almost any meaning that the student of them may prefer. Is it worth the trouble of search? Ah, that is a different question. It is wiser, perhaps, to laugh—not to think—and grow fat. But the cleverness of it all, the play of humor, wit, and satire, the range and power of the two often misapplied thoughts, are amazing and not a little pitiful."

The second evening proved the most trying to Mr. Shaw's audiences, the piece ran from half-past seven till near midnight, and people left it gasping for breath, with splitting headaches. Mr. Towse, again, furnishes us a reason for not analyzing it:

"With 'The Tragedy of an Elderly Gentleman' (3000 A. D.) Mr. Shaw enters definitely into the realm of burlesque and fantasy, going to the limits of whimsical extravagance, with a constant explosion of witty little firecrackers, the usual assumption of supernal wisdom, and the freest indulgence of a

mockery, often broadly comic, but sometimes offensive both to common sense and good taste. Here and there, as usual, is a passage embodying some shrewd reflection or weighty but platitudinous truth, quickly neutralized by a display of cynical quips and bitter gibes. It is clever, sometimes astonishingly clever, but insincere and insignificant stuff, which tickles the risibilities for the passing minute, but when the effervescence has subsided is too often as flat as stale soda-water. If there be in it a residuum of appreciable philosophic or social value, it is not enough to justify the trouble of analysis or description."

Both as Shavian satire and as acted comedy we find the second section of the first night's performance giving the most satisfaction. Mr. Towse writes:

"In 'The Gospel of the Brothers Barnabas' this theory of human will as the creative power is adroitly made the motive of contemporary satirical and exclusively English comedy in which Lloyd George and Herbert Asquith, under the transparent aliases of *Burge* and *Lubin*, are made the targets of Mr. Shaw's keen shafts of reckless ridicule. They are sketched with that semblance of verisimilitude which is the essence of the best caricature and with an exuberant humor which does not dull the edge of the satire. This, tho characteristically disingenuous, is of delightful quality, and none the less enjoyable because directed mainly against dead issues. How longevity is made a political issue may be briefly explained. Civilization is a failure because statesmen die before they have acquired either wisdom or experience. *Conrad Barnabas*, the biologist, has proved to his own satisfaction that, by the exercise of will, men may prolong their years into centuries, and *Franklyn Barnabas*, the preacher and politician, is promulgating the theory. Both *Burge* and *Lubin* are brought to see how political capital might be made out of it in a general election, and vie with each other in an effort to secure the Barnabases and their battlecry for their respective parties. In the controversy Mr. Shaw is able to discourse with brilliant fluency on every phase of national and international society and politics. . . .

"It was in 'The Gospel of the Brothers Barnabas' that the performers found themselves on their own ground. This was admirably done in the best style of modern comedy. It is to be feared that many of the shrewdest hits in the very artful dialog were not appreciated by an audience unfamiliar with English political personalities and details, but the brisk Shavian exchanges were delivered by all the actors with humorous intelligence and great dialetical skill. The impersonations of *Joyce Burge* (Lloyd George) and *Lubin* (H. Asquith) were both surprizingly felicitous. A. P. Kaye, almost a physical double of the first, mimicked him in voice and manner with an astonishing accuracy, and suggested with notable effect his intellectual alertness, instant adaptability and emotionalism. And Claude King also succeeded not only in looking like Asquith, but in reflecting both his Oxford and House of Commons style. The *Franklyn Barnabas* of Albert Bruning, one of the very best of living all-round actors, was quite a masterpiece in its way, in its suavity, keenness, flexibility, and high polish, while Moffat Johnston, as the curt, matter-of-fact scientist, was an excellent foil to him. This act was a really first rate bit of cooperative comedy, and was greatly enjoyed until by its excessive length it began to pall."

Says Mr. Heywood Broun in *The World:*

"The piece is far more fantastic and imaginative than anything which has come from the men of our generation, who know only fairy-stories.

"Our admiration for Shaw's play is uncomplicated by belief in his philosophy. He has attempted to make Puritanism glamorous by lifting it to transcendentalism. Milton, another Puritan of ability, worked the same trick. In other words, Shaw pretends his quarrel with art is not that it affords people too much fun but that it yields only puny joys in comparison with the ecstasies of pure intellect.

"He would not deny art a right to existence. In the year 31,920 A. D. human beings will maintain an interest in art, sports and pleasure through the first four years of their life. During the next nine centuries, or thereabouts, the average individual will have outgrown this interest in toys."

A DOUBLE-KEYBOARD PIANO

A PIANO WITH A DOUBLE KEYBOARD, each note on the upper board being the octave of the one just under it on the lower board, has been invented by a Swiss, Emanuel Moor. Great enthusiasm has been aroused over this instrument, not only in Switzerland, but in Paris and more recently in London. To play upon it requires study

ASQUITH AND LLOYD GEORGE

Seem to come to life as *Burge* and *Lubin* on the stage of the Garrick Theater and discuss Shavian politics with immense gusto.

even on the part of skilled performers, but this is well rewarded by the increased brilliance and variety of the effects. It has been asserted that this instrument represents as great an advance over the piano as the latter did over the harpsichord. In an article by the inventor published in the *Bibliotheque Universelle* (Lausanne) he says:

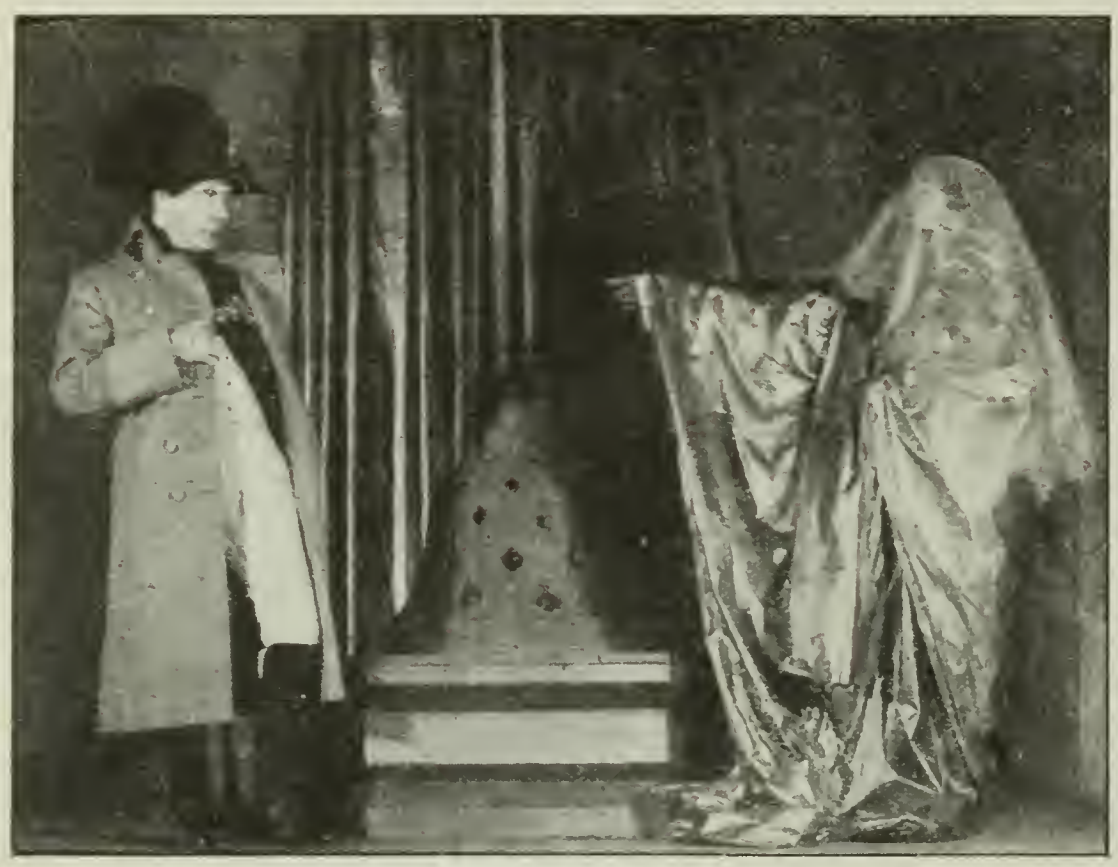
"The piano which I present to the public does not modify for the moment the system in use at present; the number of strings and of hammers is the same and the position of the hands is the same; but my instrument facilitates in a notable degree the execution of all pieces of music by lessening the distances, by permitting the hands to perform evolutions in the same direction and by lending itself to the performance an infinite number of new and unforeseen combinations. This new mechanism, for which I have applied for a patent, requires, for the present at least, no change in the fingering nor in the writing of music, altho a change in writing will be indispensable eventually, to insure clearness in execution. My invention consists of an ordinary piano to which I have adapted a second keyboard placed a little above the usual one. The keys of the same note are opposite each other but with the essential difference that they give the higher octave throughout the whole extent of the piano. This simple process not only constitutes an auxiliary means of facilitating the execution of all music which has been written up to the present time, but it opens new vistas with respect to future music with regard to sonority and virtuosity.

"All the octaves can be played with the thumb and forefinger within a very narrow space. The most extended chords can be struck simultaneously with perfect resonance. This makes it unnecessary to cross the arms in order to reach the more distant notes, and it becomes superfluous, at least up to a certain point, to arpeggio the large chords in order to reach notes beyond the stretch of the ten fingers."

Gustave Rollin, writing in a later number of the same magazine, observes that the most important feature of the instrument is the brilliant device of making use of a coupling pedal, by means of which the new piano is made "incontestably superior

to the old one, not only by its superb sonority but by the diverse and incalculable new combinations which it may afford in the future both to the composer and to the performer." He writes:

"This pedal makes the upper keyboard sound automatically with the lower, and makes it possible to double, triple or quadruple the sonority according to the number of notes which the performer strikes simultaneously, enabling him to obtain marvelous effects resembling those yielded by the organ. Thus, the works of Bach and Handel, and of the great classic masters, gain a fresh interest when played upon this new piano. This method of coupling yields peculiarly poetic effects in the case of fugues, such as those of Bach."



NAPOLEON MEETS A SHAW WATERLOO.

In the Garrick Theater the *Napoleonic* embodiment of the war spirit falls in a wordy Waterloo with a "180-year-old priestess, whom he interrogates in ultra-imperial fashion.

This new duplex coupler facilitates the playing of octaves with surprizing velocity, perfect precision and an absolute *legato*. By an arrangement of the first keyboard a very beautiful chromatic *glissando* can be obtained. Furthermore, it is possible to imitate the harpsichord by a special method, concerning which Mr. Rollin remarks:

"I have had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Moor play several pieces arranged for the harpsichord, and I could not sufficiently admire the archaic charm, the deeply affecting poetry, the fine and delicate sentiment, the brilliant intellectuality which animate and vivify these compositions. It is a magnificent evocation of the past."

The new instrument has also aroused great interest in London during the last few months and will doubtless do so here, not only from its novelty but from the fact that the inventor once lived in New York and was the accompanist of Madame Lili Lehmann in her concert singing. The musical critic of *The London Times* makes the following remarks, which, as will be noted, are not altogether favorable:

"The main acquisition is the capacity to produce 4-foot and 16-foot tone effects equal in strength with, and of the same quality as the 8-foot tone of the single keyboard. These effects can be very beautiful—the first scale in octaves which he played with the coupler produced an audible sensation through the hall.

"There are two points of view from which this program could be discust, the revelation of what the instrument can do and can not do, and one's satisfaction or otherwise with what Professor Tovey made it do. The latter is only important at this stage because it illustrates the diversity of the problems which assail the pianist. We found the prolonged use of 4-foot tone in the Toccata in D minor rather wearisome and the 16-foot tone in the chorale 'Nun Komm, der Heiden Heiland' too thick. On the other hand, 'Nun freut euch' was quite exquisite, and the cantata prelude brought out the player's intimate knowledge of Bach's orchestration wonderfully.

"We are not yet convinced that the harpsichord stop offers a very real acquisition to the interpretation of the older music except in such realistic pieces as 'La Poule,' tho toward the end of the Italian Concerto we began to feel that the thing was distinctly more like a harpsichord than like a spoiled piano.

"But the recital emphasized very strongly the basic fact that here is a wonderful instrument which musicians must learn to use and will delight in using."

The musical critic of the New York *Times*, Richard Aldrich, makes the following comments upon these London reports:

"If the new keyboard of Mr. Moor, which has won so much approval from men whose opinions must be considered, gains general adoption, it will involve considerable alterations, apparently, in piano technique. It is possible, we are told, to use the new invention in the old way. But its essential improvements, if they are improvements, can be exploited only by a new technique, which must be learned and mastered as the old one always has been. This will be a dismaying task for those who teach it and put a very heavy responsibility on those who are engaged in inducting young people into a way of making themselves musicians that must be certain of unquestioned acceptance if their life work is not to be thrown away. These are serious questions for those who advocate the new idea. It will be a wonder if the inertia of a very considerable conservatism is not found to operate against any speedy adoption of it."

BANNING THE "PRECIOUS" WRITERS—The "burnished and jeweled writing" which came in with the "fin-de-siècle" movement of the last century is giving way to a robuster form of expression. Wilde, Pater and Stevenson are wearing out, according to Professor Oliver Elton of the University of Liverpool, upon whose remark the New York *Evening Post* comments:

"Professor Elton's statement might not be applauded by many who admire the styles of Conrad and the minor Conradians, of authors like W. H. Hudson and Arthur Symons, and of a number of younger men who write criticism all the time and travels or essays part of the time. But there is much evidence that Mr. Elton is right. In the life of nearly every book-loving young man there is a period when he thinks that the greatest of all pursuits is of the *mot juste*, that there is no triumph like expressing the fluttering of a leaf or whinny of a horse in a phrase more precise and imaginative than others have used. Such young men alone will always furnish an army to defend the virtues of Stevenson's style. But the great body of readers must in the long run prefer the prose in which the workmanship is broader and less elaborately elegant.

"This is in part because the great body of modern readers must be rapid readers; particularly if they read with gusto. A style which presents fine mass effects, as Carlyle's or Ruskin's does, is for them superior to a style in which every ten words an expression demands, 'Stop and admire me!' and in which every paragraph asks to be rolled under the tongue."

"No reaction against the highly studied style need carry writers into slovenliness. It would be a great misfortune if it encouraged our too many careless American authors to become more careless still. Nor need the finest qualities of style, felicity, glow, eloquence be sacrificed. The old masters—Macaulay, Hazlitt, Carlyle, Thackeray—who wrote with full-charged minds and fast-moving pens, simply wrought their stylistic effects in the large, not in miniature."

AN EXPONENT OF THE NEW PSYCHOLOGY

IF THE OPINION OF FOREIGNERS is the judgment of posterity Mr. Sherwood Anderson should be happy in having his ticket for immortality. Lately discust in *The New Statesman* (London), by that rigorous young Englishwoman, Miss Rebecca West, he is put down as "one of the most interesting personalities writing in English to-day." The reason he finds so much favor with Miss West is because "his excessive preoccupation with the new psychology strikes deeply at the root of his talent." In analyzing him his virtues are set off against what Miss West regards as the shortcomings of others who think "the obvious way to treat a situation is to record what people say and do," and that "the meaning at the core of life is exhaustively and directly, without the intervention of any symbolism, exprest by its superficies." For the sake of showing what Mr. Anderson is not, Miss West first analyzes an American writer—Mr. Stephen Hudson, whose novel, "Elinor Colhouse," is conceived and executed without "the slightest sign of any psychic life of which speech and action are only the reserved and indirect expressions." Mr. Anderson, on the other hand, "is saturated with the new psychology to an extraordinary degree." In fact:

Courtesy Heubsch Co.

SHERWOOD ANDERSON,

who is "saturated with the new psychology to an extraordinary degree."

"It dictates his subjects. His stories are monotonously full of young girls coming back to their home towns with a suit-case and a psychosis, of middle-aged men corked by inhibitions. It determines his way of looking at his subjects, which is amusingly antithetical to that of Mr. Hudson. If one gave Mr. Hudson a pattern book of velvets, he could pick out the very shade that *Elinor* wore at the dance; the clothes of the characters in 'The Triumph of the Egg' are matters which are not touched by Mr. Anderson's invention, but have to be supplied (as Andrew Lang pointed out must be the case with the clothes of ghosts) by the imagination of those who see them in order to satisfy their sense of the fitness of things. Mr. Hudson believes that the whole of *Elinor Colhouse* went into her schemings to trap *Richard Kurt* into marriage; if Mr. Anderson had been writing of *Elinor* he would have seen those schemes as just the tip of one of the tentacles that the vast and complex organism which was her inner being lifted towards the light of the promise of more life. Now this means that all Mr. Anderson's stories are profound, and that they are all in some measure true, since memories of the process of life in his own heart enable him to check his imaginations of its process in the hearts of others. Nevertheless, he goes nearly as far wrong in his indifference to the superficies of existence as Mr. Hudson does in his absorption in them. His characters are too often mere types of desire, unincarnated souls. When *Rosaland Westcott* runs along the road at the end of 'Out of Nowhere into Nothing' one believes absolutely in the joy that drove her forth; but her feet seem to leave no prints on the dust of that road. She is a name, and a disembodied joy; and that is all. The story is not quite achieved, has not been pulled right across the threshold of creation, is not completely a work of art. One measures the failure that attends most of Mr. Anderson's stories for this reason, by the success that attends him in the two stories, the one that gives the volume its title and 'I Want to Know Why,' where he has succeeded in incarnating his ideas. 'I Want to Know Why' is startlingly a momentously good short story. It affords a compelling reason why, if Mr. Cape brings this volume within the reach of the English reader, as he has benevolently brought other examples of *les jeunes* of America, it should be acquired by the intelligent. 'I Want to Know Why' is a sound study of adolescence, of virginity, and its aching disappointment at its first glimpse of the dark, base quality of life; but it is far more than that. It is lifted right across the threshold of creation, it is an achieved work of art, because Mr. Anderson has completely visualized the Kentucky boy who loved horses and beat it to Saratoga to see the racetrack, and had his ecstasy over Sunstreak (a horse in whose genius one believes as one believes in the genius of the mare, *Ophelia*, of whom Mr. James Agate writes in 'Alarums and Excursions') and had his terrible disillusionment about mankind. And 'The Triumph of the Egg' succeeds as prodigiously because again Mr. Anderson has permitted himself to use the eyes of the flesh, and has seen the adorable, incompetent father as a real person. It is a tribute to Mr. Anderson's art that one can not be explicit as to the nature of his success. The theme is such an exquisitely comic and pathetic invention, and its execution adds so much of comedy and pathos to it, that one hesitates to breathe of it, lest one's blundering description should discredit it. These two stories make it plain that of all the younger American writers, Mr. Sherwood Anderson is the one we have most reason to envy."

CHARACTER BONDS FOR MOVIE ACTORS

BINDING THEM OVER to keep to decency is a proposal made by *Camera* (Los Angeles) for treating actors for the film. "There are few departments of the motion-picture industry that have not suffered keenly from the two most recent film tragedies," it declares, going on to maintain that this is "largely as a direct result of the deplorable angles taken by the press upon the situation." *Camera* asserts that for every picture person who goes wrong there are half a dozen bank clerks and commercially engaged citizens in the same boat. "But when has the banking business been ostracized from decent society because of the errors of its various attachés?" *Camera* enlarges on the grievance of being singled out for special reprobation:

"Besides being subjected as a class to the indignities crowded upon us by hundreds of highly imaginative, scandal-scattering, sob writers and the inevitable detrimental effect upon public opinion, which always follows in the wake of such attacks, several producing companies have had to endure huge financial losses when exhibitors, through various censor board regulations, have found it necessary to cancel the runs of elaborate productions presenting individuals concerned in the cases, or sometimes merely suspected of being concerned. It is, therefore, easy to perceive that being much in the public eye, we are not only doomed to sustain the unhappy consequences of our professional brother's indiscretions but of their alleged missteps as well. That is, we are doomed to such a fate if we tolerate it."

What *Camera* regards as "an invaluable solution of the problem" is "the character bond," which it suggested some months ago; and, so it thinks, "had it been adopted at that time by the Producers Associations, would have eliminated seventy-five per cent. of the moral and monetary difficulties which have fairly seethed about us since the first newspaper report upon the Arbuckle Affair." Thus:

"Not only would a demand upon the part of the producing company for a character bond from each and every artist in its employ diminish the chances taken by that organization upon irresponsible people and protect it against any financial loss from the acts of its employees, but it would also render impossible the condemnation of a studio, not to mention an entire industry, for the mistakes of an individual."

This seems as good a place as any for the editor of the DIGEST to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from Hollywood asking us to publish material for the use of a foreign mission study class.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

CALLING IN A MINISTER TO HELP THE CHICAGO POLICE

THE DARING EXPERIMENT of Chicago's Mayor in appointing a minister as Law Enforcement Commissioner may be watched with sympathetic interest by other municipal governments confronted with similar problems of evil. Whether it is a confession of weakness on the part of the authorities already constituted, or mere camouflage, as is variously charged, or a sincere effort to "clean up" the city, as the new Commissioner evidently believes it to be, the step taken by Mayor William Hale Thompson involves, it is generally agreed, a "colossal task" for his appointee. The Rev. John H. Williamson, pastor of a Methodist church, who received the appointment, has said that he will conduct his office "in accordance with the teachings of Christ," and he has called on all religious organizations, regardless of race, color and creed, to join him in a crime drive which will rid Chicago of crooks, in whatever strata of life they may be found. He was especially enjoined by the Mayor, according to press reports, to seek out any corruption that may exist among officials, and was informed that his decisions would be final, whether they affected the highest city official or the lowest crook on the streets. "Any who seek to compromise, hinder or thwart the purpose of the Law Enforcement Commissioner will have their attention directed to a motto which will be placed on my desk," says Mr. Williamson in a published statement. "The motto runs: 'Respect for the law is of more value than respect for the violator,' and such will be the end of the argument."

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TO HELP PURIFY CHICAGO.

Rev. John H. Williamson, who takes up what is called the "colossal" task of enforcing law in the Midwest Metropolis.

Turning to a local view of the innovation, the Mayor's creation of the office of "Law Enforcement Commissioner," thinks the Chicago *Tribune*, is one of two things: bunk, or a confession by the Mayor that the men now in office by his appointment charged with the duty of law enforcement and paid by the taxpayers for the performance of that duty can not be trusted to enforce the laws. This paper asks, then:

"What is the need for a Law Enforcement Commissioner if Mr. Thompson's cabinet officials are doing their duty?

"What is the Mayor's duty if his appointees are not doing their duty?

"Who is the lawful, official Law Enforcement Commissioner of Chicago, if it is not the Mayor himself?

"If members of the Thompson cabinet are not enforcing the laws, or if the Mayor suspects they are not, what is to prevent the Mayor from removing them from office or from seeing to it himself that they enforce the laws?

"If that is not the Mayor's job, what are the taxpayers paying him for?

"The creation of the office of Law Enforcement Commissioner by Thompson is a confession that he can not trust his own cabinet, or it is political bunk.

"Which is it, a confession or a grandstand play—or is it both?"

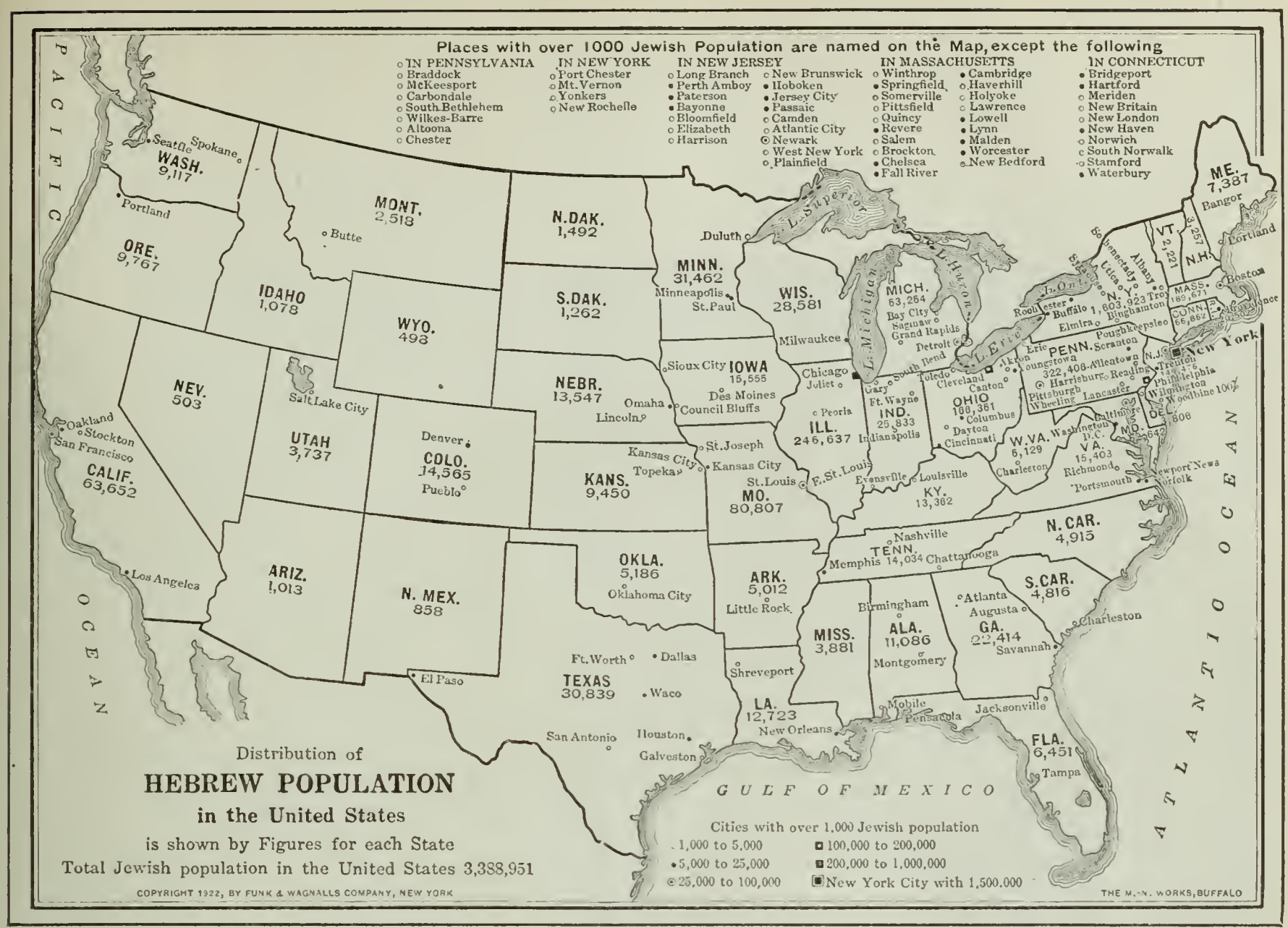
It is a "calculated appeal to reform sentiment," thinks the New York *World*. Waxing sarcastic, this observer asks: "With an official custodian of municipal morals selected from among the clergy, what chance can there be for wickedness to thrive? The reverend gentleman chosen for the post is expected to rid Chicago of vice, close up the breeding-places of crime where liquor is sold, deal mercilessly with criminals, and drive dishonest municipal employees out of office." This is—

"Surely a comprehensive program of reform, one that might rationally require the combined efforts of every civic agency to accomplish, and then with grave doubt of its success. Is there the slightest reason to suppose that a ministerial moral censor can effect it? Will there be any intelligent belief that Mayor Thompson really thinks he can?

"What the spectacular Mayor of Chicago has done in commissioning a clergyman for a task which the city authorities seem impotent to perform is to make a grandstand play for public support. He is camouflaging municipal politics with moral reform in the old familiar way, with only the difference of making the performance a little more sensational than usual. This is not to say that the moral welfare of Chicago can not be improved by ministerial supervision. But any fundamental reform of conditions of vice and crime will require the consent and cooperation of the police and the politicians who are responsible for existing conditions."

It all sounds simple enough, "but like most short-cuts," says the Baltimore *News*, "it is doubtful that it is likely to accomplish the end intended. In the first place such an appointment is a confession that the ordinary machinery of law is powerless to enforce the law. And it surely is a matter of tried and proved observation that the law-abiding habit is not something which can be speedily acquired like some mechanical knack or superficial sleight-of-hand trick." It is obvious, believes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "that law enforcement in a city of 3,000,000 is a pretty big job and one at which almost any clergyman is likely to fail, not from lack of good intentions but from unfamiliarity with the ways and resources of criminals and with methods of criminal prosecution." The Enforcement Commissioner's appeal to religious bodies to assist him will bring some responses, but not many, thinks the Dayton *Daily News*, declaring:—

"The outstanding defect in the religious world to-day is that it does not present a solid front against evil, tho of course the Church as an institution is an avowed foe of vice. Some interesting facts will be faced by the preacher before he goes along very far with his job. He will find many hindrances. It is being freely predicted that eventually he will quit because he will find that ridding a community of vice is not the task of any one person or any one group. Vice exists only when there is almost universal disregard of its existence. Vice generally wins its point because it is fought either by a divided or disinterested antagonist."



JEWISH INCREASE IN AMERICA

POGROMS and other less violent forms of anti-Semitism in Eastern Europe have resulted in a progressively large Jewish immigration to our shores, and this influx, combined with a natural increase, has brought the Jewish population in the United States up from 1,777,185 (estimated) in 1907 to 3,390,301 (estimated) in 1918, an increase of 1,613,116, or nearly double, in eleven years. The total given on the map is for continental United States only. The Jews now constitute 3.22 per cent. of the entire population of the country. Intermarrying but little with other stock, and rarely leaving the faith of their fathers, the Jews in the United States have preserved their racial homogeneity, as they have done in all countries since the great dispersion early in our era, and are found clustered mainly in the great centers of population. Approximately three-fourths of the Jews here are found in ten cities, according to the American Jewish Year Book, whose figures form the basis of this article and map, and about half of the entire number live in New York, where they constitute about 25 per cent. of the total population. The other nine cities leading in the number of Jewish inhabitants are Chicago, with 225,000; Philadelphia, 200,000; Cleveland, 100,000; Boston, 77,500; Baltimore, 60,000; St. Louis, 60,000; Pittsburgh, 60,000; Newark, 55,000, and Detroit, 50,000. It is interesting to note, however, we read in the Year Book, that while New York contains such a large quota of the Jews of the United States, it is not proportionately the most Jewish city. Chelsea, Mass., has a Jewish population of 13,000, or 28 per cent. of its general population.

While New York State contains the largest number of Jews—1,603,923—Wyoming, in continental United States, contains the smallest quota, 498, and Alaska has only two more. Looking seaward, we find that there are 150 Jews in the Hawaiian Islands; 500 in the Philippines, and 200 in Porto Rico. Pennsylvania comes second to New York in its Jewish population, with 322,406, and then, in their order among the twelve States which contain 90 per cent. of the Jews in this country, are: Illinois, 246,637; Massachusetts, 189,671; Ohio, 166,361; New Jersey, 149,476; Missouri, 80,807; Connecticut, 66,862; California, 63,652; Maryland, 62,642; Michigan, 63,254; and Indiana, 25,833.

THE GOOD IN "WILD YOUNG PEOPLE"—Youth will have its fling, and some 2,000 years ago that wise old Roman, Cicero, remarked that "rashness attends youth as prudence does age," and this, we are told, is about as far as just criticism can go against the youth of to-day. No child, it is said, is really bad, and the "wild young people of to-day" against whom so much stern criticism has been directed in recent months are all right at heart and no worse than their parents were a generation ago. It is no new topic, this talk of the folly of youth, says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, remarking that—

"The world has been wild and youth could not help but take on the aspects and the manner of wildness. It is a symptom, not a disease. And it is passing. Has it worked a moral degeneration of youth? It has not. The average youth of to-day, girl or boy, is sound. The flamboyances of the day are superficial. They have touched the surface of youth with garish pigments, but they have not marred its soul. For somehow, the soul of youth is commonly steered safely through the perils that beset it. Much that we think is corrupting somehow does not corrupt. The world is filled with men and women, staid and respectable, who were wild things in their youth, and by far the greater part of the wild youngsters of to-day will be the respectable fathers and mothers of to-morrow. Most assuredly we need better homes and a number of other bettered influences, but after all 'there is a divinity that shapes our ends, rough hew them how we will,' and youth in particular is never without its guardianship."

THE PAPACY'S PROGRAM

PEACE WITH ITALY, reunion of the Roman Catholic Church with the Greek and Russian Orthodox Churches and a return of the Anglican Church to Rome are among the possibilities envisioned by some observers in the new accession to the Papacy. Whatever the general view may be, at least one Anglican paper thinks that the road to Rome may be opened under Pope Pius XI, and at least one Russian Patriarch is said to be sympathetic toward a similar step to be taken by the Russian Orthodox Church. The new Pope stands for the liberal school, tho conciliatingly he has assumed the name of the Pian, writes a correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette* (London), and the Pope's own view of the Papacy, says this writer, "has been exprest in the words, 'not national, not international, but supernatural.'" Furthermore, "it is known that Benedict's last thoughts were for that reconciliation which time has shown is more important to Italy than to the Church. . . . Under the new Pope the feud, tho complicated by the popular or Catholic party, promises to work itself out."

AN ADVOCATE OF RELIGIOUS PEACE.

Pope Pius XI, who, as a member of the "liberal school," is said to hope for reconciliation with Italy and with the Greek, Russian and Anglican Churches.

Speaking of the possibility of reunion with Rome, *The Church Times* (London), an Anglican Church organ, admits that there is a serious division between the Church of England and the Church of Rome, but believes the gulf is neither so serious nor so deep as some on both sides would make out. Suggesting that conferences looking to reunion be held, the Anglican journal asks:

"Is it allowable to hope anything from the election of Cardinal Ratti to the see of Peter? We can not but think it is, tho it may be that the wish is father to the thought. But we are told that he chose the name Pius because 'Pius is a name which is an omen of peace,' and that he declared the blessing given outside St. Peter's, immediately after his election, was intended to extend not only to those actually present, or to those in Rome alone or in Italy, but to all nations and all races as 'a pledge and a message of that universal pacification which we all so ardently desire.' There is more, however, than this to make us hope. Pius XI belongs to the freemasonry of scholars, and that is always a bond of union. It is rare that religious animosities are so fierce among them as among others. Mabillon, the great French Benedictine scholar of the seventeenth century—a time of bitter religious hatred between Catholic and Protestant—always spoke of Protestants as 'our separated brethren.' And there are many friendships among separated brethren in the world of learning to-day We must not, of course, expect too much or form hopes that are certain to be disappointed, but to assume, as some do, that reunion with Rome is out of the question, is to go far to make it so."

Turning to the question of temporal power, it was not well understood outside of Catholic circles, writes Maurice Francis Egan in the American *Review of Reviews*, "that the temporal power was never looked on as a necessity to the permanence and growth of a church whose essential existence depended entirely on its spiritual qualities," and he holds that "Catholics have no intention whatever of proposing or of demanding that the city of Rome should be returned to the Pope." While the question of temporal power seems to be moving toward settlement, Mr. Egan thinks that—

"Another great question which will probably occupy Pius XI is the understanding as to a reunion with the Greek Orthodox Church. Russia has hitherto been the implacable enemy of Rome; the Russian Church was essentially a state church; but now that state and Church have separated, there is a party in Russia, including one of the most important of the Patriarchs, anxious to join the Roman Catholic Church, as the most stable organization ecclesiastically in the world. The question of the celibacy of the clergy would not be an invincible barrier. It did not prove to be so in the case of the Lithuanians and other schismatics; and the monastic orders, in the Russian Church, are solemnly vowed to celibacy. . . .

"Pius X was purely an ecclesiastical Pope. He is looked on to-day by Catholics as having greatly increased spiritual fervor in the Church; Benedict XV saw the opportunity for the restoration of Roman diplomacy, which had for a time failed in nearly every respect; and Pius XI, in accepting so cordially the results of the Conference at Washington, has ranged himself, as Beaconsfield once put it, 'on the side of the angels,' where every Pope ought to be.

"As to diplomatic relations with the United States there is no indication that the Vatican desires them; and there is no sign on the part of either the Catholics or non-Catholics in the United States that they would be considered desirable, for, since the Philippine matter has been settled, there is no religious-political question in which the Vatican is concerned of any domestic interest to us."

Viewing him as a "moderate, constructively conservative, and highly enlightened man," *The Christian Century* (Undenominational) considers the election of Pope Pius XI as "the most daring challenge to Protestantism since the Reformation," and thinks that Protestantism must marshal its forces, "organizing the religion of freedom as the Roman Church has organized the religion of authority, or the future will be dark for the faith that has made the modern world."

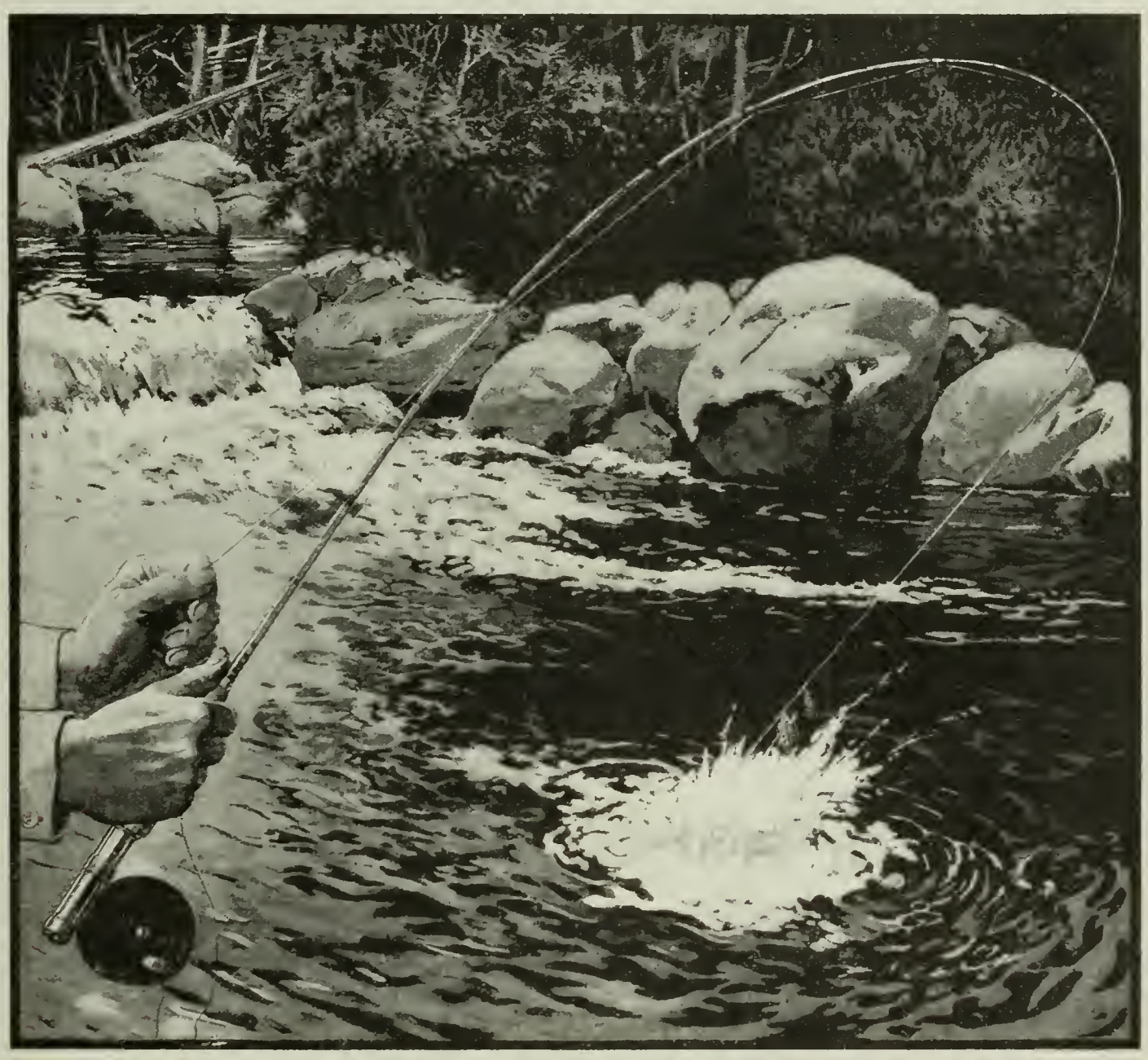
WINCHESTER

TRADE MARK

TACKLE

1866

1922



ANNOUNCEMENT

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

IT TAKES Shaw much longer to tell the drama of Adam and Eve in his now current serial, "Back to Methuselah." One must admit he's much clumsier, too, than Mrs. Nicholl here in the Literary Supplement of the New York *Evening Post:*

EVE

By Louise Townsend Nicholl

Did no one see her beautifully stand,
Holding an apple in her upturned hand?

It was a large, pale, yellow one, I think,
Burned on its sun-side to a dusky pink,
Still faintly green and young, like Eve's own thought,
Deep in the hollows where its stem was caught
Her brown hand curved in eagerly to hold
Its pale and luminous pink and green and gold.
Her fingers were the petals of a flower
Come to its opening within the hour
And resting on its stalk of slender wrist
To clasp a drop of iridescent mist.
Her so-long empty hand had found its mate

In her left hand she held its lovely weight,
Its satisfying shape—and then in both
She pressed and cradled it, being so loath
To lose this perfect thing which she had found,
Colorful, living, fair, and smooth, and round,
To fit and fill her empty, hollowed palm
And bring her restless seeking into calm.
This apple she would keep her very own
In Eden, where she had been so alone.

Even with Adam, who could never meet
Her friendliness nor comprehend how sweet
Was that dim yearning which she had for him.

Her eyes went from her hands up to the limb
Which had been lightened by the apple's fall
With her right hand she touched it—Eve was tall—
Holding the apple meanwhile to her breast.
"Being a tree with fruit," she said, "is best."
Then she remembered Adam—he must know
The warmth and rapture of the things that grow!
Adam was different—would he understand?
Trembling, she laid the apple in his hand.

PESSIMISM lingers in the pages of *The Liberator* (New York), where we ought to look for forward leading battle-cries. The battle went too much against us in the view of this one:

NOVEMBER 11TH

By Francis X. Biddle

I

Was all of it then nought? Nought the swift leap
Of each young heart; the vision over again—
A cause to die for—so our dreams might keep
Their bright delusion of immortal gain?
And what of all the simple-hearted dead?
Poor ghosts! If living, would they also reap
The weakness and dishonor war has bred?
Or being dead, some subtler sense may keep
Their hearts as wise as once their dreams were fresh.
And if their spirits, having left the flesh,
Have come to understanding of the past,
The miserable past, and where it led,
Death—and then disillusionment at last—
How those dear dead must clasp their hands and weep!

II

Blindly they rushed to battle. War would save
The tyrannous, selfish, dull old world once more,
And knowing only how to die, they gave
Young lives as countless striplings had before,
Only to prove that youth was still as brave.
And with a passionate hope we turned to war
And sank our greedy love and dreary hate
Into the brief forgetful sacrifice;
And while the war days lasted learned to prate
About the blood and lust, as "a small price
To set against the deep religious gain" . . .
And for a time we managed to forget
That we must live our little lives again,
With all the added burden wars beget.

III

The dead have stepped in silence to their fate,
And joined the mute and the remorseless past,
Which death has filled but can not consecrate.
The longed-for victory is ours at last,
And all the earth is sick and desolate.
The dear belief to which we clung so fast,
That war would cleanse our spirits of their dross
Sinks in our hearts to some forgotten place.
Not only by the dead we count our loss,
But by our failures; easier than to face
Ourself, to die; and death can bring no peace
Save to the dead. And, if in infinite space
The spirits of the dead have found release,
Not death, but splendid living made them great.

SHELLEYAN is the note of this modern Englishman, and real is the music he evokes. The *Yale Review* prints this:

BREAK OF MORNING

By Walter de la Mare

Sound the invisible trumps. In circuit vast
The passive earth like scene of dream is set.
The small birds flit and sing, their dark hours past,
And their green sojournings with dewdrops wet.

With giant boughs outspread, the oaks on high
Brood on in slumbrous quiet in the air.
Sole in remote inane of vacant sky
Paling Arcturus sparkles wildly fair.

Sound the invisible trumps. The waters weep.
A stealing wind breathes in the meads, is gone.
Into their earthen burrows the wild things creep;
Cockcrow to thinning cockcrow echoes on. . . .

Avert thine eyes, sleep-ridden face! Nor scan
Those seraph hosts that in divine array
Girdle the mortal-masked empyrean:
Their sovran beauty is this break of day.

Theirs is the music men call Silence here;
What wonder grief distorts thy burning eyes?
Turn to thy pillow again—in love and fear;
Not thine to see the Son of Morning rise.

FITTING for the approaching season, Easter, is this from the *Saturday Review* (London):

SECOND SEEING

By Louis Golding

If He be truly Christ
The Sacrificed,
Then I am deaf and blind as they
Who hung Him up between
The two thieves mean,
In Calvary upon a moaning day.

If I not recognize
Within His eyes
The slow bloodfall down pools of pain,
Nor on contracted brows
The thorns that house
Their swords about the anguish of His brain

If I do not perceive
His mother grieve
Below the rood where He hangs crossed,
Nor hear the sea and wind
Cry, "Thou has sinned!"
Then woe is me that I am doubly lost.

This is not He alone
Whom I have known.
This is all Christs since Time began.
The blood of all the dead
His veins have shed.
For He is God and Ghost and Everyman.

ENGLAND takes over much of America's slang, but finding this in the *Westminster Gazette* (London) is like seeing New York overlaid on the map of London:

THE ELEVATOR GIRL

(A Monologue)

By Geoffrey Dearmer

Fourth floor, going down—
Hardware, underwear, and hose.
Third floor, going down—
Toys, tobacco, children's clo'es.
Second floor, going down—
Linen, perfume, sports, and shoes.
First floor, going down—
Gramophones, pianos, news.
Ground floor, going down—
Hats, books, dresses, furs, and frocks.
Basement floor, bargain store—
Fish, fruit, art, hair-cutting, clocks.
Ground floor, going *up*—
Hats, books, dresses—read the rhyme,
Upwards, downwards,
Upwards, downwards,
Stop at six—
It's closing-time.

The Chapbook (London) has resumed publication after a brief suspension and the first issue contains such remarkable things as this, which scarcely seems the work of a feminine mind:

THE RAMBLING SAILOR

By Charlotte Mew

In the old back streets o' Pimlico
On the docks at Monte Video
At the Ring o' Bells on Plymouth Hoe
He'm arter me now wheerever I go.
An' dirty nights when the wind do blow
I can hear him sing-songin' up from sea:—
Oh! no man nor woman's bin friend to me
An' to-day I'm feared wheer to-morrow I'll be,
Sin' the night the moon lay whist and white
On the road goin' down to the Lizard Light
When I heard him hummin' behind me.

"Oh! look, boy, look in your sweetheart's eyes
So deep as sea an' so blue as skies;
An' 'tis better to kiss than to chide her,
If they tell 'ee no tales, they'll tell 'ee no lies
Of the little brown mouse
That creeps into the house
To lie sleepin' so quiet beside her.

"Oh! hold 'ee long, but hold 'ee light
Your true man's hand when you find him,
He'll help 'ee home on a darksome night
Wi' a somethin' bright
That he'm holdin' tight
In the hand that he keeps behind him.

"Oh! sit 'ee down to your whack o' pies
So hot's the stew and the brew likewise
But whiles you'm scrapin' the plates and dishes,
A'gapin' down in the shirersome sea
For the delicate mossels inside o' we
Theer's a passel o' hungry fishes."

At the *Halte des Marins* at *Saint Nazaire*
I cussed him, sittin' astride his chair;
An' Christmas Eve on the Mary Clare
I pitched him a'down the hatch-way stair.
But "Shoutin' and cloutin's nothin' to me,
Nor the hop nor the skip nor the jump," says he,
"For I be walkin' on every quay—"

"So look, boy, look in the dear maid's eyes
And take the true man's hand
And eat your fill o' your whack o' pies
Till you'm starin' up wheer the sea-crow flies
Wi' your head lyin' soft in the sand."

Ask— your fire-chief your building inspector your conscience

Do you dare to be without an Asbestos Roof?

EVEN if you must think about price it has small bearing on this question. Asbestos Roofing is not expensive. For instance, our Flexstone Asbestos Shingles (slate surfaced) which are designed for the average home, cost but a fraction of a cent more per shingle than the ordinary rag-felt composition shingles.

And see what you get for this slight extra cost. A fire-chief will tell you that you get fire-safety—a virtue that is common to all Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofings, either in shingle or roll form. Thousands of doubters on this point have been convinced by the famous Johns-Manville blow-torch test and by the fact that these roofings are given highest ratings by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

A building inspector will tell you that you get permanence, for Asbestos is not only fire-proof, but also rot-proof. Asbestos Roofings never need painting or refinishing or any other protective measures.

Finally, if you let your conscience decide, it will surely agree that you cannot give less than the protection of Asbestos to your home or to any structure on which your welfare or prosperity depends.

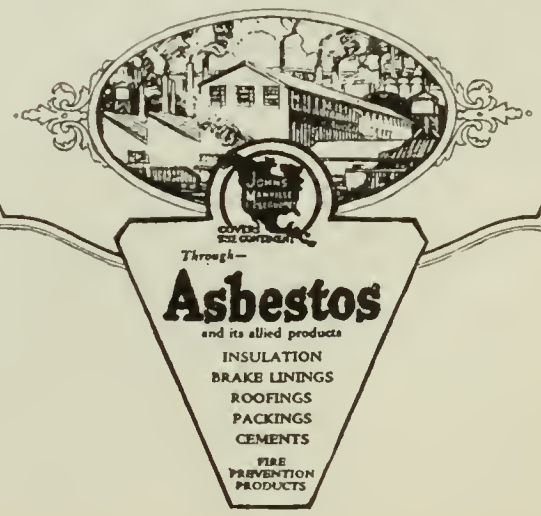
There is a Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofing either in shingle or roll form, for every type of building. (See chart on right.)

What Type of Asbestos Roofing?

This chart will help you decide

Kind of Building	Type of Asbestos Roofing	Brand or Trade Name
Small buildings	Slate surfaced roll roofing or shingles	Flexstone—red or green
Dwellings $3,000-$7,000	Slate surfaced roll roofing or shingles or rigid asbestos shingles	Flexstone—red or green; rigid—red, brown or gray
Dwellings $7,000-$25,000	Rigid asbestos shingles	Standard or extra thick—red, brown, gray or blended
Dwellings $25,000 upwards	Rigid asbestos shingles	Colorblende—five-tone, brown with or without red or gray accidentals
Factories, shops and mills—Monitor and Sawtooth roofs*	3 or 4-ply ready roofing	Johns-Manville Asbestos Ready Roofing or Built-up Roofing
Flat roofs—all buildings*	Built-up roofing	Johns-Manville Built-up Roofing
Skeleton frame buildings—standard conditions*	Corrugated asbestos roofing with steel reinforcement	Johns-Manville Corrugated Asbestos Roofing
Skeleton frame buildings—excessive temperature or condensation conditions*	Corrugated asbestos roofing without steel reinforcement	Johns-Manville Transite Corrugated Asbestos Wood Roofing

**Note*—Industrial buildings call for expert advice. A roofing expert is available at all Johns-Manville Branches.



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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

WHEN MARY MARRIED 'ARRY

IT WAS A WEDDING OF POMP, circumstance and general regal magnificence, but the spirit of the times cropped out in democratic references to "Mary and 'Arry," and the crowds mixed a few "joshes" with their cheers. The general tone, of course, of this epoch-making marriage was quite different. "Devotional" and "affectionate" are the adjectives most often suggested by the great mass of English comment. The English Poet Laureate was strangely silent, and that may have been one of the reasons why nearly every journalist in London felt called upon to become a Poet Laureate for the occasion, with the nuptials of Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles as his theme. Pages of pictures and columns of superlatives are devoted to the great event. "The whole country scintillates with feeling," proclaims one prose poet who writes of "Emotions in the Abbey," during the wedding. "Romance sprang to life yesterday in the streets of London," rhapsodizes an editorial in the staid *Westminster Gazette*, "transforming for a few hours their drab realities into a world colored by dreams of the brightest and happiest future for the young Princess and her chosen mate." In the enthusiastic words of *The British Weekly*, "Shrove Tuesday, 1922, will be remembered in history as the first date since Peace was signed on which the people in London gave themselves up to unreserved enjoyment."

"HOO-BLOOMING-RAY!"

A sketch artist in the London *Star* thus pictures his own emotions and equipment when the procession hove in sight. He mentions that he wore some "Mary Blue ribbon" around his hat, a "Mary horseshoe" dangling from a ribbon around his neck "to bring 'em luck," some assorted "Mary rosettes" and "Mary medals" and carried "Mary and Harry flags" in his hands.

Taking up "The Scene in the Abbey" during the ceremony, P. Macer-Wright of *The Westminster Gazette*, prefaces his remarks with the observation that "It is no light matter, the marrying of a King's daughter." He proceeds:

There must have been nearly a score of clergy in the Sacrarium of Westminster Abbey. The Primate, with his great gold cross, was the most important figure. The Precentor was the most picturesque, thanks to the privilege which he enjoyed of carrying a staff on the top of which sat a wooden bird, presumably a dove.

The Primate, the Archbishop of York, the Dean, and the Precentor may be said to have married the Princess to Lord Lascelles. The rest played a purely ornamental part, in golden copes and crimson copes. Their ceremonial functions were almost as limited as those of the best man, who merely produced the ring when it was required, and without fumbling.

Even the congregation was ornamental. This was one of the few occasions on which men were permitted to shine with a superior splendor. The blaze of scarlet came from their coats; the heavy gold epaulettes, the gold lace, the silver braid, the medals and ribbons, the velvet and chains—with these did the men contribute to the parade of "fine feathers."

It was interesting to discover that gold when embroidered on coats has a certain leveling effect; the Lord Chancellor, externally, was the equal of his most junior colleague in the Cabinet. The Prime Minister's breast was thick with gold, and his face beamed. Mr. Asquith, like Mr. Balfour, elected to wear the Trinity House uniform, which is less ornate; has, in fact, a sort of seaworthy breeziness. Many well-known public men shone in the garb of Lords-Lieutenant. There was, indeed, a great variety of costume, and here and there was a cropping-up of khaki.

One of the first of the royalties to come into the church was Don James of Spain, a small boy in a military uniform of black and red, carrying a shako. He was quite alone on the south side of the Sacrarium until the bridegroom arrived, and him he surveyed with immense and unaffected interest. The bridegroom and the best man wore the heavy scarlet of the Guards, and carried the lofty bearskin headgear. The groom wore also, across the scarlet of his tunic, the blue sash of the Garter. He sat just inside the railings, turning his shoulder away from the congregation, until curiosity—or nervousness—led him to glance into the body of the church. Later he looked through the choir and down the nave to see the bride approaching, and a charming spectacle it must have been.

When our royal family arrived in great force, the isolation of the little Spanish prince was at an end, and so was the comfort of Lord Lascelles, who now had to stand. The Sacrarium filled with men and women magnificently apparelled. The Queen was stately in gold, and whenever she moved there was a sparkle of diamonds. Queen Alexandra was graceful and appealing in violet and gold. Both wore the rich blue Garter sash. There were princes in various uniforms and princesses in many colors, and clergy in embroidered copes, at the head of whom had walked the Abbey crossbearer, most beautifully robed of all, in lacquer blue. And all sat down—except the bridegroom and his best man.

Very soon after this the bride came into the body of the church, her "friends and neighbors" being thus duly assembled. The King, drest as a field marshal, accompanied her. It was he who answered the Primate's question: "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?"

Happily there is no need to describe the bride, for a bride is indescribable. Suffice it to declare that as she stood at the gate of the Sacrarium, as the groom stept out and stood beside her, while the voices of the choristers were heard in the closing lines of the hymn, she looked a very sweet figure—white, virginal, veiled, mysterious, charming.

Behind her stood the bridesmaids, equally indescribable. I am told that their dresses were silver-hued, and at times they appeared silvery to me; but at other times they seemed lilac, and at other times mistily pink. They wore veils like the bride, and carried bunches of sweet peas, and were altogether of the filmy texture which properly belongs to bridesmaids. The first pair were tall, and the third pair wore their hair down their backs.

We listened to the words of the old familiar service, except those allotted to Henry George Charles and Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary, which were too softly spoken for the most of us to hear. We listened to the Primate as he delivered his homily to the newly wedded pair. He addrest the bride as "my child." He wished her and her husband "God-speed upon life's pathway."

And when the blessing had been pronounced, the bride and bridegroom, with the King and Queen, the Primate and Dean, and a few others, went through the door at the north of the altar into St. Edward's Chapel, where the register was signed. We, having nothing else to do, listened to the singing of the anthem, especially written for the wedding, the words of which included these phrases:

"Love is strong as Death; many waters can not quench love, neither can the floods drown it.

"Follow after love."

Only when the register had been signed and this anthem had been sung, did we see the face of the bride. It was composed, and the expression was serious. She came down the church, her hand resting on that of her husband, and the bridesmaids followed, as serious-faced as the bride.

In the north transept were half a dozen Gentlemen-at-Arms,

700 letters

from those who are eating Fleischmann's Yeast

Doctors, mechanics, stenographers, housewives—teachers, nurses, clergymen — farmers, policemen, architects — in all, men and women in 113 different occupations recently wrote about their experiences with eating fresh yeast.

THE reports came from all parts of the United States. Lawyers, artists, lumbermen, wrote in. Housemaids and private secretaries. Dressmakers. Even a boxer told how he had added Fleischmann's Yeast to his daily diet. These 700 letters reflect the growing realization of men and women all over the country that American meals are often lacking in certain essential food factors.

"We now know definitely," writes one of our greatest authorities, "that the regular diet of a large portion of the people of the United States is falling short of maintaining satisfactory nutrition."

This is what has caused fresh yeast to assume such a new and startling importance in our food. Today men and women are getting from Fleischmann's Yeast exactly the food factors they need. For yeast is the richest known source of the necessary vitamin-B.

Fleischmann's Yeast contains elements which build up the body tissues, keep the body more resistant to disease. Also, because of its freshness, it helps in eliminating poisonous waste matter.

It is well known that many of the things we eat have lost their valuable food properties through refining and other such commercial preparation. Fresh yeast has not been subjected to any such process. Fresh yeast gives you the health essential food factors in all the potency of their fresh form. This is what your body tissues crave.

What laxatives can never do

Doctors are agreed that laxatives never remove the cause of the trouble. Indeed one physician says that one of its chief causes is probably the indiscriminate use of cathartics. Fleischmann's Yeast as a fresh food is just the natural corrective you need. Fresh yeast, says a noted doctor, should be much more frequently given in intestinal disturbance, especially if it requires the constant use of laxatives.

Hundreds of men and women who have long been in bondage to laxatives are now free. The addition of Fleischmann's Yeast to their daily diet has restored normal action of the intestines.

The natural way to improve digestion

More and more science is coming to look on digestive disturbance not as a separate ailment for which one takes a drug but as a danger signal that something is fundamentally wrong with the habits of eating. The food factors which Fleischmann's Yeast contains in fresh form improve the appetite, stimulate the digestion, and strengthen the entire digestive process.

The ways they liked to eat it best

Some of these 700 men and women did not like the taste of yeast at first. Almost all grew to like it. Most people took it in water. A number liked it in milk. It tastes something like an egg-nog. Many of the men liked it plain. Women liked to make sandwiches with it, or they took it in fruit juices. Two or three liked it in ice cream. One took it in soup. Several liked it in coffee.

Add 2 or 3 cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast to your own daily diet and notice the difference. *Place a standing order with your grocer. 200,000 grocers carry Fleischmann's Yeast. If your grocer is not among them, write to the Fleischmann agency in your nearest city—they will supply you.* Send for free booklet telling what yeast can do for you. Use coupon, addressing THE FLEISCHMANN COMPANY, Dept. 1804, 701 Washington St., New York City.

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Please send me "The New Importance of Yeast in Diet."
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cheerful and orderly. Overhead the wild, moving sky of spring, and the brisk wind bringing the clangor of bells. Thousands and thousands of people delightedly suffering toil and discomfort and fatigue. For what?

This mighty mass of people—workingmen, clerks, women with babies, girls, ladies in furs, men in silk hats—these were the spectators of the fringes of a solemn and a splendid ceremonial. Within the hushed and dim spaces of the Abbey are gathered together the makers and the rulers of England: prelates of the Church, heads of the Navy and of the Army, men grown old in counsel, statesmen, peers and peeresses, Red Cross sisters, soldiers in full panoply, glimmer of scarlet, bright hues of ladies' attire, orders, insignias, jewels, gold. The floor of the Abbey gleams as bright as the painted windows shine high uplifted in the brown twilight, with here and there a tincture so rich and luminous that it is significant, like a note of music.

To survey that assembly is insensibly to let the eye dwell upon a single countenance, now here, now there, as one and then another emerges upon the attention: the ruddy face of a portly old general; the outline of a sister's face framed in a white coif; the still features of a fine lady, above her high embroidered collar; the Egyptian immobility of the helmeted soldier's profile, as he stands holding his halberd upright; and then there rises into consciousness a strange sense of a common likeness among them all; an impression of a certain careless gravity, as of a people who are so strong they have ceased to think about it.

Perhaps an idle fancy. But, beyond that brilliant company yawns an empty aisle, where hang motionless the tattered flags of old battles, moldering to dust amid the shadows and the silence. Those battles were victories won by the forefathers of the men and women who are smiling and talking low among themselves, waiting for the Princess.

Photo by Kadel & Herbert.

"REGAL GRANDEUR COMBINED WITH SWEET SIMPLICITY."

England's beauty and chivalry attended the wedding, arrayed like Solomon in all his glory, but the keynote of it all, the English observers agree, was the "small, girlish, white-gowned, slightly pathetic figure of the Princess."

The organ rolls and thunders. First come the ecclesiastics, gorgeously robed, entering the white and gold of the sanctuary, where the tapers burn with moveless flame upon the altar. Then come the Queen and the royal family; and now is presented a pageant of sumptuous splendor such as the old chroniclers loved to limn in colored words. It is all there, scarce changed save in the fashion of the dress, and the robes of the clergy have changed not at all. Queen Elizabeth in all her glory would not have outshone Queen Mary. Here is a tradition which runs back through the centuries, because the people love to have it so. They love the pageant and the splendor and the magnificence, both as fine things in themselves, and because they mean something. They mean what the struggling happy perspiring thousands outside the Abbey mean, when they throng the streets.

The sacred words are spoken, the music swells, and the boys' voices lift in their incomparable beauty, and then the music rises again. In that brief ceremony the whole might of England has been quietly revealed, as when an athlete suddenly steps into the light. And what is it all for?

It is all for the little lady clothed in white and silver, whose husband is leading her down the altar steps. England greets her because she is England's Princess; and also because the Princess Mary, in that her ceremonial sacrament of marriage, stands for something hidden deep in the heart of England, which yet glows like the rose-red of the painted window yonder, and is bodied forth in the melody that peals about the high arches.

Without the Abbey every window and roof is alive with people, and the cheering sounds, and the huge carved coaches roll by, and the festoons of white flowers swing, and the bells are pealing high. And it is all for the little girl in white, the Princess of England whom all England loves and honors.

A woman reporter for *The Westminster Gazette*, gives this close view, with a special attention to sartorial effects, of the Princess, the bridesmaids and the two queens:

Princess Mary's bridal dress was of snow-white marquisette, embroidered in a rose design with thousands of seed pearls and tiny diamonds, veils and underdress of cloth of silver, and a double girdle of silver and pearls. The Court train of duchesse satin had tracery embroideries in silver and a border of silver roses, each centered with blue. Cascades of lace softened the train at the sides.

Princess Mary's eight bridesmaids were drest in finest silver lame with side panels of lace to match the elbow sleeves. The broad waist belt was caught at one side with a silver tissue rose entwined with a true lovers' knot in "Princess Mary" blue, and there was also a girdle of silver cord. A wreath of silver leaves and a plain tulle veil formed the headdress.

After the bride and her retinue of silvery clad attendants, the Queen was the most remarked figure. In her gown of gold tissue, brocaded with ivory velvet blossoms, and with the blue Riband of the Garter worn diagonally across the corsage, her Majesty radiated beauty. Her toque of gold tissue mounted on Garter blue chiffon velvet was finished with a full panache of white ostrich feathers tipped with gold.

Queen Alexandra was in her favorite shade of violet, the fabric a rich supple velvet, trimmed with gold, and her hat was a blend of gold and violet. Princess Victoria wore a light gray and silver toilette. The Princess Royal's gown of mole charmeuse was draped with lace of the same color, and her small round hat was of lace and tulle.

The bridegroom, notoriously an almost unnecessary part of a celebration of this sort, comes in for a few kind words. The *Daily Chronicle* presents this tribute, both to himself and to his ancestors:

He is as English as the English Army. Yes, that is another reason for the great popularity of this marriage. It is not that the war has left English people with any dislike of foreigners as such, but they are delighted that the tradition that royalty should marry royalty has been broken. It was a tradition that gave Germany an excessive and dangerous importance in the courts of Europe, and exercised an unwholesome influence in our politics.

Moreover, it impaired the beauty of marriage by tainting the sacrament of love with that of politics. By adopting the name of Windsor and by giving away his only daughter to one of the great

Valspar—the Varnish of countless uses—

DUKE KAHANAMOKU of Hawaii, famous athlete, expert on the surf-board and world champion 100-metre swimmer has discovered still another use for Valspar. Duke Kahanamoku writes:

Honolulu, T. H., May 3, 1921

"Have used Valspar on my surf-boards for several years, and find that it preserves the wood, because it is waterproof and prevents the water from soaking in. No matter how long the board is used in the water, the Valspar is not affected and does not change color." DUKE KAHANAMOKU.

Valspar is durable, easy to apply, weatherproof and *waterproof*—"the Varnish that won't turn white."

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Refrigerators	Gun Stocks
Fireless Cookers	Snow Shoes and Skis
Draining Boards	Etc., etc.
Boots and Shoes	

In fact, anything that's worth varnishing is worth Valsparring.

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Lit. Dig. 4-1-22

noble families of the North, the King has symbolized a great change in the spirit of our monarchical institutions.

Throughout the country, says *The Morning Post*, there were echoes of the rejoicings of London. The general whole holiday in the schools, given by the King's special desire, was immensely popular with the juvenile members of the population. At all sorts of gatherings—

Kindly wishes were exprest for the happiness of the Princess and her husband. Wedding-bells were rung and flags were flown.

Formal rejoicings were rather focussed in particular spots. For instance, localities which have a close association with the royal family or the family of Viscount Lascelles felt a more immediate impulse to give a definite shape to their sentiments of good-will toward the newly wedded pair. At Windsor the atmosphere was one of public rejoicing, altho no special program of festivities was arranged. The royal invitation to attend the ceremony in Westminster Abbey was accorded to the Mayor of Windsor and several of the leading officials at the Castle. The Eton boys, moreover, enjoyed a high holiday at his Majesty's command.

At Balmoral, the highland home of the King, the event was celebrated with a picturesque touch in keeping with tradition. The royal tenantry and residents, headed by clansmen and pipers, marched from the Castle to the top of Craiggowan, where a huge bonfire was lighted. Not for the first time did a joyful blaze illumine this height to celebrate an occasion of national rejoicing. It was on Craiggowan that Queen Victoria ordered the bonfires to be lighted when the tidings of the fall of Sebastopol came.

Last night a merry company of Highlanders formed a circle round the blaze, and pledged the health of bride and bridegroom in lusty Highland fashion. Several octogenarians were among the merry-makers. There was quite a personal note about this celebration, as Princess Mary from her early days has been known and loved by these Highland people who live round Balmoral.

On the Harewood estates also there were celebrations. Harewood, the home of Viscount Lascelles, was *en fête*, and tho the weather was cloudy, the sun broke through about the time the wedding was in progress. The villagers took this as a happy omen. In the afternoon about one hundred school children were entertained to tea in the village schoolroom, and were presented with souvenir medals.

On Thursday the tenantry and employees on the Harewood estate are to be entertained by Viscount Lascelles to tea and supper in Leeds Town Hall. More than 500 guests will be present, and will come into the city by charabanc. Between the two meals they will visit a picture-house to see a film of the royal wedding procession.

"A remarkable tribute," notes this writer, was received in the form of a telegram to the Princess Mary, which ran:

"The Birkenhead unemployed, as loyal citizens, tender hearty congratulations on your wedding with best wishes."

A "unit in the London crowd" that saw the procession is thus significantly described in *The Manchester Guardian Weekly:*

Typical of many thousands of London women of poor but not poverty-stricken circumstances who had come many miles to see the wedding procession, and intended that they should enjoy themselves, believing that the pageant was all part of their lawful rights as Londoners, was a mother with two children and three female friends from East Ham. She wore (as she mentioned in conversation) four skirts and two petticoats, and her children had each an additional layer of clothes.

It had not rained; the February sun was bright and almost warm, and life for the moment was in flower. It soon became clear by what she said, and by what her friends said about her, that she was a social leader in her district, and she deserved to be, having wit, audacity, and an intense sense of human contact. Of course she had also the traditional old London lore. "When the soldier goes *so*, sharp, it means that rialty is coming, and when you see a hunting party in a red coat with a top 'at by himself its rialty again. Why ain't the police put down the sand?"

She wore a faded velvet long coat with big buttons, but some fastenings tied by tape, and a rabbit-skin muff. Her test of worth was whether people could smile or not. "Coo-ee," she cried to a hard-faced old lord as his carriage pushed past; "'ere we are, Henery—smile at your Susie. Not him! He don't smile once a month, for all his money."

She and her friends cheered most of the guests in a gay, friendly and cynical sort of way. "There y'are. 'Oorah! I do like to see a kerrage and pair after all them motors. Put on your gloves, dear; you'll be there in a minute. Nice, ain't you?" she approved, but critically.

Once she was really shocked, declaring that the footman had wiped his nose on his glove, and that wasn't manners.

It was extraordinary to see how her chaffing broke down before Queen Alexandra. "Ow, you *dear* old dear!" she cried as the coach went slowly past. "That's her—always goes slow so you can see her. She'd stick her head out of the carriage window if she got half a chance." About Queen Mary she said: "Naice, sitting there with her two sons."

She had some sharp things to say about many of the eminent people who went past, but she cheered "Lord George" (as she called the Premier) and wondered what the funny coat all gold that he was wearing was given to him for. "Hallo," she shouted to a very grand lady in a carriage; "who's that with you? That ain't your husband, Flossie! Nice carry-on at a royal procession! I'm going to put a lot to-dy down in my dictionary. I'm keeping a dictionary, you know—same as Margot."

"You mean a diary, mother," corrected her son.

"Dictionary or diary is all one to me. It won't half make a sensation in East Ham when it's published, I tell you."

This was greeted with great joy by her friends, who now numbered the whole of the ledge on which she was seated and all the railings and a good bit of the pavement. She got a little out of hand when she elaborated the possible consequences of this wedding and other weddings that she knew about, but the crowd somehow indicated when she was too Hogarthian and she said, "Well, I'm going to talk genteel now, just like I did before. There he is! Al-fred, wiv your fevvered hat and jewels, here we are. We're all here. Smile a bit, can't you?"

She prophesied what she was going to say when the Princess would pass. "'Princess—Princess Mary. You'll be Mrs. Lascelles, my love, in a minute,' and when she hears me shouting out she'll stick her head out of the window thinking it's a bomb going off. You'll see." But when the Princess came along, her glittering escort and grand coach collecting all the sunshine out of the dark lavender sky, and we had a glimpse of the delicate costume and the bright face with a wavering smile, the lady from East Ham just said, as all the rest of the people there, "O-o-o—luvly!"

WORKMEN WHO BECAME STOCKHOLDERS TO VOTE FOR THEIR BOSS

THERE IS A STREET RAILWAY PRESIDENT in Philadelphia whose fairness so appealed to the men under him that they bought 10,000 shares of transit stock so that their votes might keep him from being "fired." He is T. E. Mitten, President and General Manager of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, and it seems to be the idea of the men who work for him that he is a first-rate man for the job. When the stockholders of the Company met on March 15th, telegraphs a correspondent of the New York *World*, they faced a situation perhaps unique both in the history of street railroading in America, and in the history of corporation business. It was the chief task of the stockholders to choose a directorate that would either retain or oust Mr. Mitten, and the verdict was to retain. It seemed not so long ago, we are told, that the new directorate would be chosen for the express purpose of removing President Mitten. Then, on March 15, the banker, the merchant and the business man, figuratively at least, met around the ballot-box and swapped votes with the conductor, the track-walker and the venerable colored gentleman whose job it is to scrub the floors of the railway cars, with the result that Mr. Mitten stays. These workers controlled 10,000 shares of stock, writes J. E. Craig, in the *New York Evening Mail*. And, as he observes:

That's a good many shares—10,000. Small enough in comparison with the total of 600,000, but a bigger single holding than anybody else can muster at the moment. It represents every man, woman and child in the company's employ. It was paid for out of wages earned in the company's service. And every last share of it was voted for Mitten.

Somehow or other the word got out among the "boys" the other day that a scheme was on to fire the boss. And the "boys" decided they were going to be at the firing. So they dug out the Liberty Bonds and the treasury notes and the gold certificates and the cash in the fund they had saved up against sickness and death and bought stock.

"And when folks get to talking about stockholders," they said grimly, "why, that means us!"

Unprecedented! Unheard of! Here are organized labor and

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Dealers' Opening Week April 3rd to 10th

Seiberling Cords and Seiberling Tubes will be offered for sale through selected dealers and completely demonstrated and explained in all principal cities during next week.

Look for local announcements by the Seiberling dealer in your community. You can identify his place of business by prominent display of the red and black Seiberling trade-mark on his sign and in his window.

"A Tire that Will be Known Everywhere"

Seiberling Clincher Cord -30 x 3½- $12.50

This clincher cord is identical in grade of materials and in excellence of design and workmanship, with the straight side Seiberling Cords for larger cars. There is only one grade of Seiberling Cords and Tubes—"as good as we know how to build them."

Tread stock extends from bead to bead, preventing tread-separation and giving protection against abrasion from ruts and curbs, with unusual strength at the shoulder, which has been a point of weakness in many clincher cords.

The On-Air cure process gives uniform tension throughout (no wrinkles or buckles from pinching in the mold) and better distribution of tension in the finished tire.

One tread design (anti-skid) for all wheels, making tires interchangeable. Semi-flat, giving better traction and longer wearing qualities.

If no Seiberling dealer has yet been established in your community, write us for interesting description of Seiberling Cords and Tubes and nearest address where you can obtain them.

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"CORDS ONLY"—Seiberling Tires are Cords only. All Tires, Tubes and other products carrying the Seiberling name and trade-mark are of one grade only—as good as we can make it.

SEIBERLING RUBBER COMPANY · AKRON, OHIO

unorganized labor working side by side in a public service concern lining up for a fight to the finish on the side of the boss!

The reaction of the small investing public to this dramatic gesture was instantaneous. Most of the stock was scattered about the city. The greater part of it was voted with the men's in behalf of Mr. Mitten. He was backed by a total of 450,000 shares out of 600,000.

The reasons are not hard to find. For ten years Philadelphia has enjoyed a traction service uninterrupted by strikes or labor difficulties. It has steadily improved in equipment and efficiency. Ten years ago it was in financial straits, and the $30,000,000 invested in its paid-up stock threatened to become almost a total loss. To-day it has a handsome surplus, the men are well paid, the stockholders are assured of substantial dividends and the system is held up to the world as a model of efficiency in management.

These are advantages which the small investor is likely to see quicker than the more conservative banker. He was inclined to regard the fight for control of the directorate as a struggle between the banker's innate conservatism and the liberalism of Mr. Mitten. And, as between the two, he favored Mitten liberalism on the sole ground that it got results where old, conservative methods have brought disturbance and traction chaos to other cities—brought them to Philadelphia until Mitten came.

The voluntary decision of the men to come to the support of their chief in a practical way is not the first evidence of their unusual interest in the affairs of the company. Two years ago, when it needed a large sum of money, they offered to lend the amount out of their own savings fund, an offer which was declined by the company for prudential reasons.

They offered to buy the 10,000 shares of stock out of this same fund, but Mr. Mitten dissuaded them, so they drew on another account, their sick relief fund, for the money. Mr. Craig adds:

While these are extraordinary evidences of a fine morale among the workers they are not the only ones, or even the most significant. The visitor from other cities is imprest with the alertness, the courtesy and the unflagging cheerfulness of the trainmen. Perhaps it can be illustrated best by the story of the motorman and the driver of a coal truck.

Instead of "bawling out" the driver for blocking the track, the motorman stuck his head out of a window and yelled to him:

"Say, Bo, there are sixty-one people in this car, and if you don't give 'em a chance they'll all be late to work."

The teamster grinned, turned to one side and let the car pass.

Or perhaps better to the point is the story of "Old Andy," who at sixty-one was always on the job as a crossing watchman and who never was known to loaf. When somebody asked him why he was so punctual, he replied:

"Maybe you don't know, laddie buck, that I'm a stockholder in this she-bang. I gotta look out for my dividends."

"You boys seem to think a whole lot of this chap Mitten," a stranger said to-day to a motorman on a North Eight Street surface car. "How does it happen?"

"Well," was the instantaneous answer, "he always done the square thing by us and we're going to do the square thing by him."

It wasn't always so. Up to 1910 the service frequently was disrupted by strikes. The company was a football of local politics and it was on the verge of bankruptcy. In desperation the directors invited E. T. Stotesbury to take charge. He made his acceptance contingent upon the employment of Mr. Mitten as manager. He had become attracted to Mr. Mitten because of his successes in the West.

Before taking hold Mr. Mitten insisted that the road must be divorced from politics, and made three promises: (1) to give the public adequate transportation; (2) to recognize the efforts of motormen and conductors with increased wages as increased efficiency made it possible; (3) to build up the property and insure the investors a return upon the $30,000,000 of capital actually paid in.

All these conditions were made a matter of city record as conditions upon which a $10,000,000 bond issue was approved. Large stock holdings of politicians were broken up and purchased by small investors, so that ownership passed substantially into the hands of the public.

The cooperative plan was extended to all employees. An agreement was reached whereby the basis of pay was to be built upon the average wages of all classes of similar labor in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Buffalo. The company's books were thrown open to show the men that they were being fairly treated.

Wages grew from 23 cents an hour for trainmen to 72 cents an hour at the peak of war prices. And then, to show how substantial the system was and how satisfactory, they were reduced until they are now 64 cents, without a struggle or an evidence of bitterness.

Realizing that wages in the four cities must fall and yet that Philadelphia workers' super-efficiency ought to be compensated, Mr. Mitten went before the men with a new proposition:

MR. MITTEN, WHO DIDN'T GET IT.

This traction president's cooperative system is so popular with his employees that, largely through their efforts, a recent attempt to "fire" him from the presidency of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company was beaten by an overwhelming majority.

He told them it was no more than right that the stockholders should receive a fair dividend upon their investment, after all the fixt charges, operating expense, depreciation, sinking fund and similar obligations had been met.

Then he proposed that by their own increased efficiency, making possible a decreased operating cost of approximately $1,000,000, they should earn a greater net income for the company. In return he would ask the company to give them a "cooperative wage dividend" that should not for this year exceed 10 per cent. of the payroll.

The men unanimously accepted. They pledged themselves to try to make the great saving required. The next question, and the one which hangs upon the stockholders' decision on March 15, is largely whether the company will indorse the arrangement.

In the years of the Mitten management the most cordial relations have existed between the workers and the company. The men are free to organize in any way they see fit. Some of them have done so in locals affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Their main dealings, however, are through shop committees.

Every complaint is handled by a system of conferences between these committees and representatives of the employers. There is a provision that, when these can not agree, the matter will be submitted to arbitration. Not a single dispute, however, has progressed so far as to require an arbiter.

The whole arrangement hinges about the personality of Mr. Mitten. The son of a poor, English immigrant, he knew nothing but poverty as a boy. He worked his way up from a telegraph operator at an Indiana railroad station to a railroad executive in Chicago, where he succeeded in straightening out some of the most complicated financial and industrial troubles.

Mr. Mitten is a large, powerful, well-groomed man in the middle fifties, but looking much younger. He eats, sleeps, plays and works with his business. He maintains his private apartments on the same floor of a hotel building with the executive offices of the company.

The hardest working man on the P. R. T. is its president and general manager.

A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York *World* reports the recent "show down" that left President Mitten in charge, and adds that—

The election puts an end to a fight against President Mitten which has been waged by five "insurgent" directors who had declared against what they termed "one man" management of the company. They also contended that the company's finances did not warrant Mr. Mitten's recent promise that a 6 per cent. dividend would be declared this year. The five directors were ousted by the vote.

In return for the support tendered President Thomas E. Mitten and his cooperative system of management, the employees of the company were given representation on the board when John W. McElroy, was elected a director. He is President of the Employees' Cooperative Welfare Association, whose members recently bought 10,000 shares of stock from their earnings and turned the proxies over to the President.

LINCOLN ELECTRIC MOTORS

Lincoln Guarantees This "Cure" for "Bad Power Factor"

"BAD POWER FACTOR!!"—that fearsome electrical bogey which boosts your power bill and eats up the power company's profits. It is as mysterious as witchcraft and demands the same "cure"—plain, common sense.

"Bad power factor" can only result from putting the *wrong* motor on the machine. Lincoln Engineers are giving the "bad power factor" the common sense treatment by putting the *right* motor on the machine. They go direct to the machinery maker—test his different machines—find out the exact type and size of motor needed for each of his models—and give him a chart showing the result.

That sounds like a simple remedy, but it strikes at the very root of the trouble by removing the cause. Every outfit which the machinery maker ships out under this plan has a Lincoln Motor which is *guaranteed* to do the work with the least possible amount of power and hence to give a "good power factor."

If this Lincoln method had been generally used in applying motors to machinery there would be practically no such thing as "bad power factor." Millions of dollars would be saved to power users and power plants as well, where it is now wasted because of motors which are the wrong size, or the wrong type, or both.

You can start today to improve the power factor in your plant by asking that any new machinery you buy be equipped with Lincoln Motors applied and *guaranteed* by Lincoln Engineers.

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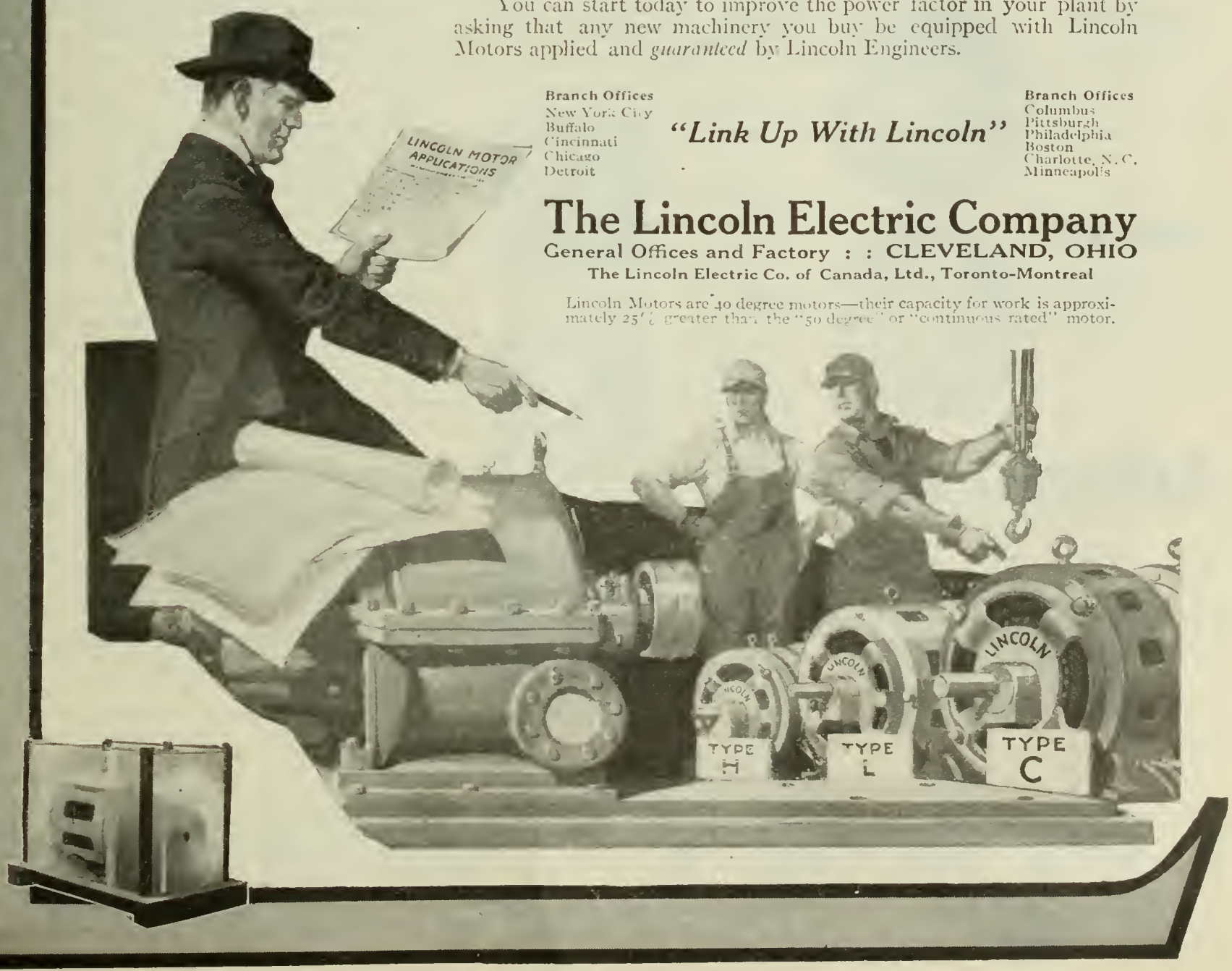

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TRADE FARBERWARE BROOKLYN MARK

SOME IMMIGRANT "GOATS" WHO CAN'T BE NATURALIZED

ABOUT 19,000 foreign-born residents of the United States were refused American citizenship in 1921. Suppose, in order to find out what that means to the general pursuit of happiness in these United States, that the fortunes of each of these would-be but barred-out Americans are linked up with a family of four. That's 76,000 people—enough to populate a considerable city—disappointed by our Government in the last fiscal year. The total for the last ten years would be 760,000, which is more people than there are in North Dakota. The bearing of all this on our national well-being, observes Paul Lee Ellerbe, formerly Chief Naturalization Examiner at Denver, lies in the fact that "disappointed people are a kind of nuisance, even when they are as voiceless and patient and forgiving as the foreign-born population of America. They are a kind of slow poison." A standard of reasonable efficiency demands that we turn out no more of them than necessary, says Mr. Ellerbe. He proceeds, in the *Outlook* (New York), to present a question, and some answers:

Was it necessary to disappoint these 760,000? If it was, we've got a good thing in our elaborate protective machinery, with its official force of 2,772, its 393,888 documents examined, its million pieces of mail handled, and half a million people interviewed per annum.

Well, it wasn't.

Of the fifteen reasons for denial enumerated by the Commissioner, two go unequivocally into the merits of the matter. "Immoral Character" and "Ignorance." "Immoral Character" speaks for itself. And "Ignorance" covers those who didn't appear to know enough to exercise the rights of citizenship intelligently. Those are real reasons why we need a naturalization service: to keep out the morally undesirable and those who don't care enough about us to understand our system of government. How many of them did that official force of 2,772 find during 1921? A little more than half a one apiece. One thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, out of 182,637 who applied. A trifle more than one per cent.

What were the other 17,142 citizenship seekers denied for?

By far the largest number, 5,215, almost one-third, for—what would you suppose? "Want of Prosecution." That is, they paid their money, filed their petitions for naturalization, and then gave up. If there was any way to make Congress realize the poignancy and the volume of deferred hope hidden behind those figures (for one year alone!), things might be changed. It can only be suggested here.

Why did they give up, these 5,215 alien friends who spent their money and their time getting themselves legally on record to the effect that they wanted to be Americans? Out of an intimate and extended personal knowledge I give you the answer for nearly all of them in two words: Red tape. If you had it wound about your neck as tightly as I used to have to help wind it about theirs, you'd give up too.

The whole of the naturalization routine is printable only in a neat gray pamphlet, but consider the simplest possible statement of the most important parts of it.

Leaving entirely out of consideration the great gaunt West, where some of the naturalization courts hold hearings only once a year, and where I have known homesteaders, too poor to own horses and waiting for citizenship in order to prove up on their land, walk twenty-five miles every time they were called to court—leaving all that out entirely, consider what you'd have to do if you were an alien and applied for citizenship anywhere in the United States.

The actual work of naturalization is done by the courts. The report before me says that there were 2,265 of them attending to it in 1921. The first thing would be to go before the clerk of one within whose jurisdiction you resided, pay a dollar, and file a declaration of intention, or first paper, declaring your intention to renounce your own country and, in due time, to join this one.

Then, not less than two nor more than seven years thereafter, you'd follow that up by paying four dollars and filing in the same or, in case you had moved, in another court a petition stating that you had been in the United States at least five years and in the State of filing at least one year, and that you were attached to the principles of the Constitution, and a good deal more. You'd have to have two witnesses, citizens of the United States, verify your petition by signing affidavits to the effect that they had known you five years in this country and had personal knowledge that you were a person of good moral character, etc.

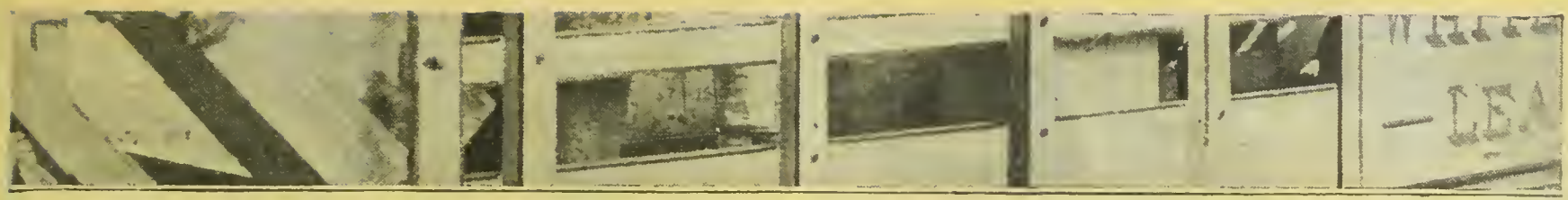
That done, you and your witnesses—who might very possibly have stood in line for many hours to get to the clerk's desk—would have to go to the office of the Chief Naturalization Examiner and be thoroughly examined all over again. This might be the same or another day. Very frequently it's another day, and takes the whole of it, for you and your witnesses. And often you have to pay the wages your witnesses lose, and their traveling expenses, if a journey is necessary on filing day and then on examination day.

Yes, and then again on hearing day, and if your case happens to be continued, on two hearing days, or more. For the next step is the hearing of your case in open court before the judge, at least three months after you filed your petition.

You'd have to see all that in terms of human beings, says the ex-examiner, to know what it means. But perhaps the foregoing bare outline will give a hint of why 5,215 petitions were denied in 1921 for "want of prosecution" and at the same time serve as a background for explanation of the other causes of denial. The next largest cause is labeled "Miscellaneous":

Four thousand six hundred and fifty-two under that. One thousand seven hundred and thirty-six of these, the Commissioner says, were "reported denied because claimed exemption from military service on account of alienage." The reasons for the denial of the other 2,916 would require an article in themselves. They are akin to those examined here.

Then comes "Incompetent Witnesses." Three thousand and fifty-eight cases denied for that. The witnesses turned out



THEY REDUCE YOUR TRUCK DEPRECIATION

Actual photograph of Goodyear Cord Truck Tires in the service of the National Lead Company of Massachusetts, Boston, Mass.

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"We have used Goodyear Cord Truck Tires on two of our trucks and are thoroughly satisfied with their service and qualities of durability and dependability. There has been less truck depreciation and we believe the equipment will lengthen the life of the trucks considerably. Our trucks haul daily between Salem and Boston, in all conditions of weather, over country roads and through narrow, congested city streets and yards. Goodyear Cord Tires have aided materially in solving our hauling problem."

—A. F. CURTIS, Comptroller, National Lead Company of Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts

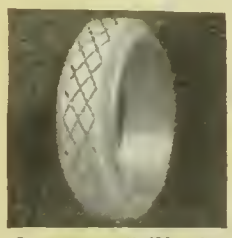
MANY users of Goodyear Cord Truck Tires have noted what the National Lead Company here reports, that the cushioning action of these buoyant tires prolongs the life of the truck and cuts down bills for replacements and repairs.

They furnish a great measure of protection to the valuable mechanism of the truck, especially in city and interurban hauling, over unequal pavements. They protect the truck and the driver, the load and the road, and their resilience lasts.

They are strong, rugged tires, too. Between them and ordinary pneumatics for motor trucks, there is a world of difference. They are designed to keep their full strength always under the load, and to be strongest where the utmost stress occurs.

The patented Goodyear method by which they are built up, with the cord plies laid in groups alternating in direction and insulated by layers of pure rubber reduces internal friction and keeps them cool, so that in hard, fast service, they wear and wear and wear.

Goodyear Cord Truck Tire (Pneumatic)



Goodyear All-Weather Tread Solid

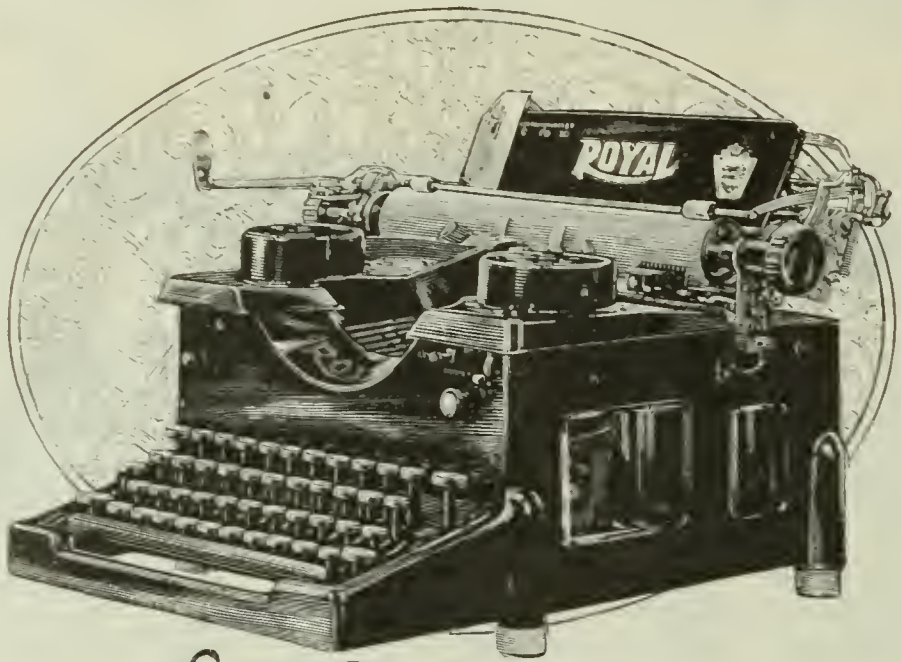
Goodyear Hollow-Center Cushion Tire

Their activity is known to hundreds of businesses that credit increased range, prompter deliveries, and more satisfied customers, to the gripping, tractive action of these tires with their Goodyear All-Weather Tread.

Goodyear Cord Tires are recommended for all 'round equipment on trucks up to three-ton capacity, and on the front wheels of heavy-duty trucks where body clearance and load conditions permit.

There are special Goodyear Truck Tires for every hauling need—Goodyear Cords, Goodyear All-Weather Tread Solids, Goodyear Cushion Tires. Call upon your Goodyear Dealer for the benefit of his unbiased judgment in specifying the particular Goodyear Truck Tire that will serve you longest and best.

GOODYEAR



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The improvements which it offers over all existing typewriters are, briefly, these: a speed as swift as thought itself; the most responsive, super-elastic key action ever devised; the noise of operation muffled down to below the point of distraction. The results: entirely new standards of typing and typewriting proficiency.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

not to have the personal knowledge of the applicants required by the statute. Nearly all of them thought they had it; swore they had it; acted in good faith. I have examined thousands of them, and I know that to be true. Wouldn't you think that when it was discovered that they were honestly mistaken the men whose petitions they verified would be allowed to go out and get other, competent witnesses to take their places and go on and complete the process begun so often at the cost of so much time and money and inconvenience? How would the great Republic suffer? But not a bit of it. The 3,058 petitions so verified all had to be denied, the time spent wasted, and the (at least) $12,232 paid in lost. (Heaven only knows what the amount really was—it might easily have run to $100,000 with wages what they were.)

And the only thing the applicants could do was to begin again by filing new petitions. And in the meantime of course the declarations of intention of many of them had expired and had to be renewed, and that meant an additional delay of just two years. No wonder some of them feel that they are caught in a vicious circle of alienage, from which there is no escape.

Perhaps you will turn hopefully to the next most important heading in the Commissioner's table of figures. You will not find sustenance there for our American quality of optimism. You will learn from it that during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1921, 1,848 petitions for naturalization were denied on account of "Declaration Invalid." "Declaration" is declaration of intention, or first paper. Most of these 1,848, and all other invalid declarations, were either invalid the day they were made, on account of the mistakes of the clerks who issued them, or became invalid by the lapse of the statutory seven years, and in either event should not have been accepted by the clerks, who subsequently permitted their holders to use them as bases for petitions for naturalization. But just the same this whole army of people had to go through all the process I have outlined and get an official order of denial over the hand of the Court before they could find that out.

Six hundred and twenty-five cases were denied because of "Petitioners' Motion"; that is, the people who filed them asked that they be denied—for some reason or other gave up hope and withdrew.

"Deceased." Five hundred and thirty-three of those in 1921. One would like to know how long their petitions had been pending when they died.

Then comes "Insufficient Residence," with 313 turned back for that. They had not "resided continuously within the United States for five years and within the State for one year immediately preceding the dates of their petitions." Some of them went back to the old countries for visits, some of them left the States in which their petitions were filed on business trips and for other reasons. But they didn't conceal it. If they couldn't be naturalized, why not tell them so and save them all that journeying and standing in line and filing and paying and oath taking?

I suppose it's because they aren't Americans and rarely protest, and the rest of us are too concerned with other matters to protest for them.

"Already a Citizen." Doesn't it seem

that we could devise some way whereby a man who was already a citizen of a nation as intelligent as this one could establish his title to that status without going through the complicated process of applying for what he already had and setting in motion the whole machinery of a court? Yet 274 citizens of the United States, in order to prove themselves such, had to do just that during the year under consideration. They were people the record of whose naturalization had been destroyed, who came into citizenship through the operation of some obscure or ambiguous statute, etc., etc. The Naturalization Service investigated the facts in the case of every one of them. Why not confer upon that service the power to issue immediately at the close of such investigations satisfactory proofs of citizenship? It is very much better equipped to pass upon points of this kind than are the courts, which in 99 per cent. of such cases only follow its recommendations, anyhow.

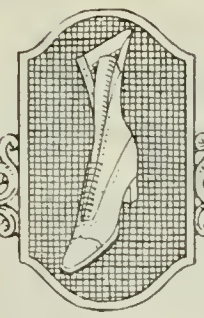
To carry on the story, 261 of them were denied without protest in 1921 for "No Jurisdiction." Which simply means that careless clerks let them file (and pay!) in the wrong courts, or else that they had to move to other parts of the country after filing and were penalized for it.

A CLOSE-MOUTHED TELEPHONE

NO TALES are told by the form of telephone-attachment devised by Gen. Geo. O. Squier, of the U. S. Army. Confidential secrets and intimate business matters can be discust freely over the telephone henceforward—and no one except the persons concerned will be the wiser, we are told by a writer in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago). This appliance will be of importance as a means of secret communication in warfare, but it will be of equal value to the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick-maker who desire to talk over business affairs with their bankers or brokers without danger of eavesdropping. We read:

The apparatus is incased in a small wooden box and hooks directly to the bell box of the telephone. Once adjusted and in place, the superphone is ready for constant service. It does not require any readjustment at regular intervals. It occasions no more bother than the ordinary telephone so far as upkeep is concerned. All the user has to do is to close a switch or press a button to connect in the superphone in place of the ordinary phone. A special advantage is that it permits a number of secret telephone conversations to be carried on simultaneously over the same line without interfering with each other.

The mechanism is operated according to the principles of wired wireless, by which high-frequency alternating currents are employed that are modulated at the transmitting end by speaking into an ordinary microphone, and are detected at the other end of the communication system by the ordinary radio instruments which ultimately transmit the sounds to an ordinary telephone receiver. Speech is transmitted by this new invention even more distinctly and clearly than by the ordinary telephone. Long-distance conversations can be carried on where the speakers are several hundred miles apart by the use of a very small amount of electrical energy.



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TWENTY-FIVE years ago, a shoe was introduced, that met with favor in this country and in Europe. It was the first woman's shoe to be branded with a trade-mark, as proof of the maker's confidence in his product. Because of its popularity, imitations appeared. The courts soon decided that the name *Sorosis* on a shoe was for the protection of the public, and the use of any name resembling it was a violation of the law.

Because the A. E. Little Company—makers of *Sorosis* Shoes—were the only shoe manufacturers who maintained an experimental laboratory and made their own lasts, America's most eminent surgeons requested this company to collaborate with them in designing a shoe for suffering feet. Their united efforts resulted in the development of the *Sorosis Orthopedic*. In a period of less than two years, twenty-two thousand prescriptions for this shoe were written by New York physicians and filled at the New York store, alone.

The orthopedic *Sorosis* is not beautiful, as are the other *Sorosis* shoes and slippers. But out of the A. E. Little Company's 25 years of shoe study, experiment, and manufacture, has now grown a new kind of shoe, for work and play—the A. E. LITTLE SHOE. It not only satisfies the prescription of the most conscientious surgeon—but it also is beautiful.

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NOTE ONE : : The A. E. LITTLE laced boot is recommended for morning or all day wear. This not only gives proper support to the foot in work or play, but also sustains the ankle and keeps it from swelling. For afternoons, the oxfords may well be chosen.

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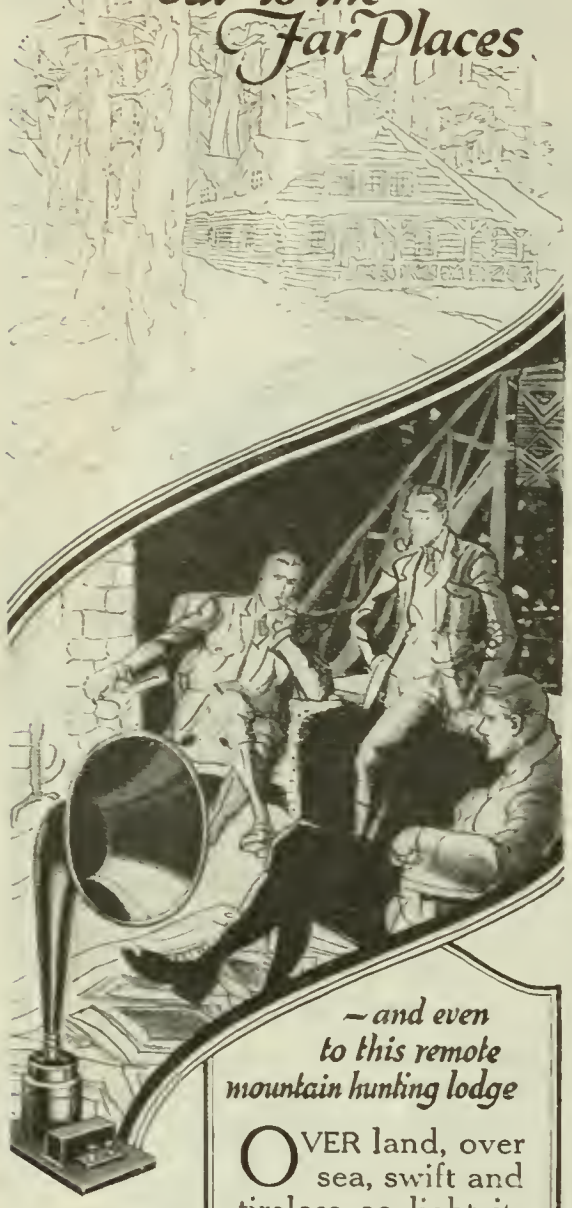

— and even to this remote mountain hunting lodge

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Radio brings it
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SPORTS - AND - ATHLETICS

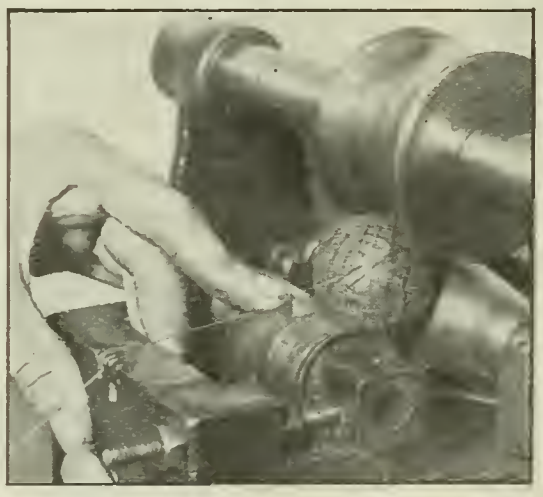
PUTTING THE "GO" IN GOLF-BALLS

THE light and slender club swings through the air, without much more force, it might seem, than when a man switches off grass-tops with a walking-stick but the little white ball is lifted from the ground and sails away, easily, further than Babe Ruth can pound a baseball with his big, heavy club. The secret of the golf-ball's flight depends somewhat upon the skill of the wielder of the driver, but far more upon the construction of the small white ball, that sometimes seems fairly to have a life of its own. Golf, according to recent statistics, bids fair to become the most generally played American game, next to baseball, and the reason for its popularity, we are assured, lies in the ability to manufacture cheap and good golf-balls. The game of golf antedates any records of its origin, says an authority who writes in *The India Rubber World* (New York). For centuries the game's popularity was limited by the expense of the balls used, which only wealthy players could afford. For hundreds of years before the middle of the last century, says the writer, as quoted in *The Sporting Goods Dealer* (St. Louis):

Illustrations by courtesy of "The India Rubber World."

COMPRESSING THE CORES.

THE OUTER SHELLS.



A CLEVER MACHINE FOR WINDING.

FITTING SHELL AND BALL IN MOLD.

Golf-balls were made of hand-sewed bull's hide, with seams turned toward the inside. The leather coverings were then tightly compacted with feathers. The size of the old feather ball was approximately $1^{11}/_{16}$ inches in diameter.

In 1848, gutta-percha balls were first introduced into Europe, Sir Thomas Moncrieff, an English enthusiast, being generally credited with having conceived the idea of making golf-balls of that material. It is claimed that the Rev. Robert A. Paterson, in 1845, rolled gutta-percha clippings into a ball, which he painted and used on the links. Gutta-percha balls soon became popular, as their price was about one-fifth that of the original feather balls. Golf thus was brought within the reach of many, and the number of devotees increased. In making the gutta-percha ball, the gutta was boiled until soft, and then rolled by hand until smooth and round. Its flight, however, was never true and, strange to relate, the more it was knocked and hacked about, the more the flight seemed to improve. This suggested to some one that the surface of the ball be nicked into lines, and this was done with good results. The flight of the "handhammered" ball was all that could be desired, and the feather ball was superseded.

In the long course of manufacturing development that has produced the modern golf-ball, many interesting processes have been perfected. The patents on some of the more important have expired, notably the Haskell patent. The structural feature

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Hardware's part in the home

THERE'S an atmosphere of distinction about many homes—subtle, yet very real.

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Sargent Hardware is beautiful in design. It is secure. There are patterns to harmonize with every architectural or decorative scheme.

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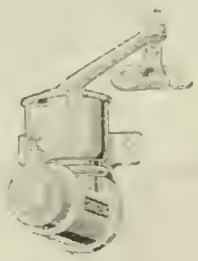

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

of the Haskell ball, as described in the patent was "a golf-ball comprising a core composed wholly or in part of rubber thread wound under high tension, and a gutta-percha inclosing shell for the core, of such thickness as to give it the required rigidity." Specifications also included "a golf-ball comprising a central core section of relatively nonelastic material, rubber thread wound thereon under tension," etc. The Haskell ball, when first made, was produced laboriously by winding rubber threads on the core by hand, and the total output for one man was three balls a day. After experimenting, a prominent rubber manufacturer devised a machine that made a ball a minute.

The principal stages in the manufacture of a golf-ball are shown in the accompanying illustrations. The first stage consists in hand-wrapping a core of soft rubber with friction tape, to serve as a center upon which to wind vulcanized rubber thread

MOLDED BALL, SHOWING MARKINGS.

under tension. This is done by a power-driven device, in which the ball center is revolved rapidly on a variable axis as it is held between three rolls, one of which transmits the power required, while the operator regulates the tension on the thread. This winding constitutes the body of the ball, and imparts to it great resiliency.

The outer covering of the ball consists of two hemispherical shells of tough gutta-percha stock, formed up cold in a power press from sheet stock about one-tenth of an inch thick. These halves are trimmed and fitted together over the thread-wound ball, united to it and around their juncture by mild heat and heavy pressure. The molds are of steel, each cavity engraved with markings that the ball is to bear. The next and final operation is that of painting, the paint being very evenly distributed over the surface of the ball by rolling it between the palms of the hands.

A machine for thread-winding golf-ball cores is used. Elastic thread is wound in different great circles around the core, at the same time being evenly distributed over the entire body of the ball by the automatic action of the machine. Due to the different pitch of the driving pinions, the inside upper disk revolves at the same rate of speed as the lower outside disk, and the upper outside disk revolves at the same speed as the lower inside disk, the former pair rotating slightly faster than the latter pair. A ball retained between these disks will be rotated slowly about an axis, which

passes through the axis of the two shafts, thus winding the elastic thread in different circles around the core. The ball is held in position by rollers mounted on the ends of two pivoted arms provided with spring tension. For removing the ball, the upper bearing, being pivoted to the main shaft is raised and lowered by a handle provided for that purpose.

Eight or ten years ago, says the writer, there was made in the United States a golf-ball, with a liquid center, the liquid being a concentrated solution of zinc chloride under heavy pressure. On being

PAINTING THE FINISHED BALLS.

cut apart, the ball would spring open, exposing a mass of rubber bands under high tension holding an inside ball, formed of a large number of laminated sheets. Serious accidents to players occurred in the use of this ball, resulting finally in its being withdrawn from sale. However, there is still on the market a somewhat similar product. To quote:

Another patented ball embodying the liquid center idea, contains also a miniature ball having a greater specific gravity than the liquid, and is free to move about, with the object of aiding flight and insuring better control of the ball. This golf-ball comprises a container made of double texture fabric, and filled with liquid. Rubber tape is wound under high tension around the tape windings. Finally, the cover is applied, which may be of any wear-resisting material such as gutta-percha. The small interior ball is made of hard composition or hardened steel, with a smooth surface to prevent puncturing the container. While only one inner ball is mostly used, more than one can be used, if desired. Another patented liquid-center golf-ball provides an inner rubber bag or container, filled with liquids of different specific gravities, one of which is mercury.

There is a metal-cored golf-ball which is a solid metal ball or core, around which is molded and vulcanized a rubber ball core, provided with 14 pockets, six of which extend to the central metal core, formed on pins that accurately hold the core in the mold, while four pockets are provided on the equatorial and five on the hemispherical circumference of the rubber core. A thin vulcanized rubber coating is then applied, to which a thin rubber cap is cemented, when the ball is wound with rubber thread, and the outer cover, preferably of balata, is molded on the sphere.

An illustration of theory applied to golf-ball construction is that found in British patent No. 160605, granted to an American

The World's Violin Treasury

Is Available to You—Anywhere

NOT to know the Lyon & Healy collection of rare old violins is to be unfamiliar with one of the most interesting features in the musical life of America. Every violin lover should make its acquaintance. You can do this easily. You can secure a celebrated instrument for your own use. This advertisement tells how.

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Scarcely has a prominent artist come to Chicago in many years without spending hours of enjoyment in the treasure vaults of Lyon & Healy. For here are choice examples of the work of practically every great master of violin-making. Among them some of the finest known.

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A single violin in this collection, the Antonio Stradivarius, Cremona 1716, known as "The Colossus," is valued at $15,000. At the right are listed a few of the many magnificent specimens. *Their authenticity is guaranteed.* Their state of preservation is unusually fine.

But this collection is not known alone for its famous individual instruments. It is perhaps even more remarkable for its comprehensiveness. For it embraces examples from the many lesser masters as well. Every earnest student, even of modest means, may secure here a violin of true musical worth. As little as $75 will buy one! Convenient monthly payments may be arranged, if you wish.

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Andreas Guarnerius, Cremona, 1717—wonderful specimen; formerly owned by Charles Dancla, Paris Conservatory.

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

inventor. This invention relates to the construction of a golf-ball comprising a resilient core and a core-enveloping shell having a surface with smooth portions, the smooth portions in some instances being rendered relatively elastic. This ball has an elastic center surrounded by a shell with perforations, in which are embedded plugs of metal or hard rubber containing carborundum.

FRAMING UP A NEW SET OF BASEBALL SIGNALS

THE scene is the Southern camp of a big league team—any big league team will do. A most important matter of baseball strategy is under discussion. The various characters are introduced by W. A. Phelon, the sports writer, who quotes their discussion in *Baseball* (New York), as follows:

Manager McZogg—Now that we're all here, and some of the soreness has worked out of your arms—

Kid Oldsby (the veteran coach)—Their arms are all right, Mac. If you could work some of the ivory out of their heads—

Mgr. McZogg—We are not undertakin' the impossible, Kid. As I was sayin' before the venerable piece of tripe horned in, we are here all together and perfectly sociable. What I want to tell you all is this: There's been a lotta changes in this ball club; several new men have come in, some of last year's men are gone; we gotta build a new machine, and, to be course, we gotta frame a new set of signs.

Catcher Maskwell—Aw, say, Mac, what's the use of all that bother? The old signs was all right, wasn't they?

Mgr. McZogg—They was all right for last season, but they gotta be all changed for this year! D'yuh want every club that has one of our last year's players to know all our signs by heart?

Catcher Maskwell—There ain't a chance on earth for 'em to know 'em, Mac.

Mgr. McZogg—And why not, may I ask?

Catcher Maskwell—Why, because there wasn't a guy on this ball club ever understood 'em! And if they didn't understand 'em, how could they teach 'em to any other people?

Mgr. McZogg—Just because you never learnt the signs ain't no reason why human beings couldn't understand 'em. So, as I was sayin' we gotta have a new set, all the way through. I'm open to suggestions. How about the battery signs, to begin with?

Pitcher Speedette—I think the pitcher ought to give the signs to the catcher, because the pitcher knows best what he can throw.

Catcher O'Paddon—Naw. Can't see it that way. O' course, I'm new to this ball club, but on my team, last season, we took it for granted that pitchers was there to pitch, and catchers was there to show the pitchers the light of sense and understanding. I think the catcher, who knows the batsmen, ought to give the signs.

Pitcher Whizzem—Can yuh imagine any catcher showing Walter Johnson, or Ed Walsh, or Christy Mathewson how to pitch?

Mgr. McZogg—That's quite correct, Whizzy. Any time you show me that

you're Mathewson, or Walsh, or Johnson, you can run the works to suit yourself. In the meanwhile, let's agree on those signs.

Catcher Maskwell—I think the sign for a fast ball should be rubbing the meat-hand on the palm of the glove. And for a curve ball, rubbing the glove on the palm of the meat-hand.

Mgr. McZogg—Sounds O. K. We'll work out on that line to-morrow. Now, then, how about a sign to catch the runner off'n first base?

Pitcher Speedette—That oughta interest Whizzem. There's always plenty of runners on bases when he's pitchin'!

Pitcher Whizzem—There ain't none on bases on you, because they all hit over the fence when you're in there.

Catcher O'Paddon—If I see the runner leadin' off too far, how about me sayin' "Yoo hoo!" sorta cheery and social-like, as if I was talkin' to the umpire? Then the pitcher can turn an' make the throw.

First Baseman Zipp—I got a better one than that. I'll talk to the runner, and when I say to the runner, "Did your mother make apple pies?" that'll be the sign to turn and peg.

Mgr. McZogg—We'll think those suggestions over. Now, then, how about the sign to sacrifice? Last year, I held up three fingers—

Slugger Buffick—I'll say that's one sign that needs changin'. Five times last season when I seen you hold up them three fingers, I misunderstood yuh and hit into a triple play.

Mgr. McZogg—Some guys on this ball-club always did have the intelligence of a new-plucked egg-plant—but we'll have a new sign for sacrificin' since it seems necessary. Suppose I have a piece of red flannel in my hand, and wave it when it's the play to lay one down?

Shortstop Gupf—But supposing you should accidentally stick out your tongue? And it wasn't the right play to bunt just then?

Mgr. McZogg—Whadda you tryin' to insinuate? If there's any flannel-mouth guys on this club I can name 'em—

Outfielder Brush—While we're about it, we oughta have an entirely new sign for stealing bases. Last year, you gave the sign for a double steal by slappin' yourself on the head with a folded newspaper. And that day in New York when we had 'em tied in the ninth a fly bit you on the bean, and I followed the signal. Stole home while Frank Snyder had the ball and all he did was to welcome me with a glad smile and the hard side of the leather!

Mgr. McZogg—I got somethin' absolutely new!

Kid Oldsby—Providence has sent the boss a brain!

Mgr. McZogg—I'll have two of the kid players start a game of cards on the bench. Then I'll get interested and join 'em. Then, if it's the play to steal second, I'll say "A pair of jacks!" And if it's the play to steal third, I'll say "Three aces!"

Pitcher Dudeleigh (the new Collegian)—If you will pardon my apparent impertinence in presuming to intrude upon the conversation of my elders, Mr. McZogg—

Mgr. McZogg—If I will what—the which—what it is, is it, young feller?

Pitcher Dudeleigh—I might suggest that a series of educational terms, adjectives and derivatives, which we utilized with enthusing success at Yalevard last season, might prove extremely efficacious in baffling the craftiest and most intellectual of our adversaries.

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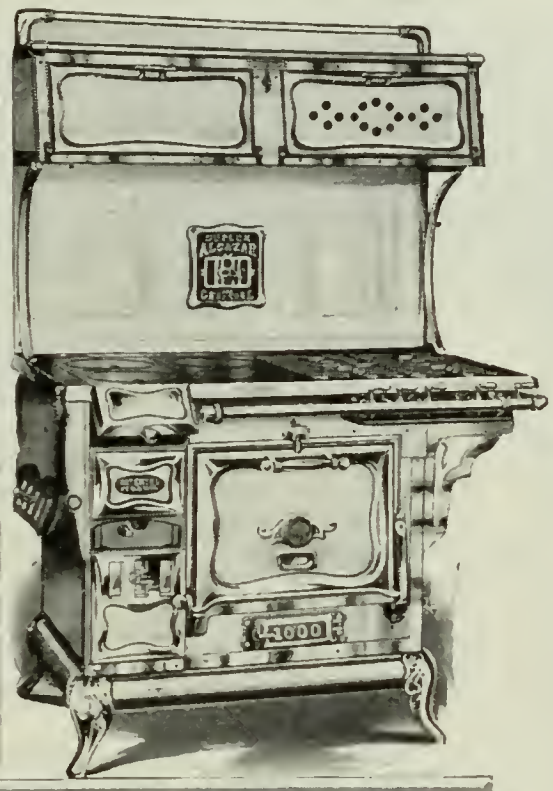

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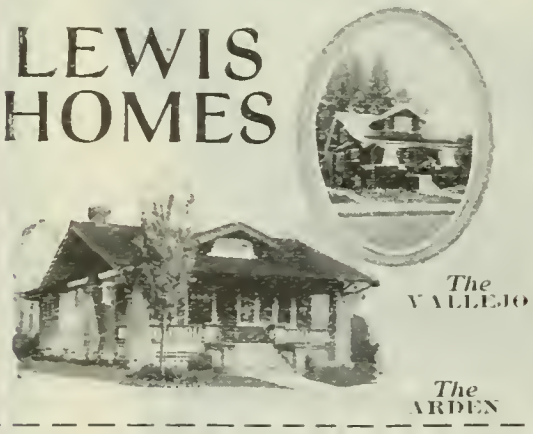

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

Mgr. McZogg—What the—! Gimme a shot of hooch! Anybody got some ammonia? Proceed, young feller!

Pitcher Dudeleigh—Well, we proceeded after this intricate yet easily comprehensible fashion: When the appropriate performance was the purloining of second base, our captain called "Differential calculus!" When the necessary action involved a sacrifice, the accompanying, or, rather, immediately preceding adjuration was "International psychology!" And for the elaborated stratagem known as the squeeze play, the motif was supplied by the words "Protoplasmic convolutions!" I have these signals written down, and it would give me entrancing satisfaction—

Catcher O'Paddon—I didn't get all them things, but if you're callin' anybody names, I can lick any college Percy that ever butted in where he didn't belong—

Pitcher Dudeleigh—G'wan, yuh big tramp! Who yuh makin' cracks at?

Catcher O'Paddon—For the love of Mike! I see a play called "Jekyll and Hyde" once, and that guy wasn't in it with you! Shake hands, boy!

Shortstop Gupf—Babe Ruth ain't in this league. Why not ask Babe—he's an awful good feller—what's his sign for a home run?

WHEN IS AN AMATEUR NOT AN AMATEUR—AND WHY?

IF AN athelete employs a professional trainer to put him into condition, goes into a contest for the purpose of beating his opponents first and acting the sportsman afterwards, if his chief interest in life is in winning the events in which he is entered—is that man properly to be classed as an "amateur" athlete? Of course, when the question of payment for his services comes in, the distinction is made fairly clear. But, quite aside from the financial aspects of amateur versus professional, there are a number of fine distinctions which more conservative sportsmen make. Mr. Wilf P. Pond, sporting editor of *The Spur*, "chats informally," as he says, on these aspects of the subject, in a recent issue of *The Yale Daily News* (New Haven). Mr. Pond was educated in England, says the *News*, introducing him to its readers, but he has lived for many years in the United States, and is "recognized as one of the foremost authorities on athletics, yachting, horsemanship, and all kinds of sports." His chat runs:

My first recollection of the amateur status is too far back to give exact dates and thus display my age too blatantly; suffice to say it was when the idea of athletic sports first really crystallized in Great Britain, when cricket clubs and the then new lawn tennis coteries began to hold meets in which cups, cake-baskets and other silverware were offered as prizes to those who could run faster, jump further or higher, put weights or throw the cricket ball better than the next fellow.

Any one was welcome to compete, the entrance fee being ridiculously small and

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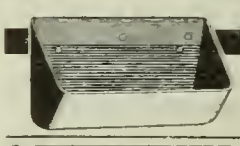

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in many cases free. The first exponents of the new idea were mainly young men of standing, sons of well-to-do tradespeople, those of landed proprietors, those of farmers —remembering the English farmer, as a rule, means men in comfortable circumstances and not at all what the same term implies in the United States. And with this type of gathering all went well for a year or two.

Then certain mechanics, blacksmiths, bricklayers, foundry hands, *et al.*, found they could do some one or perhaps two of these things rather well, and they entered at the meets and were welcomed in good fellowship, especially in weight putting and hammer throwing—it was the veritable blacksmiths' sledge hammer, and a cannon ball in those days. Then came a certain meeting in the eastern counties where the entries were usually representative of the more cultured class and a rather wealthy man, whose people had lived on their land "since time was," won the hundred yards by the proverbial eyelash from a certain blacksmith on whom, it transpired later, considerable money had been bet by those who had surreptitiously developed and trained him.

That is the first instance to his knowledge, says the writer, of any man specially training for any event, other than knocking off beer and tobacco, new bread and sweets, for a month or so and walking, jogging or running several miles a day, according to the competition in which he was entered. In this particular case:

As the tape was breasted, the winner turned quickly round to congratulate the blacksmith on his good race and the latter, exasperated at losing, let forth a stream of dirt to the effect that if his sanguinary and otherwise ill-born foot had not slipped at the pistol he would have done all kinds of things to the unmentionable winner. This, in the hearing of a couple of hundred ladies and young girls seated in the pavilion twenty feet or so away. And remember, manners and habits were very different in those days from now.

When the matter was taken up for consideration it was found that similar incidents had occurred in a number of other places and that there was steadily increasing a number of individuals who were employing professional trainers of running —there had always been the "pro" running races with unpleasant surroundings in the mining and iron districts—individuals who were too anxious to win and to whom the sport of the thing was little or nothing.

So, to protect the well-behaved contestants from repetitions of unseemly language, and from too strenuous competition in which sport was practically a dead letter, it was ruled that any man who worked with his hands, or who received a weekly age, was not an amateur within the strict meaning of the term. And from that indefinite ruling the later amateur status has evolved.

Super-excellence, attended by too strict training was, strange as it may appear to the modern athlete, discouraged. Athletes who were too good were not smiled upon, and it was a common remark: "Oh, that chap is next door to a 'pro,'" and such a man was soon tacitly avoided by those who were in the game for the sport and, while trying to win, were just as gloriously amateur in defeat.

True amateurism, it seems to me, is largely a matter of latitude and longitude. Nations have the perfect right to make their

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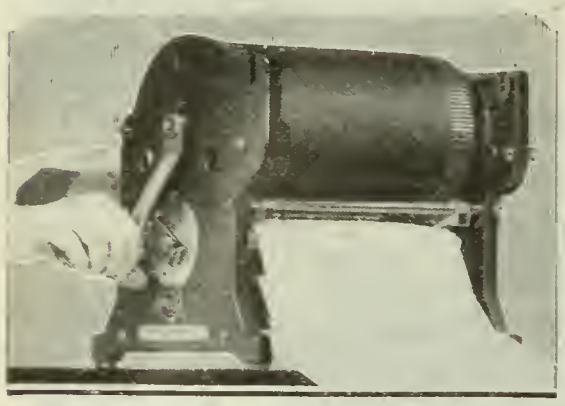

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own rules on the matter, so long as, in international competition, all are willing and ready to agree to definite ratings and to laws carefully laid down. There is little use in holding up one nation against another as being more truly amateur. As I said, it's largely a matter of bringing up, when one is young, and later surroundings. There is no disputing the fact that the athletic world of the United States is much nearer the understanding of true amateur status than it was twenty-five years ago. In fact, if certain of the many transactions of those days were freely ventilated to-day, the modern athlete would stand aghast at the idea that such things could have been possible.

Of course I am hopelessly old-fashioned, but I have never been able to grasp the pleasure of being held like a galley slave to a training table and to a paid professional trainer's whim for months at a stretch, merely to meet my fellows in a sporting contest to see which is the better man. To me that is making a toil and a business of a pleasure, yet I must, perforce, concede that the man who does not so shackle himself would have little chance of winning in these strictly competitive days. I am afraid the true sporting idea has been lost sight of by the majority. The game itself should be held above the prize. There should be no irritation in being beaten in running if one can beat the winner in jumping, swimming or anything else. Better by far be a good all-round athlete than a single-phase specialist. For, as I understand things, sports should be taken up with the desire of developing to the full, rounded extent that marvelous piece of mechanism, the human body, and not with any remote idea of becoming a specialist at the bar, the weights, the hurdles or the sprints—to the utter neglect of all but the one phase chosen. I have no use for the lop-sided man. If one must have commercialism, seek it in commercial circles, but not in sport.

In my day I ran three miles or farther, swam over a mile, rowed better than the average, fair at cricket, rode steeplechases, sailed a ten-ton yacht at sixteen, played golf—on open moors with a single club and a hard rubber ball—attended a gym twice weekly, boxed and wrestled, did setting-up exercises every morning on jumping out of bed—and have continued said exercises to the present day.

With what result?

There is not an over-strained, over-developed muscle in my body; my arteries—so the doctors say—are about twenty years younger than my age should rule; my hand and eye do not coordinate as once they did and that puts me out of fencing and boxing, and "bar" fast work, but otherwise I have no hesitation in saying I am, to-day, better than most men a decade or more my junior at any given sport, and I enjoy life to the limit.

All of this sustained excellence I—rightly or wrongly—attribute to the old-style method and old-style idea of what I was taught to regard as true amateurism—a factor or condition that was not necessarily a path to victory over one's fellows but rather a joyous method of keeping fit, of living a sane life, so that there was no "breaking training" at the "end of the season." Merely because the so-called training was a code of rational life, and the "season" never ended, but swung

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along, month after month, to some good sport that could not be fully enjoyed except by those who kept "in trim" by avoiding overindulgence in eating, drinking, smoking, sleeping, or in the laxity that grows on so many when there is no competitive star in sight and the only stedfast light is that of sane competition (as against hot-house competition) tending to evenly develop the individual body in agreeable and harmonious surroundings.

It is up to the individual to choose along which line he will work—that of the over-keyed, high-strung, irritable specialist, or that of the moderate, evenly developed, all-round man to whom age is more or less of a joke. The party of the first instance MAY be an amateur; the party to the second instance, indisputably.

THE *MAYFLOWER* QUALIFYING FOR THE NORTH ATLANTIC CUP

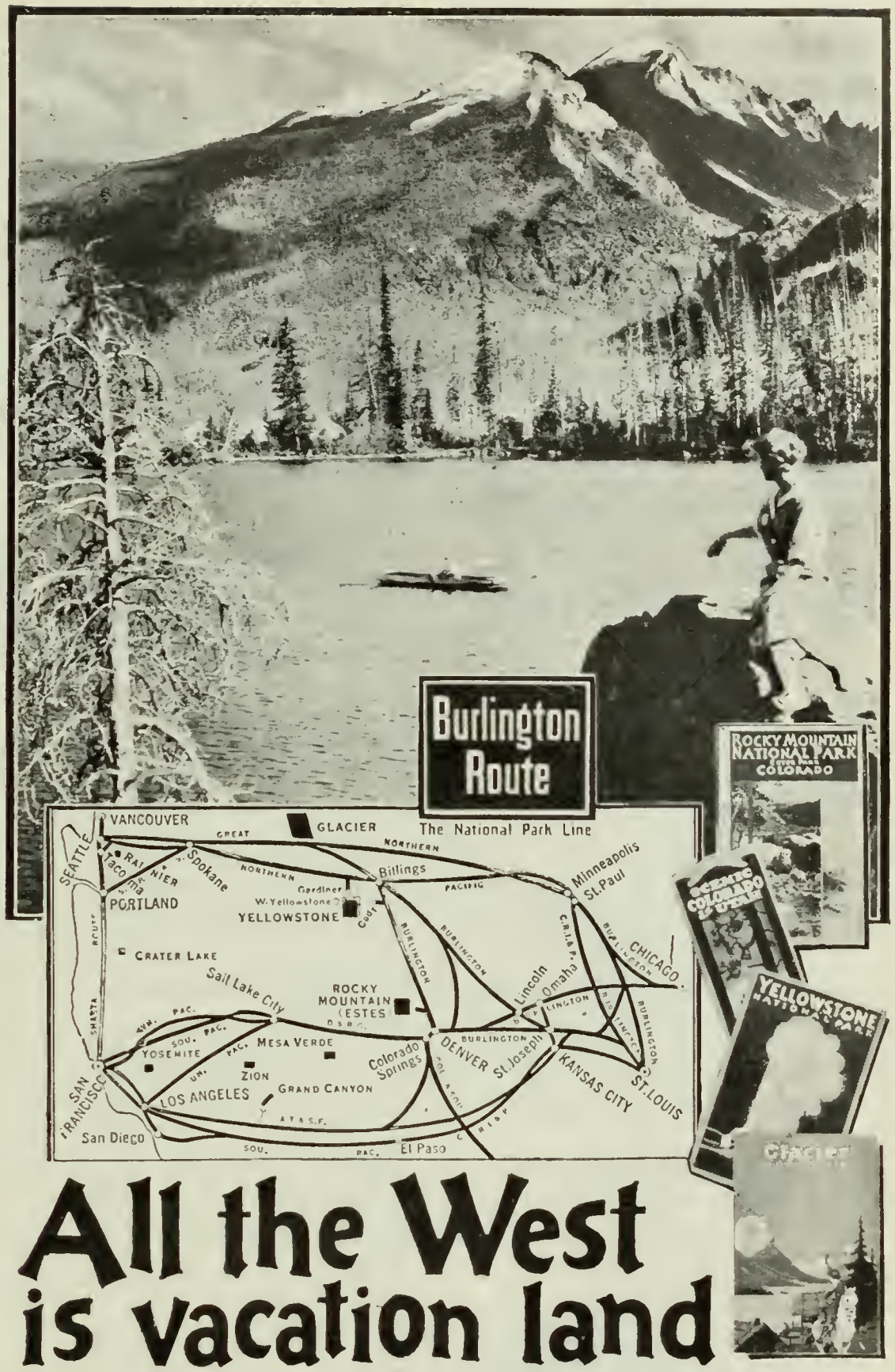
THE American schooner *Mayflower*, which was debarred from the International Fishermen's Races last summer, is getting herself into condition to contest for the cup this year. She was barred out on the ground that she was not a genuine fishing-vessel. Now she is proving, we are told, that she is capable of setting records in the matter-of-fact but still exciting occupation of collecting fish from the wintry seas. What is more, says the Springfield *Republican:*

She is demonstrating her capability as a practical sea-boat. Her owners, the *Mayflower* association, believe that her model is proving its value and assert that she is the ablest fishing-boat ever constructed in New England waters.

The *Mayflower* has again been entered in the contest for the International cup. After spending a whole winter in fishing, and proving her seaworthiness in all kinds of weather and her commercial feasibility, she can hardly be excluded again on the ground that her model represents too marked a departure from the standard type of fishing-vessel.

At the same time, it does not follow that the Gloucester committee which debarred the *Mayflower* last year, or the Halifax trustees who upheld the decision, are convicted of prejudice, stupidity or undue conservatism. To a certain extent, it is doubtless true that Gloucester fishing interests resented the intrusion of a Boston boat. But the rejection of the *Mayflower* was based on the intelligible argument that the boat's model tended to approximate that of a racing yacht and that development in this direction would evolve a type not suitable for a practical fisherman. Moreover, there was a suspicion that the boat had been built primarily as a sporting proposition.

Under the circumstances, the owners of the *Mayflower* could afford to wait for vindication if vindication was their due. To have admitted the boat last year would have caused ill-feeling both in the United States and Canada—more than was caused by her disqualification. But Gloucester fishing interests would now lose public esteem if they resisted the very proper demand that the American race committee should represent all fishing centers and not Gloucester alone. After the defeat of the Gloucester boat last fall, there is all the stronger reason why American craft from all North Atlantic ports should be encouraged to enter the elimination races.



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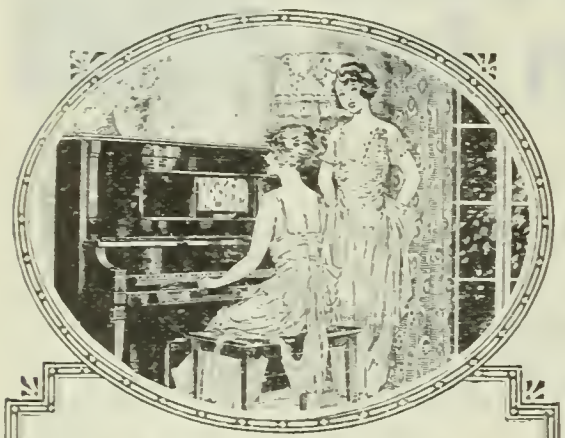

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

HOW ESKIMO PIE HELPED REVIVE OUR EXPORT TRADE

ALL the thousands, perhaps millions, of Americans who have been in recent months buying and eating "Eskimo Pie," probably do not realize that they have been stimulating our export trade. But that, writes the editor of *The Grace Log*, house organ of the large export and import firm of W. R. Grace & Company, is exactly what they are doing. He explains:

Eskimo Pie is a small brick of ice-cream covered with chocolate. It is prepared in factories where the temperature is low, wrapt in tinfoil, packed in ice and shipped all over the country. It made its first inroads upon the affections of this, the greatest candy-consuming country of the world, about ninety days ago.

At that time the cocoa bean market was sadly deprest. Those foreign countries such as Ecuador, Santo Domingo, West Coast of Africa, Brazil and Trinidad, which in no small degree depended on their export of cocoa beans from which is manufactured cocoa powder, cocoa butter and chocolate, were in the same condition as the farmers of the United States—there was little or no profit in their crop. Consequently their purchasing power dwindled and they were but small buyers of American manufactured merchandise.

The craze for Eskimo Pie in the United States tremendously helped to revive the entire cocoa market. Other factors contributed including some crop shortage. But the millions of little chocolate-covered ice-cream bars, so delicious to the palate and so easy to eat with the fingers, gave the market its big lift, as indicated by the following average prices per pound of different varieties of cocoa beans on the New York market in November-December, 1921, as compared with the middle of February, 1922:

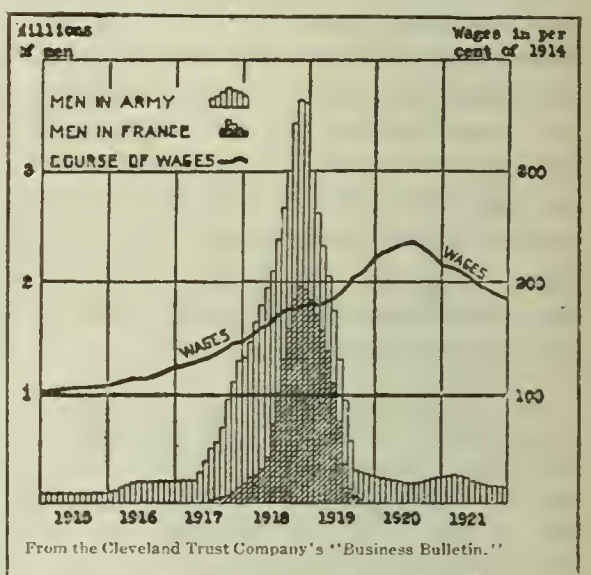
	November-December 1921	*February 15 1922*
Guayaquil (Ecuador)	8¼c	12½c
Sanchez (Santo Domingo)	7c	10¾c
Accra (Africa)	7c	10¼c
Bahia (Brazil)	7¼c	10¾c
Trinidad (B. W. I.)	7c	12½c

The improvement in the market has been accompanied by an improvement in export, which makes the currency of the producing countries command a greater value in American dollars. For instance in December it required 4.15 Ecuadorian sucres to purchase one United States dollar's worth of American merchandise, but on February 16th, 3.90 sucres sufficed. This was an encouragement for Ecuadorean purchase of American merchandise. While it is yet too early to estimate the full extent of this revival, still it is plain that the cocoa-producing countries have been put on a greatly improved basis within three months.

All of this shows what the immense consuming power of the United States means to international commerce. A slight variation in the habits or tastes of the American people may turn scales between depression and prosperity in those countries producing foodstuffs and raw materials not grown here in sufficient abundance for our needs.

WAR WAGES AS AN AFTER-WAR OPPORTUNITY

NO ONE has denied the assertion that while our service men were receiving from $30 to $60 a month in the army camps and the battlefields, their brothers at home were drawing down huge war-wages in shipyards, munition plants and elsewhere. The Cleveland Trust Company, which contains among its officers ex-Secretary of War Baker and Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, points out, however, that "taking the country as a whole the opportunities for securing the highest wages came after the war and not during it. They came, moreover, at a time when there was practically



From the Cleveland Trust Company's "Business Bulletin."

DIAGRAM SHOWING THE RELATION BETWEEN ARMY SERVICE AND HIGH WAGES.

no unemployment." The Cleveland bank bases this statement upon an interesting diagram which we reproduce herewith and which is explained as follows in the bank's *Business Bulletin:*

It is in reality two diagrams superimposed one upon the other. The upright columns show the number of men in the Army each month during the past seven years. The portions of these columns that are cross-hatched indicate the number of men serving in France. Running across the diagram is a line showing the general course of wages during these seven years. This line is based on a properly weighted average of official data, giving the rates of wages in manufacturing industries, the building trades, railroad transportation, and agriculture. The wages paid in 1914 are taken as equal to 100, and the average wage for every succeeding month is exprest as a percentage of the wage prevailing in 1914.

The average man served in the Army about one year, and for most of them the period of military service began early in 1918 and terminated in the spring of 1919. The great increase in wage rates came after most of the men had left the Army. The peak prices paid for labor were reached in the summer of 1920. The increase that took place in wages during the year after the average soldier or sailor returned home was far greater than that which occurred during the year that he was in the service. Even in shipbuilding, with its high wage rates, more work was done in 1919 and 1920 than in 1917 and 1918.

TO LET THE RAILROADS RUN THE SHIPS

IF we want a great merchant marine, and our ship operators can not run the ships in foreign trade without a subsidy, and Congress objects to a subsidy, what is the answer? The one solution, writes a New York economist specializing in traffic matters, is a coordination of our billion dollars' worth of ships "with our land routes into an American transportation system." Edwin J. Clapp, in one of a series of articles on transportation in *The New Republic*, suggests our railroads as "potential American shipowners capable of so concentrating upon themselves the export traffic of the country that this concentration in itself would serve as a subsidy to offset their higher operating costs." It is argued that "what they have done individually in the building of rail-owned water lines in our coastwise traffic is only an indication of what they could do cooperatively in the establishment of joint lines in overseas trade." We are reminded that—

The Central Railroad of Georgia extends itself from Savannah to New York and Boston by means of the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah. The Seaboard Air Line extends itself from Norfolk to Baltimore by means of the Old Bay Line. In the same way the Southern and Atlantic Coast Line Railroads operate jointly the Chesapeake Bay Line from Norfolk to Baltimore. The New Haven Railroad delivers most of its Manhattan freight by the so-called Sound lines. The Southern Pacific is our only true transcontinental railroad. Its rails run from San Francisco to Galveston and New Orleans. The railroad's Atlantic Steamship Lines continue it from Galveston and New Orleans to New York. The Southern Pacific has a water line from New Orleans to Havana. American and Canadian transcontinental lines terminating on the Pacific coast have extended themselves north and south along the coast by steamship lines.

There is no reason why the same principle of extending railroads by rail-owned waterlines should not be applied in the oversea trade. The railroads terminating at Savannah or Charleston could jointly operate a steamship service to Liverpool, one to Bremen, one to Antwerp, one to Genoa, one to Cuba, one to Japan, and wherever else they found a market for their products from the southeast. A similar group of lines would be operated from New Orleans, from the Virginia ports, from each of the North Atlantic ports and from our Pacific gateways to the trade of the Orient. Each such service would be the direct extension of a group of rail carriers, whose network of lines reaches every shipping point in the port's entire hinterland. Every local railroad agent would become a steamship representative capable of quoting through rates and giving through bills-of-lading.

The rail-owned steamship lines would enjoy the same superiority over rivals in the foreign trade which they enjoy in the domestic trade. It would require only a slight advantage in load, a slightly heavier cargo to carry, to enable the American steamer to take the same unit rates as its foreign-flag rivals, pay higher operating costs, and yet make money.

A precedent for this sort of thing has been set by the Canadian Pacific Railway

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LEE

Joseph Grondahl, General Manager of Ariel Golf Ball Company, New York, writes this voluntary expression: "For seven years I have used Lee Puncture-proof tires exclusively, on cars weighing over 5,000 pounds, and they have never punctured. Two Lee Tires on my Pierce-Arrow-48 have gone over 12,000 miles and never been off the wheels. Four Lees on my seven passenger Winton have rendered 10,000 miles of service."

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Company, which "maintains freight and passenger services upon both oceans and carries a large and increasing proportion of Canada's foreign trade, to say nothing of a liberal slice of our own." But in this country we have of late discouraged the building up of such coordination of land and water transportation. The Interstate Commerce Commission ordered all American rail carriers to give up their package freight carriers on the Great Lakes. "The chief railroad ocean lines we possest on the Pacific were driven off the seas by government persecution: the services of the Great Northern and the Southern Pacific Railroads." But now in the presence of an emergency, with this great fleet of ships on our hands, let us coordinate our transportation system "into a harmonious effective whole," pleads Mr. Clapp. Let us encourage our railroads "to go abroad and get business for us"—

Bring forward a plan whereby railroads jointly purchasing Shipping Board vessels shall have the most liberal deferred payment conditions. Herein the Shipping Board has its chance to sell its vessels to Americans who can afford to operate them.

With rail lines thus extended abroad it is not difficult to imagine tariffs with through rates from American interior points to all points of destination, tariffs as simple as those in domestic traffic. Through bills-of-lading would be the rule. Rates would include marine insurance. The division of responsibility now burdening export shipments would disappear. Men could take their freight to the local stations and ship it to Buenos Aires as they now ship it to New York.

UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES IN THE ROCKIES

THE exploitation of the phosphate deposits in Idaho by one of our great copper-mining companies is taken by *The Commercial West* (Minneapolis) as a text for an editorial disquisition on the still undeveloped mineral resources of the great Rocky Mountain region. The work in Idaho is said to be just the beginning of phosphate production in the West, for "in Wyoming there are hundreds of square miles of phosphate rock deposits sufficient to supply the world with fertilizers for centuries to come." This paper believes that for gold, silver and copper, the surface has only been scratched in the Rockies. And,

In Wyoming, in Idaho and in some other States of the West, are vast asbestos deposits. Here is another field awaiting enterprise and judicious development. Throughout the Rocky Mountains are found various other forms of nature's endowments represented in marbles, talc, silicia, ochres and the like, all of which, in time, mean vast wealth for those who will convert them into merchantable form.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

March 15.—Eamon De Valera, Irish Republican leader, issues a manifesto announcing the formation of an association of Irish republicans whose purpose shall be the repudiation of the Anglo-Irish treaty and the establishment of an internationally recognized Irish Republic.

The last remaining rebel garrison in the Transvaal, South Africa, is subdued, and all organized resistance against the Government has disappeared.

March 16.—Masked raiders break into hospitals in South Ireland and slay four patients, one of whom was already in a dying condition. Bomb outrages perpetrated in Belfast result in twelve casualties.

Sultan Ahmed Fuad Pasha proclaims the independence of Egypt, and announces himself king. He receives the congratulations of Field Marshal Viscount Allenby, hitherto the British High Commissioner.

The Indian legislative assembly at Delhi, India, passes by acclamation a resolution expressing appreciation of the visit of the Prince of Wales.

The miners' strike in South Africa is officially called off, and order is completely restored.

March 17.—Speaking at an election campaign meeting, Eamon de Valera warns that there will be civil war in Ireland if the treaty with England is accepted at the polls.

Military occupation of Fiume has been ordered by the Italian Government, it is reported in a dispatch from Rome.

Twenty African natives were killed and thirty wounded on March 16 at Nairobi, capital of the Kenya colony, British East Africa, when soldiers fired on a mob attempting to release an Indian under arrest, it is reported from London.

The German Government has informed the Allied Reparations Commission that the seventh ten-day payment of 31,000,000,000 gold marks has been made in the form of approved foreign securities, it is reported from Paris.

Premier Poincaré informs the Finance Committee of the French Senate that France will pay all her debts, as has been her custom.

The British House of Commons votes a grant of £100,000 for Russian famine relief.

March 18.—Seven persons are killed and many are wounded in a renewal of terrorist warfare in Belfast.

Mohandas K. Gandhi, leader of the Noncooperationist Movement in India, is sentenced to six years' imprisonment, without hard labor, on charges of sedition. Viscount Peel is appointed Secretary for India to succeed Edwin S. Montagu, resigned.

March 19.—Proposals for the placation of Indian Moslems, which involve mutual concessions, are exchanged between the Turkish Foreign Minister and the Marquis of Curzon, British Foreign Secretary, it is reported from Constantinople.

March 20.—Northern and Southern forces are entrenched along the Ulster border

Fortunes Going Begging

Photoplay producers ready to pay big sums for stories but can't get them. One big corporation offers a novel test which is open to anyone without charge. Send for the Van Loan Questionnaire and test yourself in your own home.

A SHORT time ago a Montana housewife received a handsome check for a motion picture scenario. Six months before she had never had the remotest idea of writing for the screen. She did not seek the opportunity. It was thrust on her. She was literally hunted out by a photoplay corporation which is combing the country for men and women with story-telling ability.

This single incident gives some idea of the desperate situation of the motion picture companies. With millions of capital to work with; with magnificent mechanical equipment, the industry is in danger of complete paralysis because the public demands better stories—and the number of people who can write those stories are only a handful. It is no longer a case of inviting new writers; the motion picture industry is literally reaching out in every direction. It offers to every intelligent man and woman—to you—the home test which revealed unsuspected talent in this Montana housewife. And it has a fortune to give you if you succeed.

THESE are the leaders behind the search for screen writing talent. They form the Advisory Photoplay Corporation.

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Allan Dwan Productions

Lois Weber
Lois Weber Productions, Inc.

Rob Wagner
Author and Screen Authority

James R. Quirk
Editor and Publisher,
Photoplay Magazine

Send for the Free Van Loan Questionnaire

H. H. Van Loan, the celebrated photoplaywright, is responsible for the invention of the novel questionnaire which has uncovered hidden photodramatists in all walks of life. With Malcolm McLean, formerly Professor of short story writing at Northwestern University, he hit upon the happy idea of adapting the tests which were used in the United States Army, and applying them to this search for story-telling ability.

The results have been phenomenal. In the recent J. Parker Read, Jr., competition all three prizes amounting to $5,000 were awarded to students of the Palmer Photoplay Corporation, which is conducting this search by means of the Van Loan Questionnaire.

The experiment has gone far enough to prove conclusively (1) that many people who do not at all suspect their ability *can* write scenarios; and that (2) this free questionnaire does prove to the man or woman who sends for it whether he or she has ability enough to warrant development.

An evening with this novel device for self-examination is highly fascinating as well as useful. It is a simple test applied in your own home. Its record is held confidential by the Corporation.

The Palmer Photoplay Corporation offers you this free test because

Scores of Screen Stories are needed by producers

Scores of good stories could be sold at once, if they were available. The Palmer Photoplay Corporation exists first of all to *sell* photoplays to producers. Its Educational Department was organized for one purpose and one only—to develop screen writers whose stories it can sell.

Look over the list of leaders in the motion picture industry who form its advisory council. These leaders realize (1) that the future of the screen drama is absolutely dependent upon the discovery and training of new writers. They realize (2) that writing ability and story telling ability are two entirely different gifts. Only a few can write; many can tell a story, and, with training, can tell it in scenario form. The Palmer Photoplay Corporation is finding these story-tellers in homes and offices all over the land.

You are invited to try; clip the coupon

The whole purpose of this advertisement is to invite readers of LITERARY DIGEST to take the Van Loan Questionnaire test. If you have read this page up to this point, your interest is sufficient to warrant addressing the invitation to you directly. In all sincerity, and with the interests of the motion picture industry at heart, the Palmer Photoplay Corporation extends you its cordial invitation to try. Who can tell what the reward may be in your case?

For your convenience the coupon is printed on this page. The questionnaire is free and your request for it incurs no obligation on your part.

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124 West 4th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

PLEASE send me without cost or obligation on my part, your questionnaire. I will answer the questions in it and return it to you for analysis. If I pass the test, I am to receive further information about your Course and Service.

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Frank C. Clark, Times Building, New York.

CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

following the seizure by Sinn Feiners of a County Derry police barracks, and bridges and buildings are being blown up along the roads as if in preparation for actual warfare.

March 21.—The Allied Reparations Commission grants Germany a moratorium for the instalments due in 1922, on condition that Germany turn over to the Allies about 720,000,000 gold marks in cash, and materials valued at 1,450,000,000 gold marks in lieu of the 2,000,000,000 gold marks called for by the London ultimatum, and that the Reparations Commission have internal financial control of Germany.

Incendiarism spreads in County Tyrone, Ireland, and two men are killed in renewed disorders in Belfast.

Dr. Otto Ludwig Wiedfeldt is appointed German Ambassador to the United States.

Sir Robert Stevenson Horne, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announces in the House of Commons that provision is being made in the next budget for payment to the United States in October of approximately $100,000,000, six months' interest due on the British war debt to this country.

DOMESTIC

March 16.—The Soldiers' Bonus Bill, estimated to cost the Government $4,090,719,350, is formally presented to the House of Representatives, with a recommendation from the Ways and Means Committee that it be passed.

The House of Representatives passes a resolution under which approximately 2,400 aliens admitted temporarily to the United States prior to March 7 in excess of the 3 per cent. quota of the restrictive immigration law would be permitted to remain in this country permanently.

March 17.—Retail food costs during February were 6.3 per cent. less than they were in January, according to the United States Department of Labor, this decrease making the total reduction for the year average 11 per cent.

Secretary of Labor Davis announces that coal operators of the central competitive bituminous field have refused to accept his proposals for a conference with the United Mine Workers to consider a new working agreement to replace that expiring March 31.

March 20.—Complete withdrawal of American troops from the Rhine by July 1 is ordered by Secretary of War Weeks.

March 21.—Officials of the United Mine Workers of America order a suspension of mining operations at midnight on March 31 in both the bituminous and anthracite coal mining districts of the country. The order involves 600,000 miners and 6,000 of the nation's 7,500 mines.

It is announced at the White House that this country has not entered into any secret agreement with Great Britain in regard to Pacific matters, and Secretary Hughes issues a formal statement to the same effect.

Careless American.—Before competing in a sprinting race at Doorn, an American journalist asked the ex-Crown Prince to hold his watch. It sounds rather trustful. *Punch (London).*

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There is style and comfort
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See page 53

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A cottage for the season with all conveniences. Must be outside of New Jersey. Location convenient to water preferred. Address John W. Pritchard, Room 1105, Tribune Building, New York.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"E. W. T.," Brooke, Va.—"Please decide the following: 'A' claims that the name of the daughter of Herodias, who asked of Herod that the head of John the Baptist be given her in a charger, was Salome. 'B' denies that her name was Salome, declaring there is nothing in the Scriptures to support 'A's' claim."

Salome was the daughter of Herod Antipas and Herodias, but the name of Salome does not occur in connection with the incident referred to above in *Matthew* or *Mark* where it is told.

"H. R. C.," Fargo, N. D.—"Kindly inform me the meaning of 'Victor mortalis est.' This presumably is a slogan from an old English coat of arms."

The phrase means "the Victor is subject to death" or "the Conqueror is mortal."

"J. A. K.," Chariton, Ia.—"What is the meaning of the term pussy-foot?"

The word means "to tread softly and stealthily so as to conceal one's plans or movements."

"B. B. B.," Pensacola, Fla.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of the word *tortoise* as applied to the reptile of that name."

Tor'tis—o as in *or*, *i* as in *habit*.

"S. D. L.," San Francisco, Cal.—"Can you tell me the origin of the expression, 'A Philadelphia Lawyer,' and when and how it came to be used?"

The phrase *Philadelphia Lawyer* means an unusually sharp lawyer. The title was originally bestowed by grateful British sailors upon some members of the bar of Philadelphia who had rescued them from certain difficulties.

"L. I. S.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Is it permissible to use the word *lit* in the following sentence, or in any sentence, 'They *lit* the oil-stove'? Should it be, 'They *lighted* the oil-stove'? Is *lighted* always considered better form?"

Both forms are recognized as in use, but the form *lighted* is given preference. Therefore, "They *lighted* the oil-stove" is better than "They *lit* the oil-stove."

"B. L. B.," Wabash, Ind.—"Is it ever correct to use the word *avocation* for *vocation?*"

An *avocation* is that which takes one from his regular calling. It is a minor or irregular occupation; a diversion. The term is used loosely, sometimes by good writers, for *vocation*, which signifies one's main calling or business in life.

"V. I. M.," Grinnell, Ia.—The Greek letter *phi* is pronounced *fai—ai* as in *aisle*.

"J. S. K.," Saltville, Va.—"Kindly give meaning and pronunciation of the word *opuscle*."

The word *opuscule* means "a small or unimportant work." It is pronounced *o-pus'kiul—o* as in *obey*, *u* as in *but*, *iu* as *eu* in *feud*. The form you give is a variant spelling.

"R. P. C.," Nineveh, N. Y.—"An article in a popular magazine states that in shipping tea from the Island of Formosa care has to be taken not to ship any tea when there is a cargo of copra on board. What is the meaning of *copra?*"

Copra is the dried kernel of the coconut, broken up for export from the islands of the Pacific.

"W. G. A.," Cleveland, O.—"I am having a hard time to find out when it is correct to use the word *farther* and the word *further*. Can you give me the rules covering the use of the two words, and can you give me sentences illustrating the words?"

Farther should be used to designate longitudinal distance; *further* to signify quantity or degree. Thus, "How much *farther* have we to go?" "Proceed no *further* along that course."

"B. C.," Marlin, Tex.—"(1) By what name is the State of New Hampshire designated? For instance, as Ohio is called the *Buckeye State*, Indiana the *Hoosier State*, etc. (2) Is New Hampshire General Leonard Wood's native State?"

(1) New Hampshire is known as the *Granite State*. (2) Major-General Leonard Wood was born at Winchester, New Hampshire.

"F. R.," San Francisco, Cal.—"Please give me a definition of the word *moron*."

A *moron* is a feeble-minded person, of higher intelligence than an imbecile.

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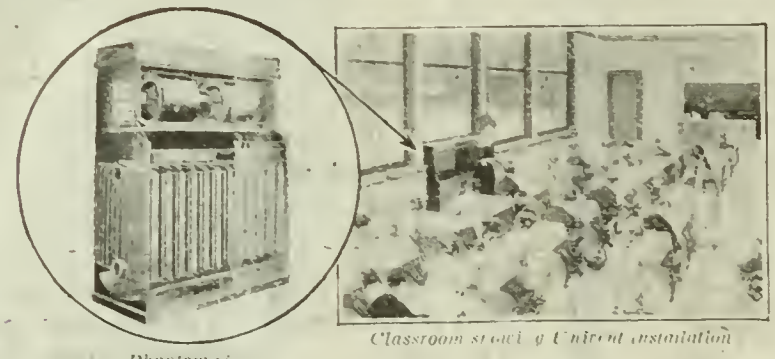

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For the same reason Univent air is purer than air travelling through long dust-laden ducts. The Univent is designed for schools and all buildings where mechanical ventilation is necessary. For old or new buildings.

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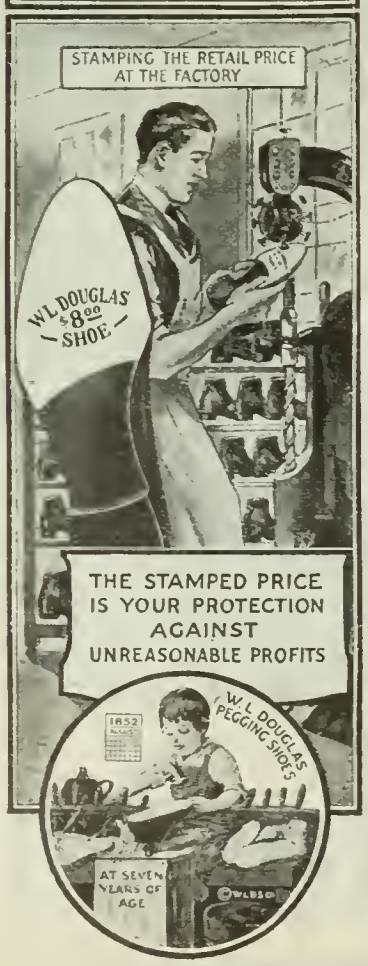

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President
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THE SPICE OF LIFE

The Point of View.—MORRIS—"How's business with you, Bernie?"

BERNIE—"Oh, lookin' up."

MORRIS—"What do you mean, lookin' up?"

BERNIE—"Well, it's flat on its back, ain't it?"—*St. John (N. B.) Eve. Times and Star.*

Arithmetically Speaking.—SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER—"Willie, how many Commandments are there?"

WILLIE—"Ten."

TEACHER—"That's right. If you broke one of them what would happen?"

WILLIE—"There would be nine left."—*Boys' Magazine.*

The Pants That Failed.

Sir Lancelot, in days of old,
Wore armor made of steel.
And everywhere this knight did go,
Right noble did he feel.
He was invited into court
To dine with Lady Hausers.
He spilled some water on his suit,
And rusted his best trousers.

—*Fun.*

What Makes Them Wild.—The printer in the open shop set up a poster to advertise an address by a militant suffragette. Her subject was, "Woman: Without Her, Man Would Be a Savage." When the speaker called for the posters the proofreader had to leave town suddenly, for the flaming sheets read, "Woman, Without Her Man, Would Be a Savage."—*American Labor World.*

Mixed Characteristics.—At a political gathering in England an orator waxing indignant said, "To ridicule the idea of this country being invaded is to follow the example of the camel, which buries its head in the sand when an enemy approaches."

The rival speaker rose and retorted, "Surely the gentleman in giving utterance to this apothegm, must have meant to refer to the ostrich which, in those circumstances, has a habit of putting its eye through a needle."—*Boston Transcript.*

Improving on Babylon.—Knowing that we are not like Ancient Babylon—forty-two young men of this city—Montgomery, Ala.—have set out to cure the flapper! After a solemn symposium the following resolution has been adopted:

We, the young unmarried men of Montgomery, in an assembled meeting do hereby solemnly declare that:

Whereas, there has arisen a modern fad among young women of wearing their galoshes unbuttoned and rolling their stockings downward to a point of impropriety, bobbing their hair which the beautiful hand of nature has given them, and smoking cigarets, all of which, in our opinion, are slovenly and unnecessary.

Now, therefore, be it resolved:

That we hereby agree not to escort any young woman to any play, picture-show, party, dance, or reception who practises these useless and nonsensical fads.

By way of explanation this statement is issued: The young men of Montgomery are not prudish or saints, but they have a better notion of propriety than did the young men of Ancient Babylon.

Yours truly,
THE UNMARRIED MEN'S CLUB.
—*Montgomery Journal.*

Precisely.—SUITS Ready to Wear Out. —*From an advertisement in the New York World.*

Free but not Easy.—The Irish Free State appears to be a kind of free-for-all state.—*Duluth Herald.*

A Souvenir.—(From a story)—"She held out her hand and the young man took it and departed."—*Boston Transcript.*

Science in Politics.—President Harding has installed a radio outfit in the White House. The next thing in politics will be wireless-pulling.—*Life.*

Ins and Outs.—"Tea or coffee?"
"Coffee without cream."
"You'll have to take it, sir, without milk, sir; we're out of cream."—*Puppet.*

Charlie Wins.—Here's fame for you. In 1922 "Who's Who," published in London, Eng., Henry Ford gets 8 lines and Charlie Chaplin 31 lines.—*Detroit Motor News.*

Going Down.—JINKS—"We used to hear about 'the drinks on the house.'"
BLINKS—"Yes, but now the drinks are under the house."—*British Whig (Kingston, Ont.).*

Teacher's Mistake.—JOHN—"Teacher, can any one be punished for something they didn't do?"
TEACHER—"Why, no; of course not."
JOHN—"Well, I haven't done my arithmetic."—*The Boys' Magazine.*

The Rivals.—A plot to kill Trotzky has just been discovered. It is said that the ringleader was told that he must not do it, as Trotzky was already two assassinations ahead of Lenine, and jealousy would be caused.—*Punch (London).*

A Masterpiece.—CUSTOMER—"Is it really a Tudor table? Shouldn't have thought so; don't see any worm-holes."
DEALER—"Ah, sir, even the insects didn't have the heart to deface its beauty."—*Punch* (London).

Warned.—The newly elected president of a banking institution was being introduced to the employees. He singled out one of the men in the cashier's cage, questioning him in detail about his work, etc.
"I have been here forty years," said the cashier's assistant, with conscious pride, "and in all that time I only made one slight mistake."
"Good," replied the president. "Let me congratulate you. But hereafter be more careful."—*Wall Street Journal.*

Stung.—The candors of the brethren are illuminating. An American evangelist was engaged by a church for a week's special mission. On his arrival he went to see the minister. "What sort of church have you here?" he inquired. "Well," replied the pastor, "I am afraid things are pretty bad. The people are worldly and careless, the congregations are small, there is no interest in missions, no one comes to a prayer-meeting, dances and card parties go on all through the week, and the people are indifferent to the claims of religion."
"Well," sneered the evangelist, "if I had a church with members like that, I'd go out and hire a yellow dog to bite 'em."
"Yes," said the minister, "that's what we've done."—*The Christian Register (Boston).*

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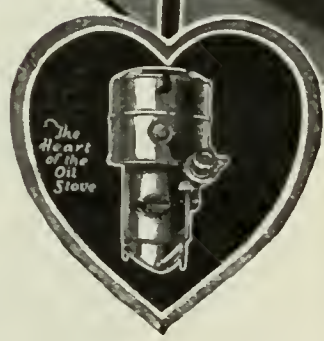

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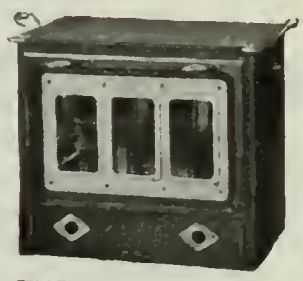

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1922

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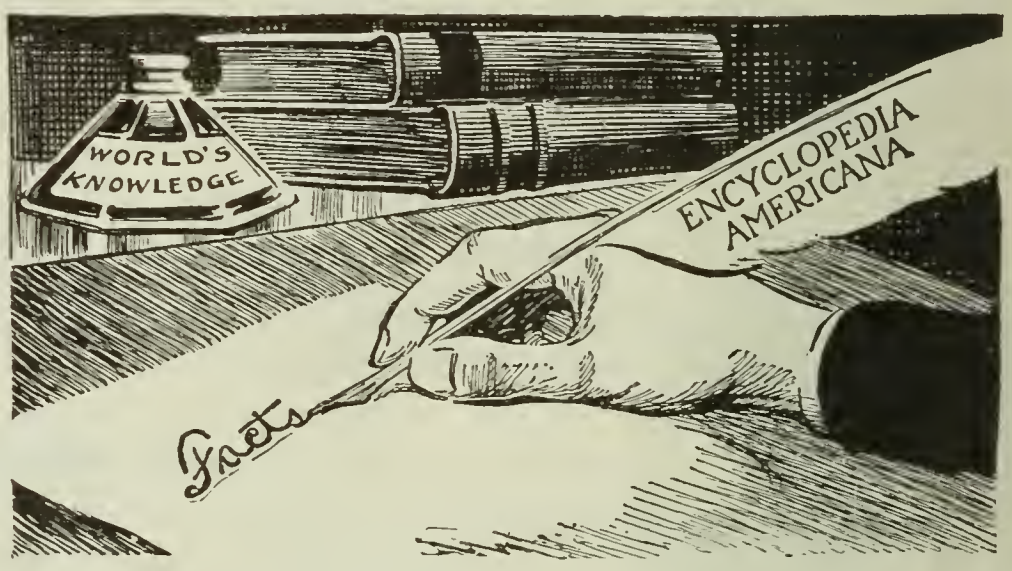

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Ten Mistakes Are Being Made in This Picture

Can You Find Them All?

SOME are the bad blunders in table manners. Some are mistakes in dress. Some are glaring blunders in good form. All are errors that you should be able to find at once—errors that are usually made by those who do not know the rules of good society.

See how many you can find. See whether or not any of them are errors you have ever made. It is embarrassing to make blunders in a public place—humiliating to commit breaches that give others the wrong impression. To know exactly what to do, say, write and wear on all occasions, under all circumstances, is to be well-poised and at ease in the company of the most brilliant and highly cultivated people.

At the Dinner Table

Perhaps you are finding it difficult to find the ten mistakes illustrated in the picture above. Suppose you glance through these questions—they may help you.

What is the proper way to hold the knife and fork? Should the knife be placed on the table, after using, or on the plate? If a fork or knife is dropped, should a man pick it up or allow the waiter to attend to it? What is the correct and cultured way to eat corn on the cob? How should a napkin be used, a finger bowl? Should a gentleman sit to the right of a lady at the table, or to the left?

In entering a dining-room together, who precedes—the man or the woman? Who precedes when they leave the dining-room? How can a person learn to be calm and at ease in a public dining-room? Do you know how to create conversation?

Can You Answer *These* Questions?

It is not only in the dining-room that one must observe the rules of good form if one wishes to be happy and at ease. There is the ballroom, where problems of etiquette are constantly arising; the hotel, where one can suffer keen embarrassment if one does not know how to register, how much to tip the porter, how to conduct oneself in the dining-room. There are weddings, social entertainments, parties, teas—every day in our contact with men and women we need social knowledge to give us grace and charm.

Do you know what to wear to an afternoon dance? Do you know what a man should wear to an evening dance? How should a gentleman ask a woman to dance? What are the correct dancing positions?

When should wedding invitations be issued and how should they be acknowledged? What should the bride's trousseau consist of? Does the maid-of-honor carry a bouquet of flowers? How should the home be decorated for the wedding? What is the correct order of precedence for the wedding march?

Then, of course, there are the little personal problems that are constantly arising—problems that can be solved only through application of the rules of etiquette. These rules do not represent a fad or a fashion, to pass and be forgotten. They are customs that have come down through centuries of developing culture and that are observed today in the best families of America and Europe. For instance, do you know whether or not a widow wears her first wedding and engagement rings when marrying for the second time? Do you know whether the bride uses her own initials or not when embroidering her linens?

To those who know without hesitation or doubt all the important little rules of good conduct, mingling with men and women brings happiness, success. To those who are constantly in fear of doing or saying the wrong thing, who are constantly embarrassed and ill-at-ease, who commit breaches in etiquette, mingling with men and women often brings unhappiness, humiliation.

What Etiquette Means

You probably know, in your own acquaintance, a man or woman who always seems to do and say the thing that is absolutely correct. That person knows the rules of etiquette. He has a certain calm, well-poised dignity that makes people admire and respect him. He is always welcomed wherever he chances to go, and his friends never think of having an entertainment of any kind without inviting him—or her.

That is what etiquette does—it gives you poise, charm, grace. It gives to you that ease and fine repose of manner that characterize the well-bred person. The French like to call it *savoir-faire*. With it one may possess personality, dignity, cultivation. It means the difference between social success and social failure.

Etiquette should serve as a shield that protects you from embarrassment and humiliation. It enables you to do and say at all times what is correct and in good form It enables you correctly to issue invitations and acknowledge them, to give an entertainment and attend one, to make introductions and to acknowledge them, and helps you to create conversation and keep it flowing smoothly.

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in the opinion of experts. Drugs may temporarily relieve the distressing conditions, but a cure can best be effected by nature. You must know how and what to eat, what to wear, where to live, what work it is advisable to do, the amount of exercise to be taken, in fact all the varied details of a health-producing and disease-banishing régime. You must be sure, moreover, that this information is authoritative and that it has stood the test of experience. Precisely such a guide is now ready for you in "Lessons on Tuberculosis and Consumption."

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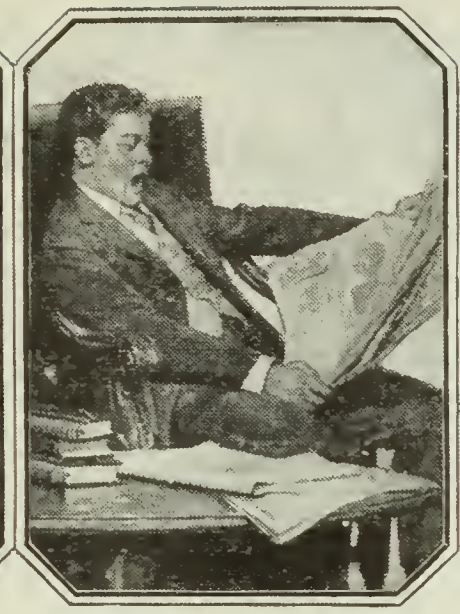

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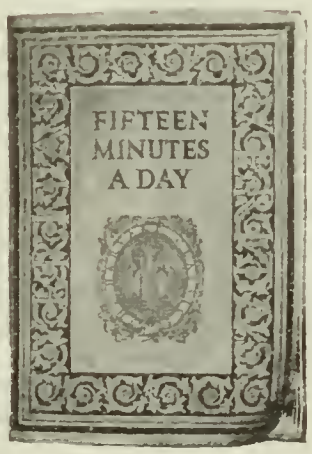

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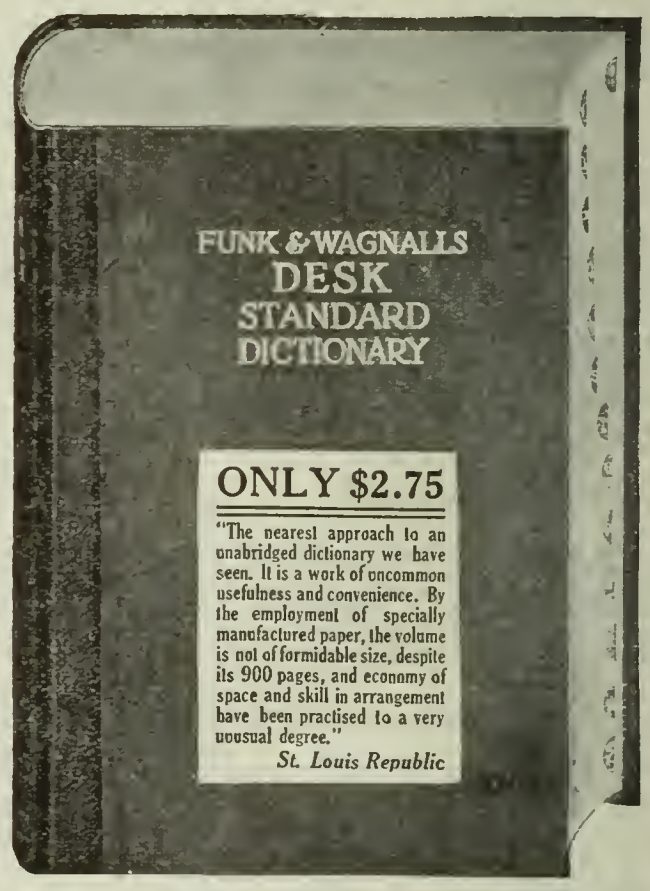

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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THE BONUS BILL IN NO MAN'S LAND

OVER THE TOP WENT THE SOLDIERS' BONUS when the Fordney Bill was overwhelmingly adopted by the House of Representatives. But, to paraphrase recent Washington dispatches in the military language appropriate to the topic, this would seem to be the beginning rather than the end of the real battle. Over the top, yes, but there is a long, dangerous, toilsome advance before the objectives can be reached and taken. Both Senate and President must be won, and in the meantime the bonus is out in the open, in "No Man's Land," subjected to a long-range barrage of editorial criticism, the heavy artillery of Senatorial opposition, the machine-gun fire of committee-room and conference discussion, and all the barbed-wire entanglements of parliamentary amendments and obstructions, to say nothing of purely political pitfalls and shell holes. Will the final objectives ever be reached? The vote of 333 to 70 in the House on March 23 was impressive enough. But the observant Washington correspondents, who are on the spot, ask us to consider the fact that at the last session of Congress the House sent up a bonus measure to a friendly Senate only to have the latter return it to a committee pigeon-hole upon the urgent and special request of President Harding. Bonus history, some of them hint, might repeat itself. In fact, the more one reads the Washington dispatches the more it seems as if almost anything might happen to the bonus. There are predictions of acceptance of the present bill by both President and Senate; of an executive veto over an affirmative vote in the Senate; of drastic amendments necessitating conference-room adjustments and resubmission to the House; of long delay by filibustering or by protracted discussions and repeated postponements on the part of the Senate Finance Committee, which has had charge of the bill since March 24.

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"JOE, DON'T THIS REMIND YOU O' THE NIGHT WHEN THE OUTFIT WAS MOVIN' UP TO THE FRONT IN THE ARGONNE?"

"YES. ONLY—YOU AND ME HAD A JOB THEN, JIM."

—Conacher in *Life*.

The Bonus measure now under consideration, as our readers will remember, contains the Fordney plan for "adjusted service certificates," really bonds on which the ex-service men would be expected to borrow at the banks if they should want the cash inside of three years. Service men, according to John Thomas Taylor, legislative agent of the American Legion, expect that "the bonus bill will pass and become a law." Or, as Hanford MacNider, National Commander of the Legion, puts it, "any measure which has been twice passed by the Lower House by such overwhelming majorities and once made the unfinished business of the Senate is inevitable legislation." Senator Medill McCormick thinks the Fordney bill "will pass the Senate without undue delay." Senator McCumber, Chairman of the Finance Committee, is said to hold a similar opinion. And Republican leaders in the House are quoted in the New York *Times* (Dem.) as being confident that the bill will be "accepted by the Senate without essential change before the middle of April." A measure which was carried by so large a vote in the House "certainly has a fair chance of success in the Senate," thinks the Syracuse *Post-Standard* (Rep.). And the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), and New Haven *Journal-Courier* (Ind.), which are against the bonus, agree with the Manchester *Union* (Rep.), which is for it, that the Senate is more likely to adopt the bill as it came from the House than to reject it.

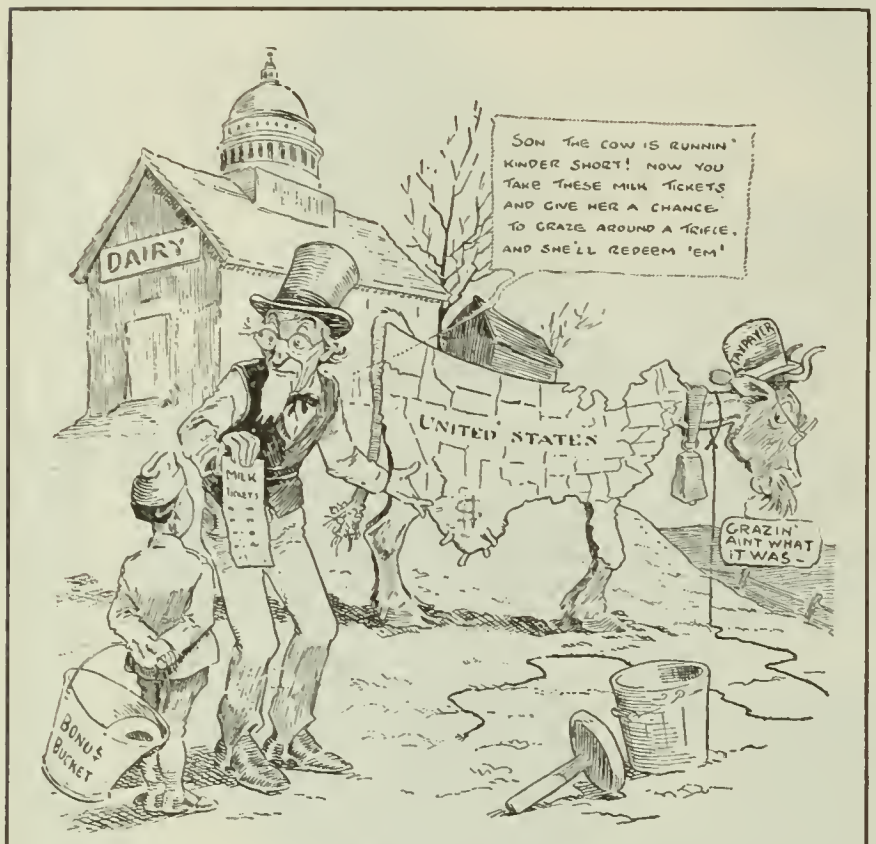
On the other hand, Mr. Lewis Seibold, of the New York *Herald*, declares that "if a vote were taken in the Senate Finance Committee to-day the Fordney scheme would be beaten." Besides,

"Leading members of both parties who carefully checked up the Senate do not appear to entertain the slightest doubt that the haphazard bonus venture of the Ways and Means Committee will meet an inglorious defeat whether the Finance Committee throws it into the discard or reports it.

"One thing is quite certain: No bonus bill will be 'railroaded' through the Senate. There are already enough votes lined up to achieve its defeat through a filibuster which could continue without parliamentary restriction until the end of the session. One Democratic Senator who is opposed to the whole scheme to-night exprest the opinion that 'the bonus is as dead as Hector's pup.'"

Another Washington correspondent, Mr. David Lawrence, who writes for the New York *Evening World* and other papers,

finds that a tacit understanding seems to prevail in the Senate, "that by one parliamentary maneuver or another, something will delay the passage of the bonus." We are reminded that "it was the Senate which last summer blocked the bonus bill and



THE BONUS PLAN.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

probably, upon more words of warning from the White House, the measure will be set aside until the finances of the Government are in better condition." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) concludes editorially that "it is no more to be expected that the Senate will give the bonus bill a moment's serious consideration than that President Harding will remove Mellon and make Fordney Secretary of the Treasury." Mr. Hearst's New York *American*, which is a zealous advocate of bonus legislation on general principles, does not believe that the Fordney bill, as it stands, can possibly pass the Senate. The Jersey City *Journal* (Ind. Rep.) sets down two reasons for this:

"First, the President would have to veto the bill, if the Senate did pass it, or else he would altogether reverse the course of action he has led the country to believe he would take. Second, the Senate is not in such fear of the 'Soldier vote' as the House is. All the Congressmen come up for election next fall. Only a third of the Senate goes out of office. Therefore, the Senate may be expected to join the President in a demand that any bonus bill it approves must also state the means of payment."

This brings us to the question of a Presidential veto. The Senate Finance Committee is said to be giving much thought to this possibility. Chairman McCumber wants "to make sure that whatever is passed by Congress will become law and will not meet a veto." President Harding has for the most part contented himself with repeating his statements that all he can suggest is a bonus with a sales tax or else postponement of bonus legislation. Such well-informed correspondents as David Lawrence, Mark Sullivan of the New York *Evening Post*, Harry N. Price of the Washington *Post*, and unnamed writers of the New York *Times* and New York *World* say they were given to understand at the time of the President's Florida trip last month that he would veto such a bill as that enacted by the House.

Congressman Pou, a Democrat from North Carolina, and Congressman Snyder, a Republican from New York, both asserted their belief during the House debates that if the Fordney bill ever reached him, the President would certainly veto it. These sentiments, it may be said, are shared by such conservative dailies as the New York *Herald* (Rep.) and *Journal of Commerce*, Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, and Buffalo *Commercial*. Others do not expect a veto. Republican leaders in the House told a correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* at the time the Fordney bill was adopted of their confidence that if the bill were to pass the Senate in the same form in which it passed the House, the President would sign it. Mr. Mondell, Republican floor leader in the House, can not believe that the President would veto the bonus bill. In the first place, he says, as quoted in the New York *Tribune*, "no one knows what the bill is going to be by the time it is ready for his signature." And Mr. Mondell adds: "I don't think there is anything in our bill that is not compatible with the President's views." Mr. Markham, Washington correspondent for the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, also emphasizes the confidence of Republican pro-bonus leaders "that the President will not veto the measure when it reaches him, despite White House intimations to that effect. Such action by him, it is felt, would prove disastrous in the Congressional elections and the Administration doesn't want to lose control of Congress." There is nothing in Mr. Harding's record, remarks the Democratic Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "to warrant confidence that he would veto any important measure sent to him by a Republican Congress." Another Democratic paper, the New York *World*, expresses the same opinion:

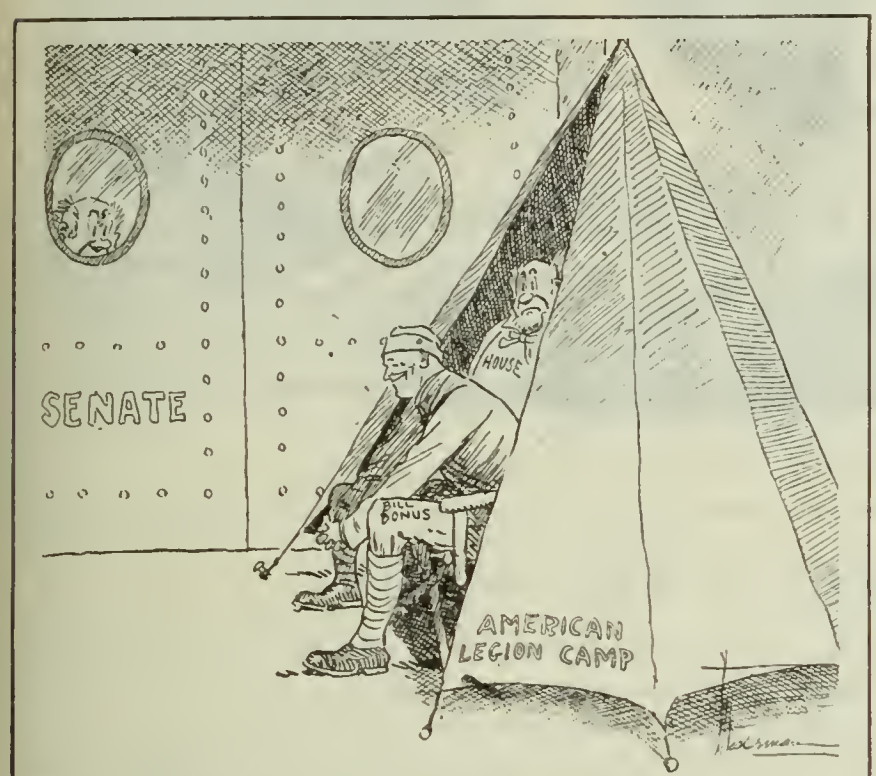
"Whatever Mr. Harding's personal opinions may be, it is always improbable that he will veto any bill that can command the votes of a Republican majority in both branches of Congress. He still thinks that his chief duty as President is to be a conciliator, and there is no conciliation in antagonizing a majority. The very fact that a bonus bill, however vicious it might be, was passed by Republican votes would help to sanctify it in Mr. Harding's eyes. As between a Republican Congress and Secretary Mellon, he will not break with Congress."

Thus the bonus bill "is embarked upon an uncertain course,

THE FIRST-LINE TRENCH.
—James in the St. Louis *Star*.

sent to the Senate with the blessings of a House wholly in doubt as to whether the Upper House ever will concur, and warned in advance that there is as much chance the President will veto it, if it finally passes the Senate, as that he will approve." So

remarks the Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.), who further inclines to the opinion, shared by several other press writers in Washington, that the measure is now due for a long sleep in the Senate. As a New York *Herald*



I'LL BE WAITING AT THE S-S-S-SENATE DOOR.

—Westerman in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal.*

dispatch quotes the Senatorial way of putting it, "mature consideration will be given a bonus bill without haste or panic." It will be a long, long time, concludes Mr. Billings of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "before the bonus will find a place on the Senate calendar." As the Senatorial situation is envisaged by this Washington correspondent:

"The treaties have the right of way from now on; the tariff is next, and then all the annual appropriation bills which must be put through before June.

"If there is no summer session of the Senate, the bonus may not be taken up before next fall, in which case it would be of little value to the Congressmen in their primary fights. One-third of the Senators come up for election and they may strive to hasten the progress of the measure in order to turn it into campaign material. However, if the bill drags beyond election day, it is almost certain to languish without any vote until next winter's session.

"With its arrival in the Senate the bonus bill takes on a new aspect. It will be turned loose when it comes from the Finance Committee and there will be no gag rule to keep the Senate members from expressing their views about it. Nor will it be bandaged about with rules to ward off amendments and internal alterations.

"The tenor of the Finance Committee of the Senate is as yet problematic. This committee, as shown by its record on the Tariff Bill, can take more time to delay a bill for tinkering than any other in the whole Congress.

"The bonus bill will necessarily be held up in the Finance Committee until that body completes the tariff. The tariff has been before the committee for almost six months and it is not expected that the measure will see light on the Senate floor before next month. If the Finance Committee holds hearings on the bonus before the middle of April or the first of May, the soldier gift boosters will be well satisfied.

"The outlook for the bonus from its present status, with the passage of the House to its credit, to its ultimate enactment, is this: Even if the Senate passes it, there will be conferences between Senate and House committees to iron out the differences which are bound to arise between the two bodies. Then at the very end of the path stands the possibility of the veto from the President, in which case, if the bonus supporters have not by then lost faith, the whole process will have to be repeated to pass it over the President's disapproval."

In the end the Senate may pass a bonus bill, but, declares Mr. H. P. Stokes, of the New York *Evening Post*, "it won't pass this bonus bill——"

"Senator Smoot and his friends will try to tack the sales tax on it. Senator La Follette and his friends will try to tack the excess profits tax on it.

"There will be a strong effort to make it more of a pay-as-you-go measure. Whatever the outcome of this pulling and hauling may be, no prophecy is certain save that the bill won't be adopted as it stands."

The one "certain and wholesome prospect," in the opinion of Mark Sullivan, also representing the New York *Evening Post*, "is that whatever the outcome we shall have in the Senate a real debate on the merits of the bonus on principle." At present, explains Mr. Seibold of the New York *Herald*, there are three groups in the Senate to be reckoned with:

"The strongest in number at the present time is in favor of a bonus, but not united as to the form. Some members of this group are in favor of a sales tax, others support a cash bonus plan to take in all service men, and a third is in favor of using the foreign debt.

"The next most important group is that which will follow the lead of the Administration. The members of this bloc will rally to the support of a measure which the White House favors or with equal impartiality will vote against any bonus bill.

"The third group, which is almost as strong as that favoring the bonus, is one unalterably opposed to a bonus in any form, and quite as numerous and as well equipped to kill any measure by obstructing its passage if such a course is decided on."

With so many experienced observers forecasting a long delay for bonus legislation, the Democratic New York *Times* jumps to the conclusion that Mr. Harding's "present plan is apparently to have the bonus bill slowly smothered to death in a Senate committee room." Other papers like the Washington *Star* (Ind.) and Troy *Record* (Rep.) seem to incline to the opinion that the Senate will modify the present bill to satisfy the President's requirements and that the House will accept those changes. And the Republican Boston *Transcript* agrees that this course will be taken, and should be taken, in view of the pledges made by the party and by its candidates during the last campaign.

OLD POSTERS AND NEW.

—McCay in the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer.*

"THE LAST LAP."

—Chapin in *America At Work* (St. Louis).

THE TREATY TRIUMPH IN THE SENATE

THE UNITED STATES SENATE'S "well-nigh ingrained habit of treaty-wrecking," as one paper remarks, was seriously disturbed on March 24, when the Upper House, by a vote of 67 to 27, a margin of four over the necessary two-thirds, ratified the Four-Power Pacific Treaty, the foundation-stone on which all the other Washington Conference treaties rest. The New York *World* recalls John Hay's prediction, made a quarter of a century ago, that no important treaty would again be ratified by the country because of the two-thirds rule; and the Boston *Herald* reminds us that "among our national possessions we have a treaty graveyard, with nearly a hundred headstones sacred to the memory of ideas in foreign policy which Presidents have carefully worked out with other nations, only to see them killed in the Senate." Pro-Wilson Democratic editors still speak with emotion of the Senatorial treatment accorded the Versailles Treaty and the League of Nations.

Hence the Senate's ratification of the Conference treaties is hailed by the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger* as a "novel, startling and infinitely refreshing" spectacle which "establishes the welcome fact that the highest legislative body of the nation is actually capable of cooperating with executive policy and of serving the best interests of civilization." The Four-Power Treaty, which incidentally abrogates the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, is described by the New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent as "the culmination of President Harding's efforts to assure peace in the Pacific by providing that questions likely to cause friction be threshed out in conference by the four great Pacific Powers." It was regarded as the necessary forerunner of the treaties reducing naval armaments, restricting the use of submarines and poison gas in warfare, and protecting the integrity of China. This basic treaty, entered into by the United States, France, Great Britain and Japan, provides in Article 1 that the high contracting parties shall respect one another's rights "in relation to their insular possessions and insular dominions in the regions of the Pacific Ocean," and that in case any controversy between any of these four nations involving these rights is not settled satisfactorily by diplomacy, the high contracting parties shall be invited "to a joint conference, to which the whole subject will be referred for consideration and adjustment." In Article II it provides that, in case these rights are threatened by the aggressive action of any other Power, "the high contracting parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly and separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation." Article III provides that the agreement shall remain in force for ten years, after which it shall continue in force "subject to the right of any of the high contracting parties to terminate it upon twelve months' notice." Article IV provides that on the ratification of this treaty by all four Powers the Anglo-Japanese alliance shall terminate. Of the numerous reservations offered in the Senate only one was adopted. This reads: "The United States understands that under the statement in the preamble or under the terms of this treaty there is no commitment to armed force, no alliance, no obligation to join in any defense."

"The treaty-killers have tried and failed. The great results of the Arms Limitation Conference will stand," exclaimed the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* when the vote on this pact was announced. The American people, declares the Providence *Evening Bulletin*, recognize the agreement as "a forward-looking document, a torch-bearer to peace, not only in the Pacific, but throughout the world." Before its ratification it had been before the country for over three months, and under fierce fire in the Senate for a month, yet in all that time, remarks the New York *World*, "just one real defect has come to light—the failure to provide for the admission of a fifth Power to a conference where its interests are at stake." "This treaty is one of peace, and those who have opposed it have done their level best to promote warfare," declares the Philadelphia *Inquirer;* and the Cincinnati *Times-Star* avers that "defeat for the Four-Power Treaty would have been one of the tragedies of the world history."

While the Four-Power Treaty was still before the Senate THE LITERARY DIGEST polled the leading newspapers of the country on the subject. In 803 replies 703 were for ratification, 66 were against ratification, and 14 were non-committal. These replies represented 47 of the 48 States. A canvass of popular sentiment made by the Committee for Treaty Ratification, of New York, resulted in the following report:

"(1) The church forces of the nation appear to be practically a unit in support of the treaties as they stand, as expressing the moral judgment of the people.

"(2) The civic organizations—commercial, economic, social, and political—have exprest themselves with similar unity.

"(3) The educational institutions have been unhesitating in their support and, as far as we know, without any dissenting voice.

"(4) The outstanding and representative bodies of women have rendered vigorous testimony to the same import.

"(5) The organizations of labor have exprest themselves in hearty accord with the favorable action of the American Federation of Labor.

"The reports of opposition are so negligible as to make it clear to us that the people are more significantly united on the proposals of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments than they have ever been on any similar issue."

The Four-Power Treaty's ratification, says Judge Gary, chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, "will have a decided influence in accelerating and establishing a return to business activity." It foreshadows, says a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, "the disintegration of that group of Senators of both parties known as 'irreconcilables.'" In support of the claim that the "bitter-enders" are losing ground, his dispatch goes on to say:

"Evidence is accumulating of a drive against irreconcilable tendencies in international affairs in States which have Senators devoted to a policy of American isolation. A change in national sentiment in this regard, granted that the great Republican victory of 1920 was a repudiation of the League of Nations, appears to have taken place since last November.

"A drive has been begun in California against Senator Hiram W. Johnson, who is a candidate for renomination this year. His term will expire next March. The significant part of this drive is that it is being conducted by old friends and supporters of Mr. Johnson in the Republican party and the former Progressive party. It is based almost entirely if not entirely, on the attitude of Senator Johnson toward the Four-Power Treaty."

Other dispatches predict that the victory of the Washington Conference treaties will play a leading part in the Congressional campaign this fall, as it has greatly enhanced President Harding's prestige. At the same time we are reminded by Republican as well as Democratic editors that the Four-Power Treaty would not have passed but for the support of the twelve Democratic Senators who added their votes to those of the fifty-five pro-treaty Republicans.

The other three Powers "either have ratified or will ratify with enthusiasm," says the San Francisco *Chronicle*. With the ratification of this treaty, predicts the San Francisco *Argonaut*, "we may come to a point where we can look forward to a cessation of hate as a policy." "It would be a grand thing to wake up some morning and feel we did not have to hate anybody that day," remarks this California weekly, which goes on to say:

"Mr. Johnson has made more or less political capital out of his Japanophobia, but there are signs that it is beginning to peter out. The treaty fight ought to prove about the last of it.

"This does not mean, of course, that we should begin right away to manifest snuggling affection for the subjects of the Mikado. But having in effect agreed to restrict military operations each to its own side of the water, there is no reason remaining why the two countries may not for the time being, and perhaps for many years to come, confine their interchanges to peaceful diplomacy and trade. . . .

"So that we may expect hatred of Japan to subside little by little and the two peoples to get into a frame of mind which will enable them to avail themselves of each other's arts and ideas without keeping knives up their sleeves."

Turning to the opponents of the treaty, we find them defeated but unconvinced. In an editorial headed "England Recaptures Her Colony," Mr. Hearst's New York *American* denounces the Four-Power Treaty as an "alliance of war" "incomparably more perilous" than the League of Nations:

"The Senate voted for an alliance not with all the nations of the earth like the League of Nations, but an exclusive alliance to guarantee the possessions and the indefinable rights of the three aggressive imperialisms of the earth, Britain, France and Japan. They are the same three imperialisms for whose sake we have just sacrificed twenty-six thousand millions of treasure—some of which may some day be returned to us—and a hundred thousand young American lives which can never be returned. . . .

"The Senate commits the country to an exclusive alliance designed to protect the aggressions of Japan against our friends, Russia and China.

"It is an alliance to prop up the tottering British Empire.

"It is an alliance so threatening that to-day it is driving together, for self-protection the brains of Germany and the brawn of Russia, those two republics gasping for the breath of life.

"Against these white men the Senate votes that our American boys shall march shoulder to shoulder with the yellow butchers of the Mikado.

"The Senate has signed a check we never authorized it to sign. We will stop payment at the bank.

"The process of the people's education on this Four-Power Alliance goes forward. These Senators will one day wish to heaven they had observed the gathering storm before embarking in the frail boat of this alliance.

"Yesterday the Senators failed us, opened the gates, let in the foreign foe. Next November and the succeeding November WE pass judgment on them."

SHIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHTMARE.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

In *The Searchlight* (Washington) Lynn Haines maintains that "the Four-Power Pact invites war." He argues as follows:

"It is an alliance—a war-breeding alliance. No reservation or evasion can possibly alter the intent and character of the compact.

"It enlarges the Anglo-Japanese alliance by bringing into it France and the United States. . . .

"In a world of wars the outstanding lesson of history is that an alliance is always followed by a counter-alliance, with military conflict as the inevitable result.

"This pact unites Great Britain, Japan, France and the United States in an imperialistic group. Self-interest will force Russia and China, and probably Germany and India, into an antagonistic combination.

"Only a miracle can prevent a world-wrecking upheaval in the Pacific, if this pact is consummated."

Many pro-League papers hail the ratification of the Pacific Pact as a step toward American participation in the League of Nations. "It is a long step toward the larger association that is essential to the maintenance of peace throughout the world and to which we must come," avers the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. "It establishes a limited League of Nations in relation to problems in the Pacific," remarks the New York *Evening World*, and—

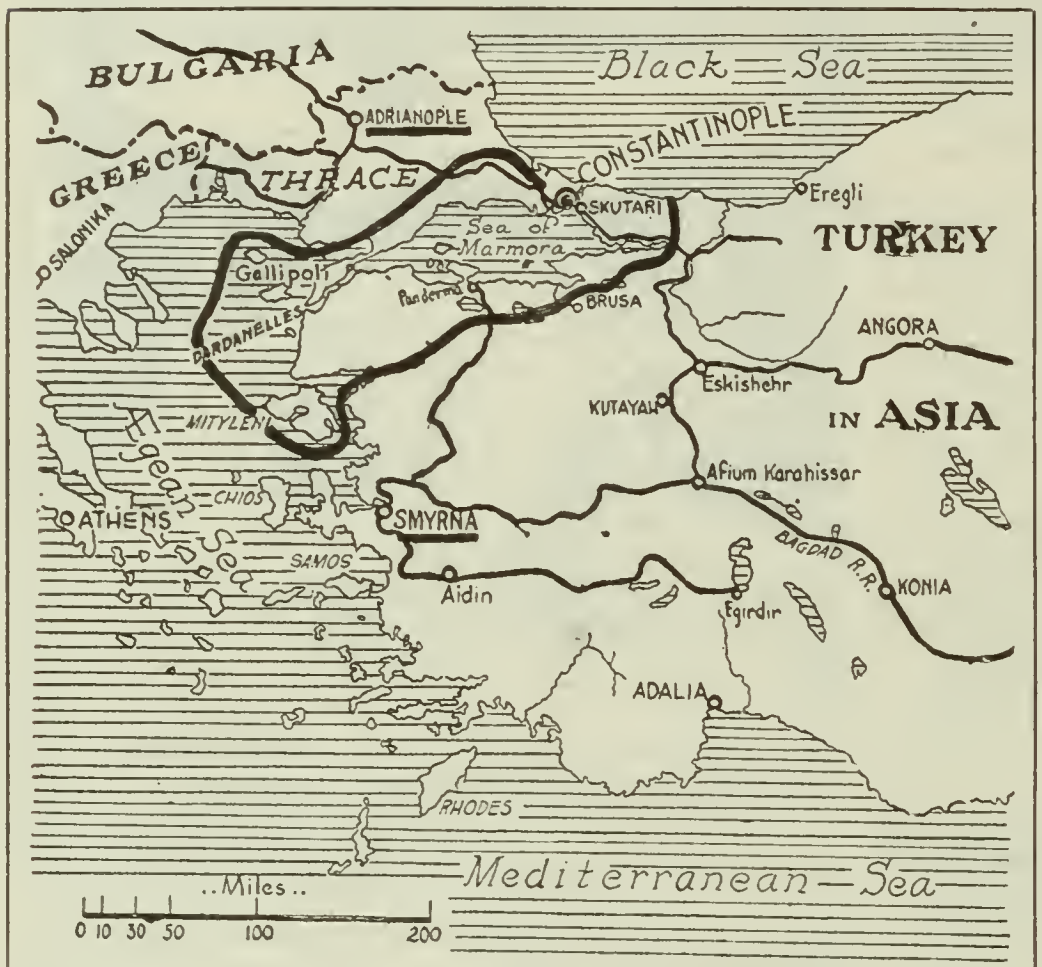
"It brings the United States into an international partnership in which this Nation is certain to gain experience and confidence of a sort that will gradually allay American fears of larger co-operation in the safeguarding of peace.

"It means that this Nation is being irresistibly impelled toward the bigger rôle in the world's affairs for which it is destined.

"The first step is the hardest. At last we have taken it."

PUTTING THE TURK BACK IN EUROPE

KICKED OUT OF EUROPE two years ago by the Allies, the Turk is personally conducted back, tho with "less baggage than usual," it is said, and with "veiled apologies" on the part of the Allied Foreign Ministers, whose proposed revision of the Treaty of Sèvres was offered on March 27th to Greece and to the Turkish Government at Constantinople and the Nationalist Turkish Government at Angora. The return of this "brutal, corrupt, and archaic organization," known as the Turkish Government, says the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, means that the Armenians are "left to the protection of the League of Nations, the Turks are restored to Constantinople, and the Greeks are expelled from Smyrna." "It is a cynical story," remarks the New York *World;* and "a settlement which leaves everybody dissatisfied," in the view of the New York *Times*. The reason for it all, according to the New York *Tribune*, is that "Great Britain has succumbed to Moslem pressure" from India, and the Newark *News* tells us "the Turk is to be brought back to Europe because the Allies haven't the physical force and moral courage to throw him out and face the consequences in Moslem lands."



From the New York "Evening Post."

WHERE TURKEY AND EUROPE NOW MEET.

The heavy black line shows the zone around the Dardanelles, which would be demilitarized under the terms modifying the Sèvres treaty with Turkey, now proposed by the Allied Foreign Ministers. Greece would keep Adrianople and the Allies would hold the Gallipoli Peninsula on the internationalized straits. Turkey would regain part of Thrace and hold Constantinople, which would be defortified, and would also regain Asia Minor, including Smyrna, now held by Greece. Armenia would be placed under the protection of the League of Nations, as a Turkish province.

If the Allied proposals are agreed to by Greece and Turkey, the New York *Herald* points out, that Turkish sovereignty will remain over Asia Minor from the Persian, Caucasian, and Mesopotamian borders to the Mediterranean and Ægean Seas, while in Europe the Turk goes back to the Enos-Media line of the end of the Balkan War. The Greeks will retain Adrianople and the Gallipoli Peninsula; and the Armenians will continue to be under Turkish sovereignty, with protection by the League of Nations. As summarized by foreign correspondents, the provisions, all contingent upon the cessation of warfare in Anatolia, are as follows:

Cession of the city and province of Smyrna to Turkey.
Retention of Adrianople by the Greeks.
Equal division of Thrace between the Greeks and Turks.
Demilitarization of the Gallipoli peninsula under Allied guaranties.
Control of the Dardanelles by an international commission.
Recognition of the financial independence of Turkey.
The Ottoman debt to be maintained and confirmed under reserve.
Reestablishment of Turkish nationality and Turkish authority, with Constantinople as the capital.

"Greece is the chief sufferer from this change of front on the part of the Allies," thinks the New York *Tribune:*

"She was to be the Allied agent for the execution of the original Sèvres Treaty. She cast aside that rôle when she recalled Constantine. He sought to take by force even more territory than had been assigned to Venizelos. He has nearly bankrupted Greece by two expensive campaigns for Angora. Now he loses even Smyrna and a part of Thrace. Greece shrinks back to the limits of a minor Near Eastern Power."

Greece and Turkey have been at war for many long months. Greece was given a nominal foothold in Smyrna by the Treaty of Sèvres but, notes the New York *Globe*, "she has enjoyed no rights under this treaty that she did not enforce by her own bullets and bayonets." Under the heading, "A Sordid Truce," *The Globe* explains further:

"The terms the Allied Governments have offered Turkey represent a very considerable modification of those which they proposed to inflict upon her two years ago. At that time it was intended to eject the Turk from all but a nominal foothold in the holy city of Constantinople, and in Asia Minor to restrict him to the not very desirable hills of his native Anatolia.

"The Turks, represented by Mustapha Kemal and his Anatolian Nationalists, demurred violently at these terms, and during nearly two years practically all that the Allies have done to enforce them has been to encourage the Greeks to attack Kemal. Nor were the Allies united even in this policy. French arms are said to have gone forward to Kemal during the hostilities, and some months ago the French concluded an economic treaty with the Nationalist leader. The Greeks continued to fight for the region around Smyrna, which the treaty had put under their control, and for as much more of Asia Minor as they could conveniently conquer."

"The terms proposed by the Allies," in the opinion of the Washington *Post*, "indicate a backdown to the Turks and a delivery of Christian peoples to the barbarians," and it adds:

"All these are vicious proposals, which will plague civilization later if permitted to become parts of the proposed peace treaty. The Turks have no right or title to remain in any part of Europe. They forfeited the right to exist as nation in any part of Christendom when they violated the common laws of humanity. The placing of the Christian population of any part of Thrace under the Turks is a reversion toward barbarism, and merely invites massacres which will lead to war.

"What has become of Mr. Lloyd George's splendid declaration of 1917, when he pledged the British Empire and its allies to the task of ridding Europe of the Turk? The House of Commons rang with applause when this pledge was made, and British prestige throughout the world was greatly enhanced. The work of the British armies in Palestine and Mesopotamia helped to destroy Turkish power in Europe. Finally the crescent was hauled down from the holy towers of Jerusalem. Constantinople passed from the control of the defilers of Christian sanctuaries. Now, for the sake of quieting anti-Christian agitation in British dominions, it is proposed to surrender large Christian populations to Turkish rule, both in Europe and Asia Minor."

The Allies fear that war in Asia Minor will break out afresh in the spring, we are told by the New York *Herald*, which

represents the Greeks as weakening, while the Turks, particularly the forces under Mustapha Kemal, grow stronger. "It was to bring hostilities between Greece and Turkey to an end that the Foreign Ministers met at Paris," points out the Kansas City *Star*. "The fear that unless concessions are made to Turkey they will have a holy war on their hands," was another reason for calling the conference, declares the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times*.

"Conditions have been too much for England," thinks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. "She finds both France and Italy against her. To save India she must compromise. To avoid further trouble in Egypt, she must make such terms as she can." "In this instance, as in a hundred others, the Turk has kept his foothold in Europe through the division of the European Powers," notes the Boston *Transcript*.

But altho many seem to think Turkey has got much, considering her deserts, the Turkish view is markedly different. Thus the only Turkish language newspaper in the United States, *Hamsharey* (New York) strenuously declares that Turkey is more sinned against than sinning, and proceeds:

"Such propaganda utterances as 'Turkey is a cruel nation,' 'the poor Christians,' 'massacres and the minorities,' and a hundred others are dished to the American public along with the actual news. These slogans are either all lies or half lies.

"At the bottom of this propaganda are two main causes, viz., the difference in religion and customs between Turkey and the Christian nations, and the policy of exploitation and colonization which those European nations pursue toward Turkey, and which meets with strong opposition from the Turks.

"We are sure these treaty conditions will not bring peace. The return of Smyrna, which is of utmost importance to the Turks, is only an indication of the retraction of the European wrong policy; on the other hand the retention of Gallipoli, Kirkilis, and Adrianople by the Greeks will anything but hasten peace to the Near East.

"If Europe does not completely rescind its policy of exploitation and colonization we are of the opinion that peace will never reign in Turkey."

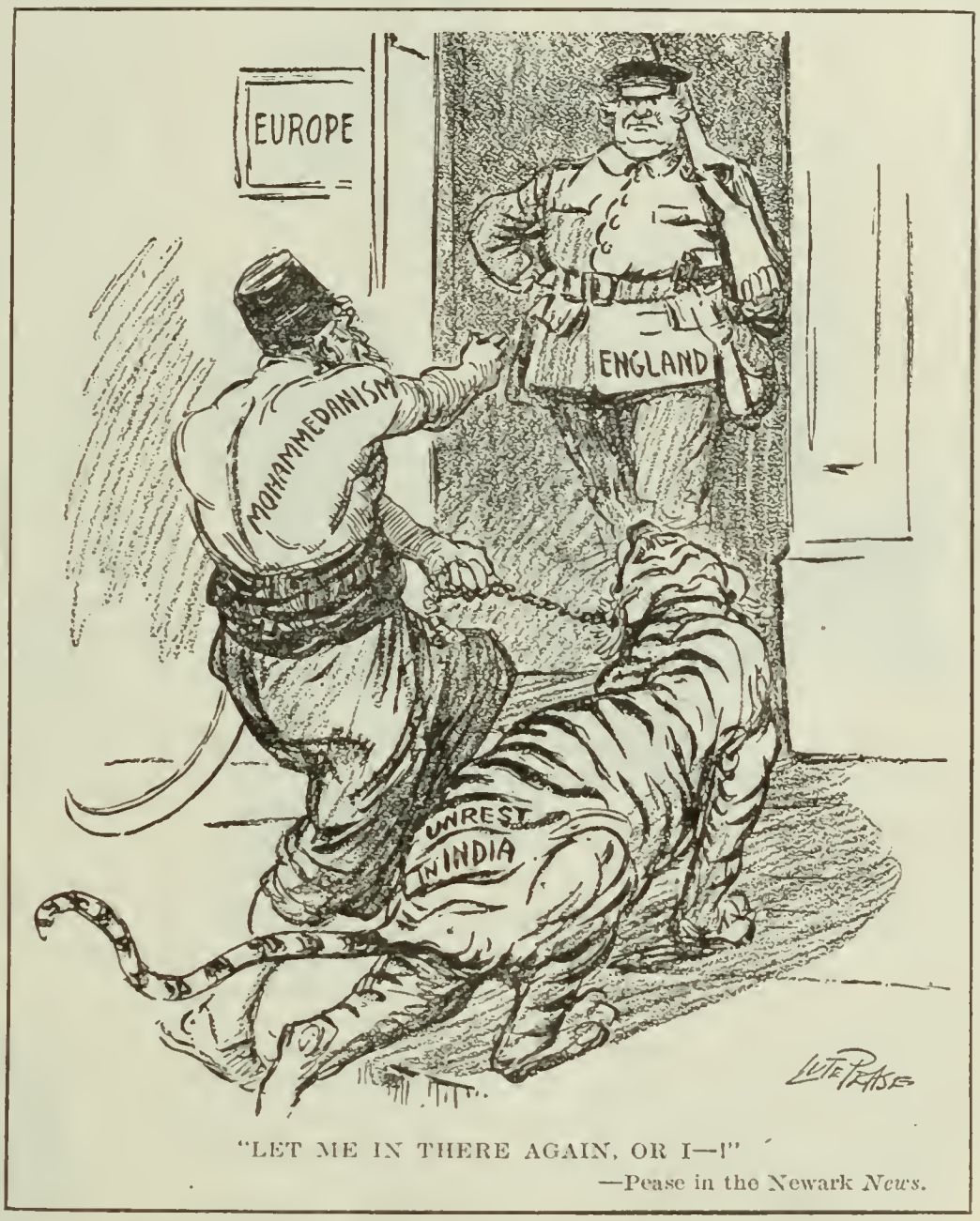
Among the Greek language press of the United States we find the Chicago *Greek Star* predicting that the Greek Government will be unable to accept the Allied proposal, and that "an answer will come from the frontier of Smyrna just as vigorous as the answer given by the Spartans when they were fighting on the battle-fields of Thermopylæ," for,

"Smyrna is the Acropolis of ancient Greece. It was built by Antigonus and Lysimachus, generals of Alexander the Great. Smyrna was given by the united support of the Allies to Greece in accordance with the Sèvres Treaty, with full authority to govern the city and to carry on the war against Mustapha Kemal. If the Allies permit Turkish sovereignty in Smyrna then the Treaty of Sèvres is nothing but a scrap of paper and this new treaty, if it goes into effect, may be treated likewise. Greece went through a revolution during the war in order to cast her lot with the Allies, and if the Allies insist in depriving Greece of liberated territories there is but one answer, that European diplomacy has not more value than the German mark."

In the *National Herald*, a Greek liberal daily of New York, we are told that the Treaty of Sèvres "limited Turkey to her natural boundaries and demilitarized her." In other words it "rendered Turkey incapable of massacre and kept her away from countries and positions in which international fears and disputes are centered." As for Greece, this treaty gave her "countries that are hers by history, tradition, and right." Now, we are informed:

"Greece is literally butchered by the diplomats of Europe. They attempt to take from us and give to Turkey a great section of Thrace, of which we took military possession after the Neuilly and Sèvres treaties were concluded, and which we annexed by law, that is to say, by act of our internal law, which act was recognized internationally. The taking from us of a part of Thrace is mutilation of the Greek state and violation of its sovereign rights."

A pro-Constantine Greek daily, *Atlantis* (New York), declares that from the time of its inception at San Remo, the Sèvres Treaty was "so objectionable to the French and the Italians that the then Italian Premier, Mr. Orlando, declared outright it was an instrument of war rather than a treaty of



"LET ME IN THERE AGAIN, OR I—!"
—Pease in the Newark *News*.

peace, while the other Allies, who shared his opinion, failed to ratify it in the last three years." Therefore this newspaper concludes:

"The Sèvres Treaty was not written in order to be enforced, but simply to meet temporarily a situation, which the Allies were facing at that time. When the Allies were signing the treaty that none of them has ratified, they held to the belief that the Greek Army would be beaten should it attempt to enforce the provisions of that document against the recalcitrant Nationalist Turks. There was no other way for justifying a modification of that treaty, and there could be no other. Greek defeat was the only foundation on which the Allies built their pro-Turkish policy. And when Greece won, and became the master of the situation in Asia Minor, when the Greek troops occupied and held, as they still hold all the key positions of the Anatolian railway, then the Allies had no other way out of their difficulty, but the one they chose at their latest meeting. . . . Such a decision however is not one that is likely to be accepted by the populations whose most vital interests are affected by the diplomats of Paris; and from the moment the Greeks have decided not to submit to the fate of the hapless Armenians, everything may yet be saved."

A BETTER UNDERSTANDING WITH MEXICO

RECOGNITION OF MEXICO by the United States has been brought much nearer, American editors generally agree, by the personal correspondence which President Harding and President Obregon have kept up for the past year. Mexico's recently announced decision to resume payment of interest on her foreign debt, regardless of whether she is recognized by the United States, and her exprest willingness to pay the claims of foreign residents for damages suffered during the revolution, also indicate that "skies are clearing to the Southward," as one editor puts it. Moreover, conversations between

HE'S BEEN HOLDING HIS POSE A MIGHTY LONG TIME.
—McCarthy in the New Orleans *Times-Picayune.*

the American Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City and the Mexican Minister of Foreign Relations are said by Secretary of State Hughes to be proceeding steadily, and the Mexican Government has recently issued a decree relieving American property owners from payment of tax delinquency penalties.

The one point of difference between the two Executives, it is said, is the desire of President Harding to make the formal recognition of Mexico coincident with the signing of a treaty pledging protection for American rights and properties in Mexico, whereas President Obregon would like the recognition to precede the treaty. If President Harding can find a way out of the dilemma, "he will render a service to this country and to Mexico the value of which it would not be easy to exaggerate," thinks the Dallas *News*. "Obregon has been resting as easily as possible between the devil and the deep blue sea," notes the Baltimore *American*. "If he signs a treaty in advance of recognition he chances his own overthrow, and if he does not sign he prevents American recognition—unless Mr. Harding and Mr. Hughes see the matter in a new light." As we are told by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune:*

"The position of the United States has long been that Mexico must make the next move toward recognition. Certain very definite proposals were addrest to the Obregon Government at the outset of the Harding Administration, and the American State Department has not altered these demands. The assurance has been officially conveyed to President Obregon, however, that this Government would welcome the granting by Mexico City of the guaranties desired by the United States."

"Whatever ordeal the Obregon Administration had to undergo, he has emerged from it, and this has created a renewed impression of stability," declares the Buffalo *Times*. "It is not difficult to understand Mr. Obregon's position," thinks the *Christian Science Monitor* (Boston): "he has not yet found it possible to win the complete confidence of the Mexican Congress, in which there are many members not in sympathy with his policies." For this reason, believes the Detroit *Free Press*, "the United States ought to be the quickest to act liberally, because Obregon really deserves encouragement in the difficult position he holds."

Article XXVII of the Mexican Constitution, which, by reserving to the State all subsoil minerals, threatened the rights of American owners of oil-wells, has influenced the American attitude toward Mexico as much as anything, it is said. The Mexican Supreme Court already had rendered one decision favorable to Americans in this matter, but we are told that five decisions are necessary to establish a precedent. President Obregon, we are informed by the New York *Globe*, also has made an effort to get from the Mexican Congress authority to abrogate Article XXVII, and in the meantime taxes on oil have been greatly decreased and attempts to confiscate property halted. Another good augury, as interpreted by the New York *Tribune*, is that a new Mexican Congress will be elected in June, and this is expected to be favorable to Obregon. At present, we read in the Philadelphia *Inquirer:*

"It must be understood that Obregon is not entirely his own master. He has Congress to consider and the sentiment of the people, who are very sensitive on any point which, as they feel, involves the national honor, and by whom anything looking like an unpatriotic surrender to the superior strength of the United States would be extremely ill received.

"Such is the easily credible explanation of Obregon's unwillingness to comply with the State Department's terms, and the question which awaits an answer now is whether a way can be found of propitiating Mexican punctiliousness without endangering those substantial and important interests which it is the duty of the Washington Administration to protect."

But it appears that there are several obstacles to be overcome before the Obregon Administration is recognized. According to the New York *Globe*, "it is unlikely that the United States will recognize Mexico in the near future." Continues this paper:

"Technically we stand on the demand that the property rights of American citizens in Mexico must be specifically protected in a preliminary treaty. Obregon replies that he has no legal authority under the Constitution to sign such a document.

"Surface indications are that the Obregon Government has made its peace with the American oil interests, but has still to do so with American bankers, who deplore the policy of the Obregon Government toward the national debt, which amounts to something over $250,000,000."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* is not in favor of recognition of Mexico because "the present Constitution permits the confiscation of valid, preexisting property rights," and thus "disregards international law." This paper tells us that—

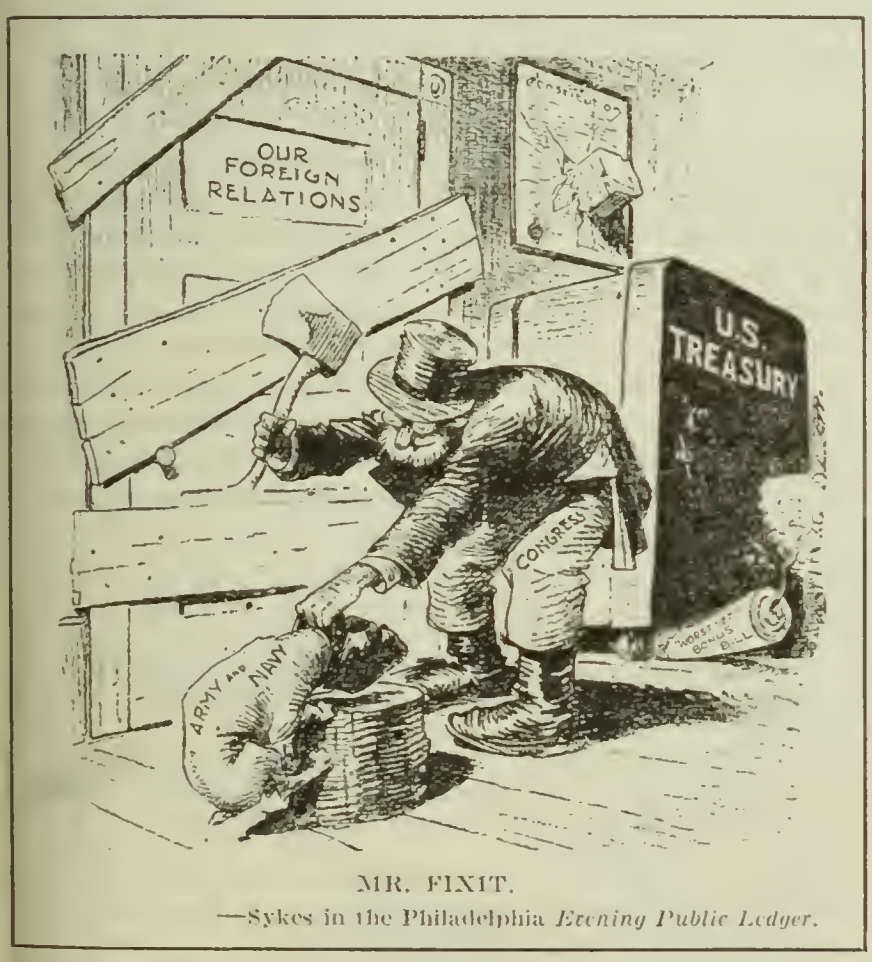
"The value of American interests in Mexico has been variously estimated. Under the Diaz régime at least $150,000,000 of American money went into Mexican railroads under concessions made according to law. The great oil business of Mexico owes its existence primarily to American enterprise. Of the $300,000,000 invested in the oil-fields, $200,000,000 is American, and some $200,000,000 of American money has gone into mining in Mexico. At least $50,000,000 of American money have been invested in land in Mexico, and as much more in industrial enterprises, public service corporations and banks. Mexican laws prohibit foreigners from owning real estate anywhere unless they agree never to appeal to their home governments in case of trouble.

"Thus, the most superficial survey or the whole depressing situation emphasizes the necessity for refusing to grant recognition to any Mexican Administration until a written agreement has been signed providing, not in general language, but specifically and in detail, for the full protection of American lives, liberties and properties."

TO PUT OUR NAVY INTO THIRD PLACE

A LOUD AND ALMOST UNANIMOUS PROTEST is rising from the newspapers against reducing the personnel of the United States Navy to a figure lower than the 90,000 named by President Harding. The House Naval Affairs Committee is willing to compromise at 86,000, while the House Subcommittee on Appropriations would reduce the personnel to 65,000 and commission only 135 of the 541 members of the June graduating class at Annapolis. Representative Kelly of Michigan, chairman of the House Subcommittee, declares that the committee's estimate provides for manning 18 battle-ships and all the auxiliary craft necessary to make up a fleet. He says the figures which were used as a basis for the committee's calculations were obtained from naval authorities. Secretary of the Navy Denby, however, maintains that even the "Treaty" Navy requires 96,000 officers and enlisted men. "The Navy already is undermanned," reports the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, "and any curtailment of its enlisted strength would necessitate putting many ships out of commission, thus destroying the effort of the Washington Conference to establish a fixt relation of the fleets of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan." Great Britain and Japan, we are told, intend to keep in commission all the ships left to them under the Washington naval treaty, whereas the United States, if its naval personnel were cut to 65,000, "would not only go to third place in active naval strength, but probably would sink to the position of a second-class naval Power."

"It is bad policy to set up an international capital ship ratio and an international standard of strength, and then to deliberately live far beneath the standard," avers the New York *Tribune*. "The ostensible motive is economy—a very desirable thing at this time—but there is such a thing as false economy, and this is an illustration of it," asserts the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.



MR. FIXIT.
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

"National safety," contends the Oshkosh *Northwestern* and a dozen other papers, "requires that the country shall be prepared against any emergency, even if the threat of war shall be reduced to a minimum. An effective Navy still is required, the same as before the Washington agreement, and it is just as important as ever that the personnel of the Navy shall be kept at a standard of real efficiency." "Moreover," points out the Detroit *Free Press*, "Great Britain, Japan, France and Italy have a right to expect us to keep in fit condition, prepared to do our full part toward making the new peace program 'go over.' For as soon as the Arms Conference treaties go into effect, the American fleet becomes one of the major factors in maintaining world equilibrium." As "Quarterdeck," a former Rear Admiral,

CUTTING DOWN THE BIG STICK.
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

writes in the New York *Tribune*, the Navy Department asks for only enough men to man the ships left us by the Washington Conference:

"The policy of the Navy Department at this time is perfectly reasonable. It recognizes the need of economy. It asks for sufficient men to man the ships left to the United States by the Conference—no more. The Department has promised to place out of commission all ships except those that belong to the fighting line. In fact, many destroyers, submarines and other fighting craft will be placed in reserve, with crews so small that they can with difficulty be saved from serious deterioration.

"Aside from the battle-ships and destroyers, an increasing number of men and officers will be absolutely necessary for submarines and air forces. Even the layman knows that a submarine with untrained men is a death-trap. Every man on board must be skilled. Constant training is imperative. The same may be said of air forces. Training and experience are vital."

"Our Navy should be kept close to the limit defined by the Treaty, unless Great Britain and Japan permit their navies to fall below the standard," believes the Oakland *Tribune*. And this is not likely to happen, according to the New York *Times*:

"For Japan has decided that the personnel of her Navy shall be 8,588 officers and 68,252 men, a total of 76,840, which will be sufficient to keep in commission the ten capital ships, including the powerful *Mutsu* and *Nagato*; to man other ships of her homogeneous Navy and to provide personnel for shore duty and an ambitious aviation program.

"As to Great Britain, it has never been her intention to take second place as a naval Power, whatever economies may be practised. Our naval attaché at London reports that the active personnel of the British Navy afloat on March 31, 1923, will consist of 98,500 officers and men, exclusive of reserves and not counting the colonial sea forces and the 11,969 officers and men of the aviation service. The aviation service will be of the best, for its value as a fighting arm is better understood in Great Britain than in this country."

According to Assistant-Secretary Roosevelt, our Navy has approximately 100,000 men. Of this number, says the *Army*

and Navy Journal (New York) 5,500 are officers, "whereas 7,000 are needed." And, continues this Service publication, "whatever action Congress may take respecting the Regular personnel, an indispensable measure of the most ordinary preparedness will be to provide also a most liberal Reserve, for we have no great fishing population or large active merchant marine to draw upon, as is the case with both Great Britain and

STRANGE HOW THE GOLDEN EGGS ARE GROWING SMALLER.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

Japan." Japan, we are told by this authoritative weekly, has 1,793 first-class reserve officers, Great Britain 7,553, and the United States 450; Japan has no reserve officers of any other class, while Great Britain has 2,769, and the United States 7,550. Of unlisted reserves, Japan has 32,000, Great Britain 40,000, and the United States 16,000.

"President Harding is in entire sympathy with the desire for economy," notes a Washington correspondent, "but he is careful to guard himself from what is called 'an acute attack of retrenchment fever' from which Congress is suffering." In the opinion of the Philadelphia *Record*—

"Congress has the constitutional power to fix the Army and Navy at any figures it likes, and perhaps it might abolish them. But its duties to the country require it to be influenced largely by the opinions of the President and the Secretaries and the officers with whom they are in constant communication. They are in a much better position than any members of Congress to know what the public safety demands, and Congress is betraying its trust if it flouts their opinions."

The Boston *Post*, however, takes exception to these opinions. Says this paper:

"The war is over; we are not menaced, even remotely, by another. This country has just agreed upon a drastic cut in warship-building and upon the scrapping of vessels already existing. Why in the name of all that is sensible shall we continue to maintain a great naval personnel, much of which, in a little while, will have nothing to do? What are we reducing armament for, if not to reduce the human force that has operated this armament?

"Cutting the number of men in the Navy is going to hurt—somebody; that is but natural. And there is sure to be an outcry from those who feel the pinch. But the common good is for the greatest number, and the people are the latter."

NOT ENOUGH INCOME FROM THE INCOME TAX

PHARISAICAL SELF-CONGRATULATIONS that we are not as those poor European nations who can't balance their budgets, and who have to keep borrowing money to pay their expenses, are interrupted by the announcement from Washington that the income and profits tax collections for this year will run $200,000,000 below the estimate. This means, according to the New York *World*, that the Government, which had before been at a loss to meet appropriations on the basis of the budget revenue estimates, "now faces the necessity of borrowing heavily to balance its budget." Treasury officials have been expecting a drop in total receipts this year from a total of $3,200,000,000 in 1921 and $4,000,000,000 in 1920 to $1,740,000,000 for the current calendar year. Now they find, on the basis of the payments on March 15, that the total income and profits taxes are not likely to come within $200,000,000 of the figure. Half of this deficit comes out of the expected revenue for the current fiscal year ending June 30. If that income tax is, as a New York expert accountant specializing in taxation describes it, "the barometer of our economic life, the gage of power to pay," then "Congress, our tax-levying body, should take warning." The Administration has cut expenditures and reduced taxation in accordance with its pledges, but, declares the Republican Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, "it can not escape the problem of decreasing revenues." Editors politically out of sympathy with the Administration can not refrain from smiling at its present financial plight. The Newark *News* (Ind.), for instance, wonders whether we are now to be told again that the "best minds" will find a "painless way" to meet a Treasury deficit amounting to one or two hundred million dollars. The Treasury's plans for debt reduction "must give way to action in debt expansion," the New York *World* (Dem.) remarks, while "a leaderless Republican Congress moves now placidly and now riotously along, legislating new expenditures as if the Treasury were bursting with surplus revenues."

Treasury officials in Washington attribute the shortage in March tax collections, according to a New York *Tribune* dispatch, entirely to the business depression during 1921. Such a financial authority as *The Wall Street Journal* agrees that "the falling off represents business and industrial depression which was maintained throughout the greater part of the year 1921. Incomes of many persons were greatly reduced and in some cases wiped out so that it became necessary to borrow money to support homes and households." Tho it seems to the Brooklyn *Eagle* that "the unemployment and the depression are effects, not causes," for which the existing revenue law is largely responsible, as it has been "keeping capital out of reproductive enterprises."

And there is a psychological factor which the New York *Evening World* thinks may in the long run prove to be more important in reducing tax receipts than the business depression:

"In war years the usual attitude of the income taxpayer was liberality. Many scorned to take all the exemptions the law allowed.

"This is all changed. Taxpayers realize the income tax is here to stay. They are educating themselves. Many are keeping exact records of outlay they are permitted to deduct. Others estimate—some liberally.

"Luxury, amusement and transportation taxes are worth consideration. Business expenses, State and local taxes, contributions, union dues, etc., are all listed.

"This is not tax-dodging. It is merely being fair to oneself.

"But it helps to cut the income-tax receipts."

The shrinkage of income-tax returns simply means, as the New York *Commercial* sums it all up, "that Congress will have to find new sources of revenue and that the Government will have to resort to borrowing to make up deficits until this new money is forthcoming."

WRANGLING OVER WRANGELL ISLAND

THERE IS EVERY INDICATION that the American Government does not propose to remain silent in the face of the claim advanced by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer, that his recent expedition has established British sovereignty over Wrangell Island, writes the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*. "The status of the island is now under consideration by the State Department, and there are many scientists who assert that the United States should assert its prior claim, by right of discovery, to this Arctic island," continues this correspondent. The first body of explorers to make a landing on Wrangell Island were Americans, it is pointed out, and they took possession of the island in the name of the United States Government. But, the New York *Evening Post* reminds us, "islands, as Carlyle said of tools, belong to those who can use them. Under international law the mere hoisting of a flag, without continuing occupation, avails nothing." The United States Supreme Court, another Washington dispatch tells us, "has held that discovery alone is not enough to give dominion and jurisdiction unless followed by possession." This is said to be Stefansson's contention, and his desire is that the island be eventually transferred to Canada as part of the Dominion. "In after years," thinks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, "England will be grateful for Stefansson's altruistic forethought."

But "is the game worth the candle?" asks the New York *Times*, editorially. "Wrangell is a desolate land. Of what use would it be to any nation?" Burt M. McConnell, one of the members of Stefansson's last expedition, who came ashore with the leader and later landed on Wrangell Island as a participant in the rescue of the *Karluk* survivors, replies in a New York interview that "the game certainly is worth the candle." "Wrangell Island is a desolate land," he admits, "but so was Spitzbergen until they discovered coal and iron in close proximity to each other, just as it is found near Pittsburgh. Then almost every nation wanted that 'desolate land.' No one knows what may be found on Wrangell Island, but even if nothing in the line of valuable minerals is found, it will still be an important base for freight and passenger-carrying dirigibles and seaplanes flying directly over the North Pole from London to China and Japan. That was Stefansson's real reason for taking possession; he was looking ahead ten years. He sees that the distance from London to Shanghai is one-third shorter than by any other route, altho the North Pole route would not be feasible in winter. In summer, however, there are 24 hours of daylight in the Arctic, the weather is pleasant, and open patches of water can be found in case of a forced landing."

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VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON,

Arctic explorer, who declares he seized Wrangell Island for Great Britain to circumvent the Japanese.

But, maintains the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "the British Foreign Office does not seem to be interested." A recent prediction of the British Air Minister, to the effect that airplanes and dirigibles will drive battleships off the sea within the next ten years, however, indicates to several American aeronautical authorities that England is more interested in Wrangell Island than she is willing to admit. While the United States may be as keenly interested for the same reason, it is pointed out that this country has the choice of many excellent air-bases along the Aleutian Peninsula of Alaska.

Wrangell Island, we are told, is about the size of Jamaica, and lies about 100 miles off the coast of Northeastern Siberia. Stefansson, who organized the expedition which seized the island, financed it with his own funds earned by writing and lecturing, and sent it out under secret orders, admits that this was done to forestall Japan. In a New York *Times* interview he says:

"Wrangell Island was discovered in 1849 by a British naval expedition under Captain Kellett, who sailed close in but did not go ashore. For a long time it was described in maps as Kellett's Land and was supposed to be a continent.

"In 1881 several American naval ships were searching for the lost expedition of Captain de Long, when two of the ships landed men. The first was the *Corwin*, and the second the *Rogers*. Their explorations would give to America the claim to Wrangell Island if they had decided to follow it up. But this claim lapsed in 1886. The situation subsequent to 1886 was that both America and Great Britain had shadowy claims.

"From that time nobody landed on Wrangell Island so far as I know. It was frequently sighted by American whaling ships, but they never took occasion to land. The only Russian who ever looked for that island was Wrangell, and he did not find it.

"There are no treaties, so far as I have been able to discover, that have any bearing on the ownership of Wrangell Island. It is commonly supposed that under the terms of the treaty by which Alaska was ceded to the United States the right of Russia to any territory to the west of the boundary of Alaska was recognized, but there is no such paragraph in that document."

"WRANGELL ISLAND WILL BECOME AN IMPORTANT AIR-BASE IN TEN YEARS,"

Stefansson believes, by which time freight- and passenger-carrying seaplanes and dirigibles, flying from London to China and Japan, are expected to use the shorter route over the North Pole.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

The reckless are not wreckless: the wreckless are not reckless. —*Walla Walla Bulletin.*

It is unfortunate that we can never know Darwin's opinion of Bryanism.—*New York Tribune.*

Hint to statesmen: The hatchet will not remain buried, however, under a double cross.—*Hartford Times.*

The idea of the subsidy is to pay our ships for bringing to this country what our tariff won't let in.—*Dallas News.*

Guess the next men to break into the millionaire class will be those manufacturing radio sets.—*Des Moines Register.*

If Mr. Bryan is really desirous of a seat in the Senate, perhaps Mr. Newberry would take a profit on his.—*Baltimore Sun.*

If Lazarus can still see over into the other place, doubtless he could tell us where the German mark has gone.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The world is going to dry up, William Jennings Bryan proclaims. If only he'd show his faith by his works!—*New York Tribune.*

It is a safe bet that members of the agricultural bloc will not leave Washington to get their plowing done.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Jack Spratt could eat no fat; his wife could eat no lean. You see, they spent their money for the jitney's gasoline.—*Fresno Republican.*

That reformer who says all scandal should be made public probably doesn't know the present price of print paper.—*New York Evening Telegram.*

The tumult and the shouting dies, the captains and the kings depart; still stands thine ancient sacrifice, a taxpayer with a bleeding heart.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Attorney-General Daugherty says he will act in the coal strike, "when the public is pinched." What's the matter with pinching some of those other fellows?—*Philadelphia Record.*

Margot likes American men better than American women. It may be remarked in passing that the women do not control the mediums of publicity.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Too many patriots claim to be supporters of the Government when they are merely holding it up.—*Oklahoma City Times.*

A scrap of paper came near to wrecking civilization; a flood of paper may yet finish the job.—*The Medford Mail-Tribune.*

"All the world needs is to cheer up and get on its toes." It might help some, however, to get on its knees at intervals. —*McKeesport Record.*

In some ways the world is more efficient, but it is to be remembered that the ancients carted away the indemnity at the time.—*Coatesville Record.*

There is one good thing about war. The killers have the decency not to insult public intelligence by making a plea of insanity.—*Harrisburg Patriot-News.*

Lloyd George warns young people that the mountain of fame is not an enviable spot. That explains his abnormal dislike for it.—*New York Evening Post.*

If more mothers were strappers we'd have fewer flappers.—*Kirksville Express.*

"Elevate the Pedestrian," headlines The Digest. Speeders do.—*Cincinnati Post.*

The spirit of unrest that makes the world go round is the spirit of work.—*Asheville Times.*

Business is doubtless sound, as the experts say, but the sound is a little mournful.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

After statesmen have tried everything else, they give up in despair and do the sensible thing.—*Bethlehem Globe.*

The soldier bonus will be a life-saver to the Government because it will make a hole in the mint.—*Life (New York).*

The change in the soviet attitude toward capital is due to the fact that it wishes to borrow some.—*Philadelphia Record.*

It appears that Irish Republicans are seeking a fight to a finish rather than a finish to a fight.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Dante lived too early. Think of the price he might have received for the motion-picture rights.—*Warren Chronicle.*

A lost Chicago co-ed was found after she got a job as a cook. She had a curious idea of the way to avoid the police.—*New York Tribune.*

Automobiles wouldn't be dangerous if the horse-power of the engine was proportioned to the horse sense of the driver.—*Marion Star.*

You mustn't believe all that is written about the wicked movies. So many writers have had scenarios rejected.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

It's a little late, but it occurs to us that the nations might have saved money by giving the soldiers a bonus not to fight.—*Steubenville Herald-Star.*

The Literary Digest's article, headed "German Air Activities," was not concerned, as we suspected at first, with reparations.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

A popular song writer says it is a mystery to him how he does it. But we can not accept that as an explanation. Ignorance of the law is no excuse. —*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

GERMANY TRYING TO LOOK LIKE A TURNIP.
—Morris in the Omaha *Bee.*

Up there the sheep and goats will be divided, but down here the sheep are usually the goats. —*Eugene Daily Guard.*

The funny part of it is that a mere sucker can locate a swindler when the most skilled detectives are baffled.—*Erie Times.*

Backbone won't get you anywhere, however, if the knob at the top of it is made of the same material.—*Muskogee Phœnix.*

After close observation we conclude that the minimum on which a family of five can live is the sum the provider happens to earn.—*Mansfield News.*

If our Navy is to be used to help enforce the Volstead Act against smuggling, we needn't look for any great reduction of naval armament. — *Brooklyn Eagle.*

As we understand it, the principal charge against Prohibition is that it makes it so difficult to get anything to drink.—*Zanesville Times-Recorder.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

SECRET GERMAN ARMAMENTS

"CAN GERMANS EVER BE TRUSTED AGAIN?" irately ask various British and French editors as they consider the latest discoveries of secret armaments in Germany made by the International Commission of Military Control. Nothing shows more clearly the necessity of continued watchfulness over German preparation for the recovery of the armed strength of the Reich, they say, and it is recalled that General Ludendorff's latest book, "*Politik und Kriegführung*" is constructed on three articles of faith: "Heaven, War, and Policy," and of these the central tenet is war. The Berlin correspondent of the London *Morning Post* tells us that in the general's view "heaven is indispensable, because war is a divine ordinance, and policy, because without it the object of war, namely, the annihilation of the enemy, can not be achieved. But war is the great end-in-itself, the sovereign curative and inevitable accompaniment of human life, the only significant task of nations." There follow further thoughts of the general uttered in his own words:

"We [Germans] must learn to understand that we live in a warlike age, and that conflict for the individual as for the State is a permanent natural phenomenon, and is founded in the divine ordinance of the world. The great Moltke said, 'Eternal peace is a dream, and not even a beautiful dream, and war a link in the divine order of things.' In our world of conflict let us place ourselves on this ground, and then we must have done once for all with the talk of our enemies, and of our own democrats of such things as eternal peace, disarmament, and reconciliation of mankind. . . .

"No one knows better than I that it is impossible for us at the present time to wage a war of liberation. The fearful doom of Versailles leaves us defenseless against the violence of our enemies. The perception of this is as indispensable to the political education of the German people as the recognition that war will continue to be the last and only decisive instrument of policy."

General Ludendorff places the blame for Germany's defeat chiefly on her Ministers and Parliamentarians, we are told, who before and during the war are charged as having neglected every patriotic duty, and by sins of omission and commission as having dug the pit into which the army ultimately fell. This Berlin correspondent cites the general as arguing also that as the warlike virtues of the German army have been proved on bloody battle-fields, the German people need no other qualities than these to work their regeneration, and we read:

"Regenerate Germany needs a Government that really governs of its own will and stands high above the strife of parties, a Government that, if need be, will recall the errant portion of the population to their duty by forcible means. For this a return to the monarchical system is necessary. There must again be a Kaiser at the head of a federation of German—presumably monarchical—states, and the breath of Prussianism must again be blown into the administrative framework. With all this, Germans are to learn not to quarrel among themselves for the benefit of the enemy, to repudiate the idea of growing used to the condition of slavery, and 'de-Germanizing' their labor in the service of the foreigner. They must acquire a sober habit of thought and will in internal politics, which will react upon their foreign policy, and should the enemy drive them to it, resort to war for freedom as the final form of foreign policy. Political leaders of the people, as apart from military chiefs, are to be trained in school and university in the doctrines of Clausewitz and the historic interaction of policy and military operations during the Great War. Thus civilian leaders will be formed who will adequately support the military commanders in time of war.

"This desirable state of things, the general recognizes, is not to be brought about without hard work. The necessary inspiration is to be found in the old Dutch Hymn of Thanks, which the German Army long ago adopted as its own, and of which the penultimate line runs:

" 'God gives a pious people its enemy for a prey.' "

UNDER WHICH HAT?

—*The Bystander* (London).

General Ludendorff's rhapsodic call for a new militarist Germany strikes with especial significance, it is said, now that one of her after-war industries is found to be secret armaments, and the London *Times* reminds us of discoveries in last November and December of 600 howitzers of large caliber walled up in the Rockstroh works near Dresden. Strenuous efforts were made by the owners, by the workmen, and by the German officer assisting the Commission, to prevent the investigators from exploring the building, and we read:

"When the guns were actually brought to light and further denials of their existence had become impossible, Dr. Wirth explained to the representative of a French newspaper that they had been made before the war and that the owners of the factory had concealed them to save them from seizure by the German Government; they were keeping them to break them up as old material. The head of that Government may possibly have told this remarkable story in good faith, but if he did, this only proves that he was kept completely in the dark by the military authorities, who are nominally his subordinates, and perhaps by other members of his Government. It is now well established that these guns were manufactured after the Armistice under the personal supervision of a representative of the German Government, who was present in the works during the process. The discoveries did not end here. The breech-blocks

GUNS OF 105-MM.

Flame projectors, trench-mortars, and searchlights.

COLLECTED AFTER FIVE DAYS' SEARCH.

German anti-tank guns, revolvers, and machine-guns.

SOME FINDS OF A GERMAN ARMS CACHE AT GLEIWITZ.

and the component parts of 342 howitzers rewarded further investigations. Rifling machines are forbidden under the Peace Treaty, but five of them lay hidden under the flooring of these same works. The Treaty allows Germany eighty-four of these howitzers and no more; in this single factory seven times that number have been discovered. Most interesting, and most significant of all, the Allies have found invoices endorsed with instructions from the German Government to the effect that the guns were to be kept in the works instead of being forwarded in ordinary course to the arsenal at Spandau."

The Rockstroh haul, *The Times* goes on to say, whetted the appetite of the Allies for information. They visited Spandau, and there found the return of the strength of the German army at the Armistice, for which they had vainly asked during two years. The German authorities had met all their demands for these papers, "which are indispensable as evidence of the extent to which the obligations of the treaty have been fulfilled or evaded," by the simple assurance that they had been "lost," but we are told:

"They were not easy things to lose, for when the officers of the Commission came across them they filled two rooms from floor to ceiling. The Spandau military authorities undertook to set a guard over them until the Allied officers should return next day. The latter seem to have trusted the honor of their German colleagues with an implicit faith which the experiences of the war might have impaired in the most confiding. When they came back in the morning the two roomfuls of documents had been removed, by order, we are told, of other and superior authorities. They are 'lost' again, but the Allies now know that they are under the control of these superior persons, that the story told about them is a lie, and that the German Government can have them produced if they so desire. It is for the Allies to make them understand that the papers must be produced. Dr. Wirth and any of his civilian colleagues who may really desire to have the disarmament clauses of the Treaty honestly observed must themselves see that, unless and until they can clear themselves of complicity in these flagrant evasions of Germany's obligations, and can assert their authority over those who do evade them, the Allies can not possibly repose the smallest confidence in their statements or their promises upon any subject."

The Times calls attention to the fact that Premier Poincaré has given out a list of the arms discoveries made in Upper Silesia since October. Seven finds have been made in the present year and we are informed that they include a store of 600 shells for very heavy guns, "found in a barn," and of the equipment for a whole company of infantry "discovered in a coach house." Moreover, it is related that—

"The park of a country house, a music-hall, a deaf and dumb asylum, were among the places of concealment. Considerable discoveries of a like kind have been made from time to time in widely different parts of Germany. The Commission are becoming experts at their work, and the jubilation of the Germans at the prospect of having their numbers reduced below the standard of efficiency, or of having the experienced officers upon it, who have been studying German artifices and German falsehoods since the Armistice, replaced by newcomers from England is intelligible. Even the present members of that body are daily acquiring fresh experience of German wiles."

In an extensive itemized account of the war equipment found in Upper Silesia, the Paris *Illustration* tells us that during the night of the 30th and the 31st of January, at Petersdorf in Upper Silesia, an armed attack was made by Germans on a French detachment engaged in searching for clandestine arms stations. Twenty French were wounded; and two of them died. Meanwhile, the search in which France sustained these casualities, we are told, "affords convincing proof that the Germans have a real war organization in this province, which is still under Inter-Allied control."

Meanwhile the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* quotes Mr. Leon Jouhaux, Secretary of the General Confederation of Labor, who has just returned from a tour through the principal industrial centers of Germany, with special reference to disarmament, as saying that "all the workmen's organizations recognize the necessity of repairing the ruins caused by German militarism." But the Paris *Temps* retorts:

"It would be sheer dupery to have blind confidence in the sudden transformation of the German mentality through the miracle of German labor's intentions. It is only through a slow and profound education in the democratic spirit, which has nothing to do with the revolutionary spirit, that we may look for moral disarmament from Germany. As long as such education has not been acquired, we have no right to give ourselves up to illusions that would once again put the security of our country in peril. To force a hurried reconciliation with the Germans under the pretext of stemming what is called French militarism, is a trick that we will not be fooled by, nor do attempts to work this trick serve the cause of democracy and peace in the world."

WHEN THE DOUGHBOY LEAVES HIS BILL

WHEN THE DOUGHBOY LEAVES the Rhine the Germans lament, because they consider him a "good fellow"; but when he leaves the Allies his bill, they howl because he wants them to pay occupation charges amounting to $241,000,000 out of the German reparations money. Thus sarcastically various German editors comment on the reception by the British and French press of Secretary Hughes's claim. Meanwhile the Germans keep up the attitude of their "hopeless poverty," and the Berlin *Tageblatt* exclaims: "We don't know where we are going, but we will have good company on our way, for the demand of the United States comes in strange succession to that country's refusal to participate in the Genoa Conference." So there is "a fine outlook for Genoa," this Berlin daily sneers, "for from England comes a sick statesman and from France sick logic." The Berlin *Vorwaerts* observes:

"America does not desire to participate in a consultation over a dangerously sick patient, when the physicians intend only to cut his hair and manicure him. France's idiotic declaration that 'the German barbarian must pay' is being toned down by the America ice compress. When America begins to bring pressure on political unreasonableness there is some hope for general economic construction."

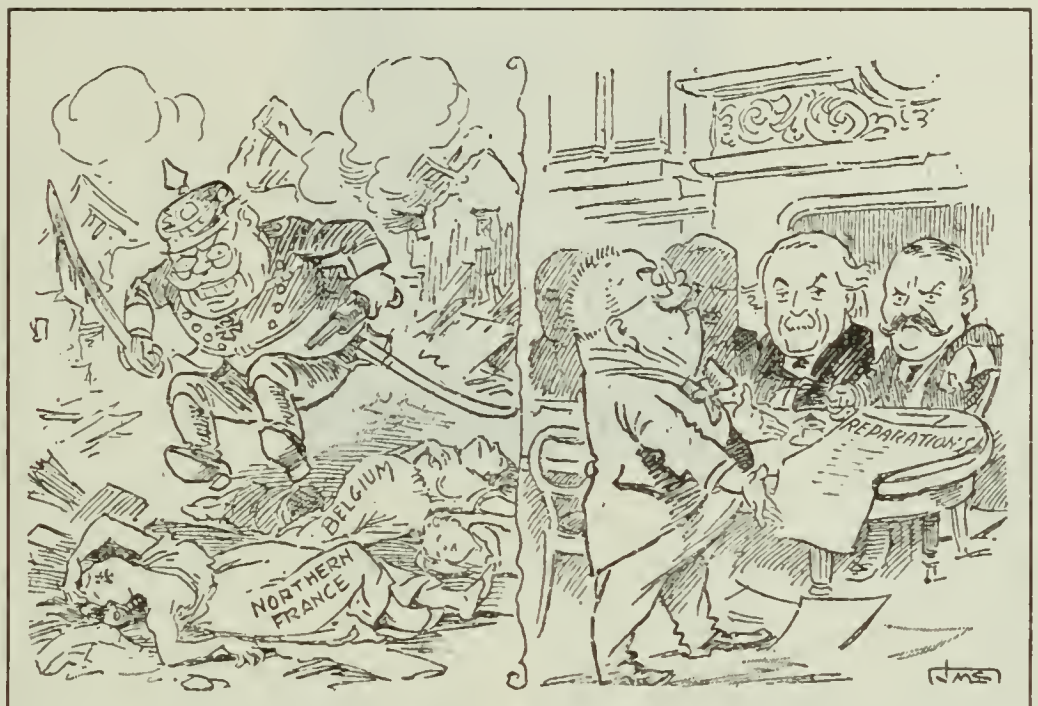
The *Deutsche Zeitung* calls America's demand a bomb thrown into the Reparations Commission, and remarks:

"Doubtless the United States wants more money, but she is after business. The attitude of France, supported by Great Britain and Italy, is interfering with her commercial aspirations in Europe. We Germans should not be deceived that America wants to help us; she wants to help herself."

The *Volkszeitung* applauds "America's frank tactics," while the *Rote Fahne* says that America's refusal to go to Genoa and her request for reimbursement constitute "a move of the American bourgeoisie to whip England into line." The Berlin *Zeit* regrets that the American troops should be taken from the Rhine because they, of all the occupying forces, "consistently endeavored to maintain a neutral attitude toward the native population." This newspaper fears that their place will be taken by troops "less sympathetic," but the Conservative *Taeglische Rundschau* considers the retirement of the Americans as one more evidence of America's determination to free herself from the European tangle, and it adds that "America in all probability will have to adopt still plainer language in order to make her attitude clear to France."

An American correspondent at Paris points out that Mr. Hughes's note claiming $241,000,000 as the cost of maintaining the American force on the Rhine, which should be paid from amounts received by the Reparations Commission from Germany, flatly joins issue with the view of Premier Poincaré on the question of American rights under the Treaty of Versailles as reserved by the Treaty of Berlin, and he explains:

"Mr. Hughes holds that the Berlin treaty binds the Allies. The French argument is that the Berlin treaty does not bind the Allies, who neither signed it nor ratified it.



LEST WE FORGET.

German Frightfulness. German Artfulness.

—*Western Mail* (Cardiff).

"The French point of view was set forth in a communiqué issued by the Senate Finance Committee, following the hearing of Premier Poincaré and the Finance Minister, M. Lasteyrie. The communiqué says regarding the American claim:

"'The French Government considers that the United States, not having ratified the Treaty of Versailles, which establishes priority for payment of costs of occupation, can not legally reclaim their part of the payments received by the Allies in the title of this priority. It is only to the amiable solidarity of the Allies that the United States can address itself in this matter. The March 11 accord reserves the rights to America.'

"The American note, it is remarked here, pays no attention to the Allied argument that America, having made a separate treaty, should collect from Germany separately. Nevertheless the offer of Mr. Hughes to open negotiations is regarded as a hopeful sign, and despite legal argument the French Government is hopeful of accord with Washington on the disputed rights under the Versailles and Berlin treaties.

"It is thought that there may be some connection between the opening of these negotiations and President Harding's desire, as reported from Washington, to have an official American member of the Commission of Reparations. It is recognized that there is an apparent inconsistency between the withdrawal from the Rhine of troops, put there to force Germany to pay, and representation on the Commission of Reparations, which exists for the same purpose. But that is credited to the exigencies of American domestic politics.

"It is thought that perhaps a full-fledged membership on the Reparations Commission is one way to solve the tangle. If the United States takes full membership on the commission there is no doubt that the Allies would agree to America being paid the amount in question, technicalities notwithstanding. In other words, if the United States helps the Allies to collect 135,000,000,000 marks, they will let the United States have a billion of the amount."

In London, the Diplomatic Correspondent of *The Daily Telegraph* advises us that America's note would seem to suggest a demand for a share in the recent cash payments effected by Germany, the distribution of which, as between the Allies, has only just been settled after months of difficult negotiations. We read then:

"To accommodate America, Britain, who has already sacrificed her priority as to the occupation costs in France's favor to the extent of something like 140,000,000 gold marks, would again be the most badly hit, since France and Belgium have already had their costs defrayed in full, whether in cash or in kind.

"Still America is thoroughly entitled to reimbursement of her occupation costs on the same basis, proportional or other, as the Allies, and with their assistance in respect of that period during which she was their cooperator under the terms of armistice. Nor can it be contended that since upon the conclusion of peace and the supersession of the armistice terms by those of the Versailles Treaty she continued to maintain a military force in the Rhineland at the earnest request of her associates, the latter have not incurred toward her a moral obligation under this head.

"For having declined to ratify the common treaty of peace and concluded instead with Germany a separate one which included only such sections of the former as she herself elected, it would be only logical that she should also make separate arrangements with Germany for the recovery of whatever amounts she considered to be owing by the Reich to herself."

LADIES' DAY IN THE LORDS

VISCOUNTESS RHONDDA will be remembered in English history as the pioneer peeress who established the right of women to take their seats in the House of Lords, tho various British editors remark that once women were admitted to the House of Commons it was only natural they should next be received in the House of Lords. Twenty-four peeresses in the United Kingdom can take advantage of the decision won by Viscountess Rhondda, and they include one duchess, four countesses, two viscountesses, and seventeen baronesses, and we are told that some, having married peers higher in rank than themselves, are known by their husbands' titles. Meanwhile, the rejection of women from attendance at medical lectures coincides with the entrance of peeresses among the Lords, and is pointed out as a paradox by the London *Westminster Gazette*, which proceeds:

"The moment which sees Woman, in robes and coronet, sweep to her rightful place in the House of Lords also sees her summarily ejected from a medical lecture-room. And whereas Lady Rhondda, great tho her personal abilities undoubtedly are, inherited her place in the national life, the struggling young medical student is bravely working to win one for herself. We are whole-heartedly glad that Lady Rhondda has succeeded in establishing the claim of peeresses in their own right to sit in the House of Lords on the same terms as men. She has thus removed a ridiculous anomaly from our political system. The professions have been thrown open to women, the House of Commons has admitted them to its midst. The responsibilities and privileges of citizenship have been given them in full. There was, therefore, not a vestige of an argument that could be brought forward in defense of their exclusion from the House of Lords. Lady Rhondda has rendered a service to society as well as to her sex in taking the initiative to get this absurdity removed. We hope that when she meets Lord Knutsford in the lobby of the House of Lords she will seize the opportunity for a few quiet but decided words in defense of the women medical students."

VISCOUNTESS RHONDDA.

The success of whose test case has resulted in the admission of peeresses to seats in the House of Lords.

The arguments Lord Knutsford uses to defend the exclusion of women students from the London Hospital, says the *Westminster Gazette*, are feeble in the extreme, and it mentions among them the noble Lord's shuddering objection of "unpleasant subjects that have to be taught," to which it replies:

"We should not have thought that doctors, either qualified or seeking to become so, found anything either unpleasant or the reverse in a scientific exposition of the facts of life. Male doctors, moreover, attend women patients, and work with the assistance of nurses, whose feelings as a matter of fact they are not as a rule wont to consider very tenderly. Lay observers have more often been troubled by a doctor's tendency to treat a nurse as if she were a piece of furniture than by his excessive regard for the fact that she is entitled to be treated with the courtesies due to a woman. Unfortunately, we can not altogether dissociate in our minds the action of the London Hospital from the background of jealousy of women which has unhappily been noticeable in medical schools in general. In Cambridge a great part of the opposition to the grant of degrees to women came from the medical and other scientific schools. They need to realize that for better or worse sex-equality has been established in this country. Whether women can seriously compete with men in this or that particular profession has still to be discovered. If they are not as efficient as the men, their competition will not injure the men. If they are more efficient, the public will be the gainer, and the men will profit but little by yielding with a bad grace. If, as we ourselves believe, they are more efficient in some branches and less in others, they will speedily find their own proper level, and the result will be to the general advantage."

ANGLO-BELGIAN DEFENSE PACT

ONLY TWO SHORT CLAUSES constitute the treaty of guaranty proposed at Cannes for an agreement between Great Britain and Belgium, yet so much erroneous comment has been uttered about it, that the Belgian Foreign Office has found it expedient to issue a statement contradicting prevalent misconceptions on the subject. In this official statement we read that ever since the Armistice Belgium has been endeavoring to reconstitute her international status, which was brushed aside by the German doctrine of "scraps of paper." We are told that Belgium's apprehension about new aggression from the East prevails also in certain Dutch and British circles where Germany's utter incapacity for offense is not credited. As the Belgian Prime Minister Theunis said in an address to the Belgian Chamber of Deputies: "Belgium is too weak to withstand a new attack coming from the East." That is why, the communiqué of the Foreign Office explains, she sought a guaranty from her great and allied friends, France and England, because it is to their own interest to support Belgium in the case of an unprovoked assault on the part of Germany. According to London dispatches, by the proposed Anglo-Belgian Treaty, Great Britain—

"Pledges herself, in case of direct and unprovoked attack upon Belgian soil, 'immediately to come to the rescue of Belgium with all her naval, military and aerial forces.' A second and very important clause contains an undertaking by Belgium not to conclude 'any treaty or arrangement incompatible with the present undertaking.' It is this last stipulation that causes the difficulty.

"On the Belgian side it is represented as a restriction upon Belgium's sovereign rights. Belgium has already concluded a military convention with France. It was pointed out she is no longer a neutral country in the old sense, that her guaranteed neutrality did not save her in 1914, and that she has no desire to revert either formally or informally to that status.

"Yet from the British view-point some such stipulation as that contained in this second clause is an essential safeguard. Just because the integrity of Belgium is almost as much a British interest as that of Kent or Essex, it is regarded of vital importance that Great Britain should be safeguarded against being drawn into a war on any issue save that of 'direct and unprovoked' invasion and that her guaranty should be strictly confined to the one particular case.

"The suggestion has been made in the Belgian Foreign Affairs Committee that the treaty should have a reciprocal form so that presumably Belgian frontiers would be treated as being British frontiers and that the treaty should have a certain time limit. In both cases the purpose, it is held, is sentimental—to rob the treaty of any appearance of establishing a protectorate."

Belgian observers of the treaty negotiations are most anxious that the sovereign independence of Belgium be preserved, in order that she may not sink to the status of "protectorate" of any nation or nations, and as one writer puts it "if Great Britain is going to protect Belgium, it is suggested that Belgium should reciprocally guarantee to protect Great Britain. It seems a good idea, for we should not forget the fable of the Lion and the Mouse—and the Mouse certainly did good work in August, 1914." The Brussels *Independence Belge* says:

"It would appear that the term of the Treaty will be fixt at about thirty years. This duration has been favorably considered by the Belgian Committee on Foreign Affairs. A treaty of thirty years' duration will have an important bearing on the period of the guaranty fixt for us by the Treaty of Versailles. On the other hand, an engagement dated for thirty years does not bind us for life. But, of course, the treaty is renewable."

IS ELLIS ISLAND INFECTED?

"I WOULD declare Ellis Island an infected port," says Dr. Royal S. Copeland, New York's health commissioner, writing on "Import-Diseases," in *The American Journal of Public Health* (New York). And his warning comes just at the time when the newspapers publish a dispatch from Berlin in which Dr. A. Schlesinger, of the German Red Cross, sends word that hordes of Russian refugees are bringing cholera and typhus into Germany, Poland, Latvia and Esthonia, and "many are seeking passports to America, where they have relatives and friends who are financing them for the journey." Dr. Copeland says that the Federal health authorities have not sufficient funds to protect our great coast cities from incoming disease. In New York their efforts have been supplemented by a city quarantine. Hundreds of thousands of immigrants, says Dr. Copeland, enter the city from infected ports in which smallpox, typhus, cholera and plague may be epidemic or endemic. The detection of disease in these immigrants is dependent on the ability and interest of the ship's doctor and on the adequacy of the staff of medical inspectors assigned to quarantine. While the usual checks operate in ordinary times, there is always a danger of cases slipping through because of hurry, incompetence, difficulty of diagnosis, or failure to observe symptoms. This is greatly magnified when epidemics exist in foreign countries, and particularly when the volume of travel is great. He goes on:

"For these reasons, until immigration and quarantine methods are improved, it is essential, in the interest of the millions in the various communities throughout the country who may receive immigrant settlers coming through this port, that we should have an additional safeguard and not depend on the single filter established by the medical inspection service of the Federal Government.

"Last spring the New York City Health Department established its own quarantine and examined every person entering the city. Now, as a result of that examination, we have found thousands of immigrants coming from countries where typhus fever was endemic or epidemic who were infested with lice brought to this country from abroad. We have found trachoma in many immigrant children in the public schools and, no doubt, if a factory survey were made, we would find this disease among immigrant industrial workers.

"There is not a clinic in the city that has not had to treat venereal diseases in recently arrived immigrants. The crews of many of these vessels are infected with venereal diseases, and their presence in our community for varying periods of time constitutes a grave public-health menace.

"We have eight thousand merchant sailors in New York every day, and it is estimated that at least six thousand of them have the worst type of venereal disease.

"The quarantine officers allow first-cabin passengers and usually the second-cabin passengers coming from abroad to enter with very little or no medical inspection, as if the possession of money to buy better accommodations were a guaranty against various infections.

"Examinations have shown that the vessels, especially the wooden vessels, coming from ports where typhus fever in particular was prevalent, had myriads of lice and sometimes other live carriers of disease in the ballast, and not infrequently in the food and other cargo brought over. In vessels coming from plague-infected countries, not infrequently rats were found, and our city ordinances and measures must provide methods of protection against these rodent carriers of disease, or we stand in great danger of the development of plague.

"The New York City Health Department was called on several years ago, when cholera was prevalent in certain European countries, to assist quarantine in examinations for the detection, not only of cholera suspects, but of healthy carriers as well, and many were found. Who can say how many cholera carriers there are among immigrants who have been admitted through this port, who may take up food-handling in various parts of the country, or who may spread the disease by unclean habits in their homes?"

There is practically no quarantine safeguard in our seaport cities against coastwise trade, Dr. Copeland asserts. Little more than a year ago a fishing vessel which coasted down from Canada to Long Island had more than a score of cases of smallpox develop among its crew. Of these cases, two came into New York, and one or more were found in certain localities in New Jersey. Moreover, after cases have passed quarantine inspection, they are frequently herded in insanitary conditions at Ellis Island, where the possibilities for the development and spread of disease are many, and these cases may enter the city of New York and spread to various communities throughout the country, carrying disease with them. He continues:

"I made the statement last spring that if I had my way I would declare Ellis Island an infected port, and I would not let any one come to New York from that port.

"These various facts show that New York City, in common with other ports of entry for hundreds of thousands of immigrants annually, must be more adequately protected, and that the New York City Department of Health has a definite function and responsibility. Obviously, unless the Federal Government devises better methods, the time is here for cities like New York, owing to rapid growth and to the thousands of immigrant additions to its population, to have a method of control and follow-up of newly arrived immigrants. In this way we may locate disease which has escaped discovery at quarantine. It is our duty to inculcate hygienic habits and protect the sanitary surroundings of such individuals, so that they may not through faulty habits or through overcrowding spread disease. This undertaking should reach not only to the home, but it should be conducted especially to see that immigrant children do not introduce disease dangers into our schools and that the industrial population is protected against immigrant disease.

"We must not overlook the fact that while many of our immigrants are splendid additions to our national resources, many of them come from benighted countries. They labor under ignorance, or have, as a result of poverty together with ignorance, acquired social and community habits which are a distinct menace.

"We have no way of determining at the present time whether the tuberculosis situation in this country has been intensified by the addition to our population of immigrant tuberculous persons who may be the sources that feed the flames.

"I spoke one night last spring down in East Broadway in the heart of the Ghetto, in the Educational Alliance. There were about one thousand present in the audience, and it seemed to me as I looked at them that half of them must have just landed here. I was interested to know what the health of their children might be, and the next day I sent an inspector to the schoolhouse, and in one schoolroom he found eleven children infected with tuberculosis, nine of whom had just landed here.

"What I have said is not intended to reflect upon the officials of the U. S. Public Health Service. Like Sisyphus, they are attempting to push a stone uphill. Without sufficient strength in the way of appropriation, they are helpless.

"Until Congress recognizes the absolute necessity of spending money to protect the nation, the menace of disease from abroad will ever threaten New York City and the country at large. There is frank prejudice in Congress against the expenditure of money for the protection of the public health. This comes either from ignorance, or from the failure of health officials in the United States to impress our national legislators with the necessity of action.

"It is time that the American Public Health Association arose in its might and demanded of Congress a fuller recognition of what the country needs in the way of health protection."

Courtesy of the Fairchild Aerial Camera Corporation.

A CROSS-SECTION OF MANHATTAN ISLAND, CROSSING CENTRAL PARK, FROM THE MOSAIC MAP.

SYNTHETIC GOLD

THE RUMORS that some one has discovered a way of "making gold," and the scientific principles involved in the belief that some of these rumors are true, or may come true in the future, are discust and explained editorially in *Discovery* (London). No less than three of these claims were made last year, it points out; and altogether about a dozen have been put forward in widely different parts of the world during the past twenty years. The claim is always put forward by some one unknown in the scientific world, and it is a mixture of current scientific theories, of conceivable experiment, of palpable error, and of nonsense. For a short period each claim occupies a place in the conversation of educated persons; scientists are interviewed; economists and others express their opinions, but nothing ever happens and soon the subject drops. The writer continues:

"It may be said at once that this talk about making 'synthetic gold' is nonsense. It is not nonsense like the popular superstition that Hector Macdonald or Lord Kitchener is still alive, for there is no possibility that either of these men is alive, and there is a possibility that gold may some day be made from other materials. But it is nonsense because in fact no one has ever made gold artificially.

"Men who claim that they have done so have not done so. They have really done nothing but assert that a process, which the careful work of a few brilliant scientists has shown to be *possible*, is actually an accomplished fact. But there is a difference between a thing that is possible and a thing proved or done, and this difference may be very great.

"The two scientific ideas underlying the process of making gold artificially are these: First, there is evidence in nature, obtained partly from physics and partly from astronomy, that the heavier elements have been, and are being, built up in some way upon lighter ones; that the elements are not fundamentally different, as was thought thirty years ago, but are merely different aggregations of a very special kind. The second is that the discoveries in radio-activity (1899-1903) revealed the spontaneous transformation of certain heavy elements into lighter ones.

"Both of these are important and illuminating ideas. The first suggests that elements may be formed by synthesis, i.e., by building up from simpler forms; the second, by degradation or breaking down from more complex. But these are natural processes, and research into their nature has so recently been begun that we are not yet able to imitate them. How or why they occur is yet a mystery. We know little about them save that they exist.

"Of the two processes, that of disintegration or breaking down would at first sight appear to be the more hopeful, for it is common experience that to smash to pieces a delicate mechanism is easier than to accomplish successfully the reverse process; and on pursuing the matter more deeply this view is found to be justified.

"The building up of elements, which is supposed to be going on in the Universe, can not be properly studied in a laboratory; radio-activity can, and so it is that from this science alone the meager existing evidence concerning transmutation has been obtained.

"Part of this evidence is negative, part positive. The negative evidence is that high temperatures and great pressures (by which, for example, carbon or graphite may be converted into diamonds) have no effect whatever in transforming one element into another; the positive is that certain of the lighter elements, when bombarded by atoms of helium, shot out at great speeds by preparations of radium, do break down into simpler forms, one of which is certainly the element hydrogen. Enormous difficulties are involved in this process, the only known method of effecting artificial transmutation. There appears to be little hope that the process can be so extended that common metals like bismuth, lead, or mercury will be transmuted by disintegration into weighable quantities of rarer metals like gold and platinum, and none that this will be effected on a commercial scale.

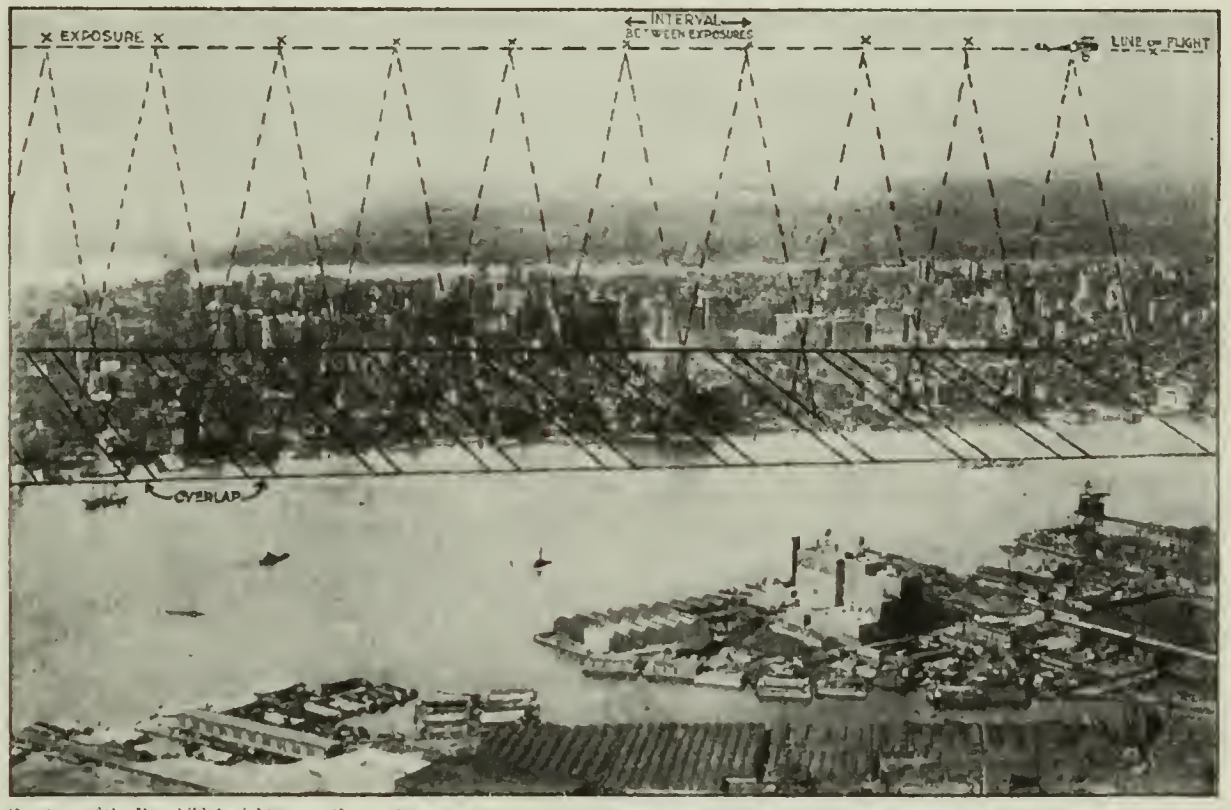
"If a new process be found, or the present one be extended, it will be the work of some one who is 'inside' this extremely technical piece of research work; it will not be accidentally found by an unknown man."

HOW MOSAIC AIR-MAPS ARE MADE

ALMOST EVERY DAY we read of new uses for aerial photography. Readers of these pages have already had their attention called to its utilization in selling real estate, planning cities, making surveys, and handling street traffic. More recently we have heard of prospecting for minerals and supervising logging operations by the aid of photographs taken from airplanes. The experts remind us that there are two kinds of aerial photographs. First, as one writer points out in *The Scientific American*, there is the oblique photograph, which is generally used in connection with selling or advertising real estate. But compared with the vertical or mosaic, "its value is more along advertising and pictorial than technical lines." In other words, "the oblique view is a picture, and requires no extensive study to grasp its meaning." But the vertical photograph involves "greater technical knowledge and skill, more preparation, and an enormous amount of work in the finishing process." The expression "mosaic maps" is explained by the fact that "a succession of vertical pictures, taken in such a manner as to be of the same scale and made so that each individual picture overlaps other pictures, constitute a mosaic map when assembled."

New York City was recently photographed in this way. The entire city was divided into a hundred parts, each part being photographed individually from the plane directly over its exact center. The photographs were developed and the prints fitted together like a picture puzzle mounted on card-

board. The picture on page 26 is a portion of this completed map, showing a strip directly across Manhattan Island from the North River to the East River and including a slice of Central Park. After this map was made one of the New York Police Inspectors said: "If I had had an aerial survey of my precinct I could have sat at my desk and determined the location and details of every roof exit, scuttle-hole and skylight, had I all that information right in front of me. It would have been a great help to us in directing a raid or surrounding a burglar." The writer in *The Scientific American* tells the story of the vertical photograph in the words of one of the aerial photographers. The first thing, he says, is to get the right camera. A camera has been developed which makes a picture about 7 by 9½ inches and is fitted with ray-filters so as to take a clear picture through a fairly thick haze. There is a between-the-lens shutter, whose speed may be varied from 1-50 to 1-150 of a second. This camera operates automatically by means of a storage-battery motor. It is mounted over a hole over the bottom of the fuselage. The plane, of course, keeps absolutely horizontal while the picture is being taken, but it might be said that a gyrostabilizer is being perfected which permits the airplane to swing at an angle while the camera remains stationary and insensible to the vibration of wind and motor. To obviate guessing, a map like those of the United States Geological Survey is used to guide the pilot. There is a double overlap. One is made by having the pilot make each successive trip from end to end of the city at such a distance from the preceding one that there will be a certain overlapping. At the same time, the interval between exposures takes care of the overlap of pictures in each row, as shown in the accompanying diagram.



Courtesy of the Fairchild Aerial Camera Corporation.

DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW THE SUCCESSIVE PHOTOGRAPHS ARE TAKEN.

"A succession of vertical pictures, taken in such a manner as to be of the same scale and made so that each individual picture overlaps other pictures, constitute a mosaic map when assembled."

It is obvious, of course, that in making preliminary surveys over undeveloped country much of the work described would be omitted. Quite different, for instance, would be the task which some of these air-photographers have undertaken, of making aerial photographs of 1,500 square miles of one company's timber holdings in Canada. The maps will show burnt-over, blown-down and cut-over areas; the number of logs in the booms and those left on banks of rivers. At a recent meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy in Ottawa, Mr. E. L. Bruce declared that the geologist could make good use of airplane photography in searching for minerals in an unprospected country. The New York *Evening Post* quotes Mr. Bruce as saying:

"From the air it is possible to tell various areas by their color and by the general surface features that are characteristic of sections of country underlain by different types of rocks. Granite can be distinguished from those rocks which are more favorable to the occurrence of economic minerals. Use of airplanes would relieve the geologist of a vast amount of work and would save a large part of his time. Areas of granite, which are not important economically, and those areas of deep glacial cover where no rocks are exposed could be eliminated. It would thus free him from the exploration of the areas of promising rocks and so extend the field covered by each season's operations. It would, moreover, give him an idea of the most advantageous points for inland traverses and would show him the position of inland lakes which might be of use to him in fixing the boundaries of formations."

PRO- AND ANTI-ROAD CAMPAIGNS

AN ANTI-GOOD-ROAD MOVEMENT is announced by *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago), which warns the advocates of up-to-date highways that they must be prepared to fight for what they want. At the same time we find in another engineering paper, quoted below, a warning against people who are boosting good roads on certain routes for selfish speculative ends. Taking first the writer who tells of the "antis," he reports that serious efforts are being made in various parts of the country to curtail road-building programs now under way and projected. This news, he says, will come as a surprize to many readers. It has been commonly supposed that the farmer's conversion to the good roads cause was complete and permanent, but he is sure that such is not the case—at least as respects a considerable number of individuals and some powerful organizations. He continues:

"These circumstances need cause no alarm if they are recognized and acted upon speedily. To a large extent, this year's programs are so far advanced that they will go through in spite of opposition; but the same is not true of next year's, and those who have the interests of good roads at heart must exert themselves.

"We criticize the judgment, not the motives, of those who would reduce our road activities. The prime motive—the desire of the individual for lower taxes and assessments—is obviously selfish, but is no more immoral than is any other effort at self-betterment. The belief that such reductions will result in real economic savings is a serious error, and this is the fact that must be brought out clearly and in the best of spirit by those seeking the construction of more roads.

"An example of the character of opposition to be met is presented in a recent issue of *Michigan Roads and Forests*, and is followed by some forceful pleas that the road program in that State be not interfered with. We quote:

"'A uniform form of petition was sent to the State Administrative Board, urging that the State definitely limit its road-building program and issue no more bonds during the current year. These petitions have been sent to the various Granges in the State and several of them have been received by the Administrative Board.'

"One of the established principles of the Granges is that of opposition to the incurring of debt, either private or public. Abhorrence of indebtedness is natural to thoughtful people, but like abhorrence of the surgeon's knife, it is not always a wise guide to action. It should scarcely need to be mentioned that no considerable mileage of roads can be built from funds

Courtesy of "The Railway Review," Chicago.

NOT A CORK LOCOMOTIVE: IT IS SUPPORTED BY A "SHOO-FLY" TRESTLE.

immediately collectable, and that almost every other important undertaking, either public or private, is similar in this respect."

Failure to appreciate the principles of earnings and interest has been, and still is, we are told, an important factor in the opposition to active road-construction programs. It must still be explained to many that money paid as interest is not lost; that roads are as much tools for earning money as are barns and plows; and that they earn a good return upon their cost through the savings they effect and the increased business they permit the farmer to make. Lack of good roads will limit the farmer's earnings just as certainly as will lack of good soil and lack of tools for cultivating it. Then, too,

"Another most important task is to overcome the impression prevalent in many minds, that construction costs are now high, and are likely to be greatly reduced. The contrary is the case as respects road construction. A large part of the cost of every road is in common labor, and common labor is now low—in many places too low. Labor which receives less than 150 per cent. of what it got in 1913 is really worse off than it was then, and common labor will not remain at such a level.

"Cement is below the general level of prices, and steel beams, bars and plates are either at or below the 1913 average at the mill. Many kinds of road-making machinery are almost as low. Not only is no considerable recession from the present general price level to be expected, but a steady increase will follow the realization that the depression is over. In this opinion we have ample concurrence of authorities, the latest and most spectacular announcement being that from a member of Mr. Edison's staff. The futility of hoping for cheaper road construction is, we think, as clear as any prediction of future economic conditions can be."

Now for the professional "boosters." Not boosting good roads in general; that is all right, but boosting a particular route and then using it as a basis for speculation. That this is being done is charged editorially by *The Engineering News-Record* (New York), which says:

"Legitimate highway-improvement financing is making such heavy demands upon the public's pocketbook that a diversion of private funds into other channels than construction and maintenance of routes economically justified constitutes a menace to the good-roads movement. The public has made such a ready response to calls for money that the good-roads slogan has been seized upon by scores of road-boosting organizations as a means of supplying 'easy money' to the promoters who head these bodies. At the present time there are somewhat more than 200 of these organizations which select highway routes for their boosting operations, give them a fine-sounding name, like the 'Yankee-Doodle Highway,' and then proceed to go out for money. Some of the funds may be used for legitimate purposes of highway promotion, but the chances are that a large portion does no other good than to fatten the pockets of the professional road-boosters. The danger in the situation is that the public, once victimized by one of these booster organizations, will withhold funds from legitimate highway-development projects. With taxes of one sort and another constituting a heavy burden for all citizens, funds for highway improvement should not be dissipated in wildcat schemes instituted largely with motives of personal gain. Conditions in the road-boosting business—for it has developed into practically that—have reached a stage which has indicated to the American Automobile Association the desirability of a thorough weeding-out process. All good-roads associations, of course, are not open to charges of uselessness and dishonesty, but enough goats have mingled with the sheep to warrant a separation of the flock to the end that more money shall go into road-building and less into road-boosting."

FLOOD CONDITIONS EXTRAORDINARY

THE LOCOMOTIVE in the accompanying picture is not floating on the water, but is crossing an invisible bridge just beneath its surface. The river is the Fuerte, in western Mexico, and the experiences of the engineers of the Southern Pacific Railroad of Mexico, show strikingly some of the difficulties of railroading along the western coast of that country. A contributor to *The Railway Review* (Chicago) describes the Fuerte as a treacherous stream in the state of Sinaloa, between Hermosillo and Culiacan. During flood periods it rises with startling rapidity, sweeping everything before it. We read:

"When the railroad was first built, several years ago, the river was spanned by a so-called temporary structure. In addition to 750 feet of pile and timber trestle, 12 steel deck plate girders 70 feet long were installed. These were placed on the south side of the river, over the deepest part of the channel where the current was strongest. This structure stood an average height of 40 feet above normal low water.

"This bridge did good service for several years. Then came a period of excessively heavy rains. When the flood was at its height the tremendous current, rushing down at a height of nearly 35 feet above normal low water, carried away four piers at the lower end of the bridge and dropt into the river five sets of girders. Altho some of these girders weighed as much as 70,000 pounds, yet they were carried down-stream for a long distance by the flood.

"Then it was decided to replace the part of the bridge thus destroyed, in the meantime operating trains on a temporary track and deprest trestle on a 'shoo-fly' alignment. On the very day that the main bridge was put into service again, the river went on a rampage. Before sunset the raging flood had carried away three of the new piers and dropt four sets of girders. The shoo-fly trestle was also a sufferer in this flood as it had been in previous times of high-water.

"When to these adverse physical conditions, is added the consideration that all common laborers, mechanics, clerks, foremen and master mechanic were native Mexicans, it can readily be seen that the special engineer who was in charge of the bridge-work had his hands full when it was decided to sink a pneumatic caisson. However, it was found that the men were eager to master the principles and theory of what they were trying to do, and the outcome of the experiment was that the work was completed in good shape, and now the new parts of the bridge are standing firm and giving good service."

RADIO · DEPARTMENT

THE YOUNGEST RADIO OPERATOR

THE RADIO GERM is no respector of age, as thousands of gray-beard enthusiasts would testify. Meantime at the other end of the age scale, its victims are legion, as every one knows. It would be hard to find a wide-awake boy above the age of twelve who is not interested in radio. But it rather takes the breath away to read of an expert radio enthusiast of the age of seven. Yet the *Pacific Radio News* (the name of which has more recently been changed to *Radio*), in its issue of last September gave a detailed account of the accomplishments of a California amateur of that tender age. We read:

"Robert Garcia, seven-year-old son of Allen Garcia, director for Charlie Chaplin, is the youngest licensed radio operator in the world. Official confirmation of his success in passing the amateur's examination with a percentage of 92 was recently received from Major J. F. Dillon, U. S. Radio Inspector at San Francisco."

The account of the child's astonishing feat, which would tax credulity had it not received editorial authentication, is given by the boy's father, and has interest for parents and pedagogs whether or not they care for radio. Here is the record:

"From the time that his father took an interest in radio (November, 1920), Robert would read the catalogs and manufacturers' advertisements which most every aspirant to the realm of radio is inevitably equipped with, he would ask father some rather embarrassing questions regarding hookups and frequencies, oscillations, amplifications, and many other things that poor father then could not answer, that made the latter sit up nights and study till early morning so as not to fall in the estimation of his son.

Courtesy of "Radio," San Francisco

ROBERT GARCIA.

Licensed radio operator at the world's record age of seven.

"Then he hit upon the idea that if father would let him listen on his set he would learn the code and be able to copy. So the father turned the set over to him in the daytime with the understanding that he learn the code first by heart in two days. Within 24 hours he accomplished that, and later would sit for hours till he heard some sign at a speed that he could copy. He was a little sticker, remaining at the set for three or four hours at a stretch. Later, when father took out a license and was assigned a call, Robert's interest was increased till he had to be shown the workings of every part of the transmitting set and given a concise explanation of everything, including circuits.

"For several days the lad went around drawing circuits on the back of everything in the house, and, strange to say, once shown a circuit, no matter how complicated, he could reproduce it by memory, and has several of his original drawings now that can't be improved on for detail. Five weeks before Robert passed his examination he could not copy even at the rate of five words per minute, but he showed sufficient interest that he begged his father to let him take the test.

"Seeing that the boy really meant business, he made up his mind to coach him and give him a chance. First he made him copy a buzzer, sending words of two or three letters, then increasing speed till the boy acquired a speed of twenty words per minute. Then the words of greater length, and finally numerals and words were resorted to till he could copy 50 or 100 words in succession. In the meantime he would explain to the youngster the theory of both transmitting and receiving sets, using the technical terms and parallelling them with a kindergarten explanation so that the little mind could readily understand. That done he gave the boy a copy of the regulations regarding the transmission of signals, etc., and laid out a certain amount to memorize so that he would understand the meaning and would be capable of writing it word for word whenever called upon to do it in the future. This he accomplished beyond the father's wildest expectations.

"Then came the big surprize. He had but five weeks in which to prepare for his examination. When he took the test every one that saw him smiled and felt that he was there merely to please his father's vanity. Several lads, many years his senior, fell by the wayside, and several men tried in vain to pass the test. Robert just smiled all through the three solid hours of his examination and if any one said anything to him he would answer with a broad smile and wink, as if to say 'watch me fool them,' and he, only a child of seven years, did what very few ever accomplished—passed with 92 per cent.

"Since passing the examination two manufacturers have honored him with parts for the set he is going to install. He has filed an application for a station license and is going to put it up himself. He has declined an offer to install the set and begs his father to let him do it all alone."

MULTIPLEX RADIO

EVERY ONE KNOWS, of course, that multiple messages may be sent through the ether simultaneously by using different wave-lengths. Otherwise only one station could operate at a given time in a region as wide as the influence of that station—which, in some cases, would mean the entire world. It has been shown also by General Squier and his associates that multiplex "wireless wired" messages may be sent over the same wire by using instruments tuned to different frequencies. But the sending or receiving of multiplex messages of different character without multiplication of instruments has been a desideratum. What would appear an important step toward the solution of this problem is thus chronicled in *The Wireless Age:*

"A long forward step in the science of radio communication was demonstrated in the Engineering Societies building, New York City, recently, when telephone and telegraph messages were carried simultaneously from a single wireless transmitting set and antenna. They were received also by a single radio set without interference or distortion.

"The achievement was demonstrated by Dr. Frank B. Jewett, chief engineer of the Western Electric Company, and head of the Bell system and research laboratories, and was made possible largely through an electrical 'filter' invented by Dr. G. A. Campbell. The device makes it possible to separate the various frequencies at which the individual telephone and telegraph messages are carried.

"Two specially constructed demonstration radio sets were placed in the auditorium for the benefit of members of the telephone society, who are chiefly electrical engineers and communication experts. The telephone and telegraph messages were dispatched at the same time and were received at the other end of the stage. They were detected by a single vacuum tube circuit, after which they were passed through the 'filter,' which separated the frequencies of the telegraph message from those of the telephone messages. The filter differs materially from the ordinary tuned circuits familiar to the radio engineer, as the filter separates not single frequencies, but bands of frequencies of any predetermined width. The filter makes it possible to separate the band of frequencies comprising the telephone message from the band comprising the telegraph message. It can also separate one telephone message from another."

SUCCESSFUL TRANSATLANTIC STATIONS

AS A MATTER OF COURSE, all radio amateurdom in America is still excited over the remarkable demonstration of last December that amateur outfits using the legalized short waves can transmit their messages across the ocean. Mr. Robert C. Higgy, in *Q S T* (Hartford, Conn.), makes an interesting analysis of the equipment of various successful stations, and presents a popular statement of results that should appeal to every one who is interested in the technical aspects of radio—and that includes almost every intelligent listener and all transmitters. Says Mr. Higgy:

"The recent transatlantic tests have brought benefits to us amateurs in many forms, among which one of the most important is the data and information about the successful stations. A questionnaire was prepared and sent to all of the stations getting across and much valuable and highly interesting information has resulted.

"The accompanying tables have been prepared from the data received and from them may be gathered a skeleton description of each transmitter. The matter contained is for the most part self-explanatory and does not need further comment. The power outputs were calculated wherever possible by squaring the antenna current and multiplying by the total antenna resistance. The efficiencies could then be determined, since the output powers were known. In calculating the efficiencies, in-put power to the plates of the transmitting tubes only was considered."

OUTLINED DESCRIPTION OF THE SUCCESSFUL TRANSATLANTIC STATIONS

STATION	ANTENNA	ANTENNA HEIGHT	TOTAL LENGTH	GROUND COUNTERPOISE	INPUT WATTS	TYPE AND NO. OF TUBES	PLATE VOLTAGE	ANTENNA CURRENT	ANTENNA RESISTANCE	PERCENT EFFICIENCY	WATTS OUTPUT	WAVE LENGTH	CIRCUIT USED	OWNER AND STATION LOCATION
1AFV	VERTICAL CAGE 12 WIRES	70	—	COUNTERPOISE	—	4-UV203	1000 C R	12 T C.	—	—	—	200	REVERSED FEEDBACK	F C ESTEY SALEM, MASS
1ARY	T 4-WIRES	60-50	110	COUNTERPOISE	300	1-UV203	1400 C R	4 6 H W	8	56.4	169.5	225	HARTLEY	UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT BURLINGTON, V T
1BCG	T-CAGE 8 WIRES	108-75	170	COUNTERPOISE 15 WIRES	990	4-UV204	2200 M G	6 0 T C	15 5	56.4	558	230	MASTER OSC.	*SEE FOOTNOTE GREENWICH, CONN
1BDT	7 7-WIRES	90-50	115	COUNTERPOISE 18 WIRES	—	1-UV202	400 C.R	.8 H W	—	—	—	200	HARTLEY	S.S HEAP ATLANTIC, MASS
1BGF	7 4 WIRES	40-40	100	COUNTERPOISE 4 WIRES	150	1-UV203	1500 A C	2 7 H W.	—	—	—	210	REVERSED FEEDBACK	P. F. BRIGGS HARTFORD, CONN.
1BKA	FAN 15 WIRES	50-30	85	—	450	½ K W DEFOREST	1500 M G	5.2 H W	12.	73.7	332	225	COLPITTS	J. E. BROWN GLENBROOK, CONN
1XM	7 4 WIRES	100-30	100	COUNTERPOISE	1000	G E 2-VT-10	5000 A.C. 500~	8.5 T.C.	10 5	75 8	758	210	HARTLEY	M I.T SOCIETY CAMBRIDGE, MASS
1YK	CAGE 4 WIRES	.27	155	COUNTERPOISE	72	1-UV203	1000 M.G.	2.5 H.W.	—	—	—	235	HARTLEY	WORCESTER POL INST. WORCESTER, MASS
1ZE	FAN 22 WIRES	100-60	122	COUNTERPOISE	450	2-UV203	1500 T R	7.0 H.W.	4	43 5	196	375	COLPITTS	I. VERMILYA MARION, MASS.
1RU	T-CAGE 6 WIRES	54-54	120	COUNTERPOISE 6 WIRES	297	1-UV203	1350 M G	4 0 H W	—	—	—	204	REVERSED FEEDBACK	R S. MINER HARTFORD, CONN
1RZ	7 4-WIRES	43-23	80	COUNTERPOISE	150	1-UV203	1000 M G	3 5 T C	5.	40 8	61 25	220	—	J W HUBBARD RIDGEFIELD, CONN
2AJW	CAGE 6 WIRES	73-53	84	COUNTERPOISE	105	3-UV202 2-VT2	525 M G	2 0 H W	—	—	—	200	COLPITTS	H S COLLINS BABYLON, N Y
2BML 2EH	T-CAGE 6 WIRES	60-55	95	GROUND COUNTERPOISE	690	2-UV204	5000 T R	7 to 9 T.C	7	64 8	442	200	REVERSED FEEDBACK	RADIO ENGINEERS CLUB RIVERHEAD, N.Y
2FD	T-CAGE 6 WIRES	80-50	140	COUNTERPOISE 10 WIRES	500	1-UV204	3000 A.C	7 3 T C	6	64 2	324	200	HARTLEY	JOHN DI BLASI FLUSHING, N.Y
2FP	7 7 WIRES	70-70	100	GROUND	500	1-UV204	6000 A.C 500~	5 0 T.C.	—	—	—	200	HARTLEY	H G BARBER BROOKLYN, N.Y.
2ZL	7 4 WIRES	85-65	120	COUNTERPOISE	968	2-UV204	2200 A.C.	8.0 T.C	7	46.2	448	325	—	J O. SMITH VALLEY STREAM, L.I.
3DH	CONICAL CAGE 6 WIRES	110-90	160	COUNTERPOISE	700	G.E 250 W	3000 M.G	5.0 T.C.	12	42 8	300	225	HARTLEY	D.W RICHARDSON PRINCETON, N.J
8ACF	V 7 WIRES	78-30	100	GROUND	—	2-C302	550 C.R	1.7	10 5	—	32	225	HARTLEY	McNARY & HALL WASHINGTON, P.A
8BU	—	30-28	80	COUNTERPOISE AND GROUND	150	1-UV203	1000 C.R	4.6 T.C	—	—	—	200	HARTLEY	J. L RUSSELL CLEVELAND, OHIO
8XV	LOOP AND CONDENSER	65	—	COUNTERPOISE	980	2-500 W.	3750 T R	15.2 T.C.	3. 5	82.5	808.5	200	—	F.S. McCULLOUGH EDGEWOOD, P.A.

*1BCG WAS OWNED AND OPERATED BY MESSRS. AMY, ARMSTRONG, GRINAN, CRONKHITE, INMAN and BURGHARD.
THE ABOVE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A COMPLETE LIST OF THE SUCCESSFUL C.W STATIONS.
UV 202 NORMAL OUTPUT 5 WATTS, UV 203-50 WATTS; UV 204-250 WATTS C.R.-CHEMICAL RECTIFIER.
T.R -TUBE RECTIFIER

From "Q. S. T.," Hartford, Conn.

In looking over the list of the twenty successful stations, the reader who recalls Mr. Godley's enthusiastic account (quoted here April 1) of the very first message that came to him as he listened over there in Scotland, may wonder that the 1AAW from which the first signal came is not listed. To understand the omission, however, we have only to turn to the full account of Mr. Godley's experience, as published in *The Wireless Age*, where, after telling of the supreme satisfaction the reception of the first message brought to him, he adds:

"The strange, and, I should say, even sad sequel to this wonderful good fortune runs as follows: Due to error in the use of codes between Coursey and myself, station 1AAW was broadcasted to the U. S. A. as being 1AAy. This was not straightened out until 48 hours had elapsed, and, after being straightened out, it was found impossible to locate the sender."

THE BROADCASTING SITUATION

EVERY ONE WHO IS INTERESTED has read in the daily papers a summary of the preliminary report of the Technical Committee of the Radio Telephone Conference at Washington with its recommendations to govern the use of the ether, and no one is surprized to learn that wave-lengths of from 150 to 200 meters are to be reserved for the amateur. It is further provided that wave-lengths from 200 to 275 meters may be shared between training schools and amateurs for experimental purposes. The allocation of waves, as reported in *The Evening Mail* (New York), is as follows:

"Transoceanic radio telephone experiments, nonexclusive, 6,000 to 5,000 meters; fixt service radio telephony nonexclusive 3,300 to 2,850; mobile service, nonexclusive, 2,650 to 2,500; government broadcasting, nonexclusive, 2,050 to 1,850; fixt station, nonexclusive, 1,650 to 1,550; aircraft radio telephony and telegraphy, exclusive, 1,550 to 1,500; government and public broadcasting, 1,500 to 1,050; radio beacons, exclusive, 1,050 to 950; aircraft radio telephony and telegraphy, exclusive, 950 to 850; radio compass, exclusive, 850 to 750; government and public broadcasting, 700 miles inland, 750 to 700; mobile radio telephony, nonexclusive, up to 650; mobile telegraphy, exclusive, up to 525; aircraft radio telephony and telegraph, exclusive, 525 to 500; private and toll broadcasting, exclusive, 435 to 310—restricted special amateur radio telegraphy, nonexclusive, 310; city and State public safety broadcasting, exclusive, 285 to 275; technical and training schools, shared with amateurs, 275 to 200; amateur, exclusive, 200 to 150; reserved, below 150."

So soon as Congress passes emergency legislation and gives the Secretary of Commerce authority to promulgate and enforce the regulations, the amateur will obviously have no option but to comply. Yet doubtless a good many will do this grudgingly, and not a few will complain that it is impossible for them to get down to the 275-meter maximum with the particular instruments with which they work. For all such objectors, the admonition of an editorial writer in *The Modulator* (New York) is pertinent and timely. We read:

"The radio service is flooded with complaints about amateurs transmitting in such a manner that the concerts are broken up. Upon personal observation it has been found that very few amateurs are transmitting on wave lengths above 250 meters and if the beginners would put in sets that could tune at all no difficulty would be experienced.

"The man who says he can not make his set work on less than

250 meters is plumb crazy. With a little care and the erection of a new aerial it is very easy to make any set work on less than 200 meters."

THE MIRACLE-WORKING VACUUM TUBE

EVERY RADIO AMATEUR knows that the wonderful development of radio in recent years has been very largely due to the introduction and improvement of the marvelous little instrument commonly referred to in this country as a vacuum tube or electron tube, but originally named the audion by its inventor, Mr. Lee De Forest, and often called—particularly by English writers—the ionic valve or thermionic valve. You never go far without encountering this little miracle-worker. In a recent article in the *American Magazine* (New York), Mr. Keene Sumner gives a popular account of this little instrument, and in particular tells of some of the things that Mr. Earl C. Hanson has done with it and plans to do with it. As Mr. Hanson is the inventor of the apparatus which enables ships to come in and out of New York harbor in a fog without the aid of an ordinary pilot and of a remarkable little apparatus called the vactuphone for aiding the deaf, both operated by the electron tube, his opinions and hypotheses are well worth quoting. Says Mr. Sumner:

"Early in 1921, a young American inventor, named Earl C. Hanson, told me personally that he had perfected a system which would receive wireless messages having a wave length of 100,000 meters or more! He predicted that the use of this system would absolutely revolutionize wireless practise. He showed me the drawings and specifications for his patents in this and foreign countries. He said that the use of his receiving system would make it perfectly possible to send wireless messages around the globe, without the vexatious interference and delays now encountered.

"This achievement will come through the use of what may safely be called the great electrical marvel of the present day—the *vacuum-tube amplifier*."

Mr. Sumner first saw the tube in Alexander Graham Bell's former laboratory in Washington, where, through the courtesy of Doctor Bell, Mr. Hanson had been conducting his experiments. Mr. Hanson took a small object from his pocket and said:

"It doesn't seem much more impressive than a child's toy, does it? But probably a million dollars have been spent on it; and already several hundred patents have been taken out to cover different phases of its progress.

"We call it a vacuum tube. The fine tungsten wire in the center is the filament; the spiral around it is called the grid; and the little metal cylinder is the plate. Years ago Mr. Edison made a vacuum tube containing the filament and the plate; they formed the two electrodes. He never made extensive commercial use of it and, in due course of time, his patent expired.

"Some years afterward, Professor Fleming, Marconi's chief engineer, used the tube as a detector of wireless waves or vibrations. Then, a few years later, De Forest added a third electrode, the grid. And the addition of that one thing, just that little wire spiral, has made it possible to accomplish things on which inventors had been working unsuccessfully for years.

"You have heard of electrons—those invisibly minute particles which many scientists consider the final unit into which all matter can be divided. Well, when an electric current was sent through the Edison tube there was a constant stream of these electrons passing from the filament to the plate. But when the *grid* was introduced it had the effect of *amplifying* the energy received.

"Here is one way of illustrating it: Suppose a great steam pressure has been generated with a force of many pounds to the square inch. One man, even a very frail one, could control that great force simply by turning a lever that would open or close certain valves.

"Now if you will imagine an electrical current instead of steam, and think of the grid as the man controlling it, you will have a fairly good idea of how it works. The point is that we can take a feeble energy coming in by one wire, and by means of the grid add a lot more energy from another source, and vastly increase the feeble current.

"When powerful vibrations are employed, you get a great volume of sound, but it is so full of squealing and hissing and sputtering noises as to be unintelligible. But the little grid in the tube *controls* the energy coming to it, so that you get a smooth reproduction of the natural vibrations made by the voice speaking. You get *clarity* as well as *volume*. Used in ways like this, we call it the vacuum-tube amplifier.

"President Harding's voice was amplified more than a *million times* by the apparatus used when he delivered his inaugural address. I believe that he could have been heard half a mile away; yet he was speaking in moderate tones. The telephone company spent many thousands of dollars just to give the demonstration.

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INVENTOR OF THE VACTUPHONE.

As a little boy in California, where he was born twenty-nine years ago, Earl C. Hanson was always experimenting with electricity. While he was at grammar school in Los Angeles, he made a wireless telephone with which he talked over short distances. Later, while at St. Paul's Preparatory School he continued his experiments. In 1911, when he was only nineteen, he invented a system of wireless transmission which is the basis of important patents which he now holds. During the war, he gave this Government and the Allies the use of his inventions, including his Audio Piloting System for guiding vessels through fog and through mine fields, and other applications he has worked out for the use of the vacuum tube.

"No instruments of any kind were visible to the throng that listened to Mr. Harding. Underneath the platform from which he spoke were three rooms containing a powerful electrical installation, which included several sets of vacuum-tube amplifiers.

"You see, we do not have to stop with *one* tube. We can pass the current on, from one to another and another, constantly getting, and controlling, greater and greater power.

"Just see what this means: It is estimated that one unit of electrical energy is increased ten times by means of the vacuum-tube amplifier. Start with one unit and multiply it six times successively and you get one million! That means that if you started with one unit of electrical energy and passed it successively through six of these tubes you would have amplified it a *million times*.

"Can you imagine the possibilities involved in that statement? If I had a tuning-fork here I would show you something interesting. You know that if you make the prongs of a tuning-fork vibrate rapidly you get a musical note. I could make them vibrate so gently that they would give out no sound audible to the unaided human ear. Yet, if I should hold an almost imperceptibly vibrating tuning-fork close to the transmitter of the vacuum phone, you would hear its musical note.

"In this way we shall be able to listen to sounds which no human ears have heard since the world began! It may be that we shall actually be able to *hear* things growing, and to *listen* to the changes that are taking place in matter."

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

"CIVIC VIRTUE" IMPERILLED

NEW YORK HAD so merry a time at Boston's expense when the MacMonnies "Bacchante" was ruled out of the Public Library that it may now be Boston's turn. Another MacMonnies statue is going through the fires of public disapproval—his conception of "Civic Virtue," which is designed to replace the old fountain in front of the City Hall. Preliminary approval was given to the design on December 13, 1915, and the statue is now ready to be put in its place. Objection has come from representatives of the National League of Women Voters on the ground that the statue degrades womanhood. From photographs it appears that the muscular young male who represents civic virtue is trampling something like a female form under his feet. This, we are told, symbolizes the temptations, and not the relative position of women in the modern state. Miss Mary Garrett Hay of the National League of Women Voters is quoted by the New York *Times* as saying she feels that "in this age women should be placed not below man, but side by side with him in any representation of civic virtue." Mayor Hylan, learning that many women in the city disapproved of the statue, appointed March 22 for a public hearing. The sculptor did not appear in person, but a letter was sent explaining his design. He selected the figure of a youth, he says, as best exemplifying "the spirit which should preside over a citadel of civic activity." Then:

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CHARGED WITH DEGRADING WOMANHOOD.

MacMonnies' conception of "Civic Virtue" now assailed by women, who seek to prevent the statue being put in City Hall Park, New York.

"In the composition of the lines of the figure in the posture, I used a system of lines which are uncomplicated and direct in their suggestion so that he would seem to be concentrated with single-minded energy on one purpose—to stand upright and hold up the sword of law. As a secondary action, he is freeing himself almost unconsciously from the snares thrown about him. They are dropping away from him without much effort on his part. He looks out into the distance so concentrated on his great ideal, that he does not even see the temptation.

"To suggest this temptation; its dual nature which dazzles while it ensnares, its charm and insinuating danger, one thinks of the beauty and laughter of women; the treachery of the serpent coils of a sea-creature wrapt about its prey. These lovely sea women coil themselves about their victim. Their scaly, sinuous tails entwine him. With one hand each one draws about him the net disguised in tangled seaweed; with a smile on her lips one holds, half hidden, a skull, sinister suggestion of disillusionment and death.

"The other hides her face as we hide all dark designs. They entirely surround him, but he steps out triumphantly and places his foot on a firm rock. Below him lies the wreck of a ship which had sped gaily, its proud figurehead of victory overturned—torn shreds of hopes."

Mayor Hylan gave courage to the attendants of the meeting by saying, "I don't know much about art, but I don't like the looks of that fellow standing up in City Hall Park." As the press report the art criticisms of the protestors, they are in this vein:

"Dr. Ella A. Boole, who ran for Governor against Miller two years ago next November, was there to talk for the W. C. T. U. 'This type of man might have done for a statue in the Middle Ages,' she said, 'but it doesn't represent any modern man, especially anybody engaged in civic work.

"'It portrays the degradation of womanhood, not the uplift of man. If we are to have something representing Civic Virtue, let it show a man and a woman going along hand in hand to elevate the morals of municipal politics. That's my opinion.'

"The storm of handclaps which greeted Dr. Boole had not died down when Mrs. R. C. Talbot Perkins delivered herself of some remarks.

"'A little boy going through the park the other day said, on seeing Nathan Hale's statue,' she began, "Gee! pipe the guy's feet." What do you suppose the boys will say if they have a chance to comment on this outrageous group? I can hear them say:

"'"Come on, Skinnay, see the guy with his foot on the dame's neck and say—" but I leave the rest of the boyish comment to your own imagination. Some dark loft should be the home of the MacMonnies group.'

"Mrs. Thomas Leonard told the Mayor she loved art, speaking for the Civic Modern School.

"'But I think a museum would be a more appropriate location for the group, where real admirers of art can see it. I'm afraid it will be sadly misunderstood by the people who travel through City Hall Park.'

"'Send it down to Washington,' exclaimed Mrs. John Jerome Rooney, for the Washington Heights Civic Club. 'Tell the Senators it represents the Four-Power Treaty standing on the neck of these United States.

"'He might do for the Gas Trust or the Telephone Trust,' added Mrs. Rooney, bringing tears of laughter to Mayor Hylan's eyes.

"'I think Christy Mathewson or Judge Landis would have made a better model than the one Mr. MacMonnies selected,'

said Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Edwards. 'Have him uplifting baseball. The girls can be the fans in the bleachers, or some college girl trying to steal a base.'"

Of course the controversy has not been waged with the highest seriousness, considering the invitation to levity that the subject offers. A correspondent writes to the New York *Herald:*

"The women of New York seem to object to having such an honor conferred on man and the insult of being represented as temptations heaped on women. It is out of date, they say, not in accord with the new order. They are wrong. This is the new order, not the old. Let us array the facts, as business men say:

"Isn't it a fact, then, that practically everything decent and proper has in the past under the old order been represented as a woman? In nearly every court-house in this broad land, as the politicians say, is a statue or a painting of Justice. What sex? A woman, of course! Every child knows that. How is Columbia, the gem of the ocean, represented in statues, on coins? A woman, of course! Why? Did a woman discover America?

"How is Britannia, who rules the waves, represented? A woman! Did women beat the Spanish Armada and the German high seas fleet? How is Germania represented? How poor, sad Austria, on her prolific paper currency? Women, women! How about the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor? A woman, bigger than many Civic Virtues! Even such abstractions as Learning, Art, Science, Industry and Agriculture (!) are frequently, if not universally, represented by women.

"Here's a solemn fact: There are many monuments erected to men—great men or locally admired men — which, instead of a likeness of the deceased or the statue of a man symbolizing something or other, display to posterity—which isn't much interested—the likeness of a woman representing Virtue or Honor or Aspiration or Grief or something else. Why, f'r heaven's sake?

"Mr. MacMonnies is right, but he evidently doesn't know why. He thinks the time is not yet for using women as Civic Virtue. The fact is, the time is past in which women could monopolize symbolic personification. Mr. MacMonnies is in line with the new idea. Men want their share. Nowadays the women are not going to crowd us out!

"Let the downtrodden men rise in righteous assertion of equal rights! Give the women their share—no more. In the past we were lucky to get George Washington on a postage stamp. Now we want men upholding gilded scales on court-house towers and all the rest of it."

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THE NEW YORK FIREMAN.

George Lorz who posed for the Statue of "Civic Virtue," and declares it is not trampling women.

Mr. Joseph Mulvaney of the New York *American* goes to the "Brobdignagian boy" himself for light on the vexed question under dispute:

"Towering fifteen feet above the level of of the Harlem River, as he stood upright in the studio of the Piccirilli Brothers in the Bronx, all undrest and with no place to go, the big fellow pleaded to this reporter, sitting astride his shoulder:

"'Why pick on me? I ain't never done nothing to nobody. Yet so great has been the low-lived clamor against me that my enemies would hang me first and then judge me. After all, I am what I was made, and I should not be held responsible for the faults of my maker.'

"He shifted his sword wearily to his left shoulder, and the reporter nimbly climbed into his ear to escape the blade. Tears filled the giant's eyes and, descending in twin torrents, almost submerged the two females on whom he was standing, and one cried:

"'Cut that out! D'you think I'm starring in a tank scene?'

"The White Hope, reddening with anger over the three thousand square yards of exposed anatomy, shifted his foot to her face, retorting with Old World gallantry:

"'Shut up. If it weren't for you two I'd be a respectable member of the community. As it is, this place is likely to be raided any day and the bunch of us deported as undesirable citizens. So let me do the talking for the whole gang.'

"He bent down and, turning the flat of his sword suggestively, measured the distance to the pulchritudinous figure under his right foot. But he stayed his hand and sighed:

"'It's no use. She'd only squawk to the cops, and I've enough to worry about, any way. Every hand in the city is turned against me; every door is closed. They certainly put the double-cross on me at birth, and I've missed my vocation!

"'I ought to be an actor or a Russian dancer or a Greek figure in a tableau. Then everybody would gasp and cheer, instead of yelling for me to pull on my pants and wipe off my chin. I'm not blaming Mayor Hylan for locking the gates of City Hall Park on me, but I ought to have a chance to earn my living somewhere.

"'If it gets to gravel, I'll bet I could draw a gate in a fight with Dempsey over on Boyle's lot, but I don't like to run out on the girls, at that.'

"The interviewer promised to inquire about the matter and the Big Fellow exprest gratitude, and as the interview ended he said:

"'Don't pan this couple of girls too hard, will you? And, if the Mayor is willing to let by-gones be by-gones, I'd like to suggest that we're willing to compromise if he'll put us up in Sheridan Square Park in Greenwich Village. I'm sure we'd find kindred spirits and kind hearts there, and the breeze isn't so strong.'"

MEANING OF THE DANCING MANIA

DANCING, when it becomes a mania, ought to tell us something about ourselves that would, if properly regarded, save such a débâcle as the world experienced in 1914. So at any rate thinks an Englishwoman, who philosophizes the two concurrent phenomena, war and the dance. With us the height of the dancing wave preceded the war; with Europe, and especially England, it coincided and lingered in its wake. Now, so Miss Cicily Hamilton observes in the London *Daily Chronicle*, "it is certain that the masculine craze for the fox-trot and bunny-hug is passing; men do not dance madly in 1922 as they did in the year of the Armistice." Ruminating upon this, she asks: "What is the meaning of the dancing mania—of that passion for stepping and whirling to music which possest the world that had newly laid down its arms?" Here is her very interesting answer:

"Clearly it was not a method of rejoicing over victory—since the German hopped it as wildly as the conqueror who had taken possession of his Rhineland. Nor was it an excuse for the coming together of the sexes whom war had divided; the absence of women was no bar to the joys of the ballroom, and men capered contentedly with their arms round each others' leather belts.

"I remember looking down on a regiment of Highlanders as they waltzed and two-stepped in the guildhall of a little German town; the piano jangling, the kilts swinging round—men by the hundred, not a woman among them, men who were dancing for nothing but the pleasure of the dance. . . .

"We know curiously little of ourselves and our instinctive emotions—the common emotions and sudden herd-impulses whose effects are writ large in the bloodiest pages of history.

'The passing of the dancing craze may seem a small matter to the casual reader of a newspaper; but we might guard the better against future outbreaks of wholesale savagery—might

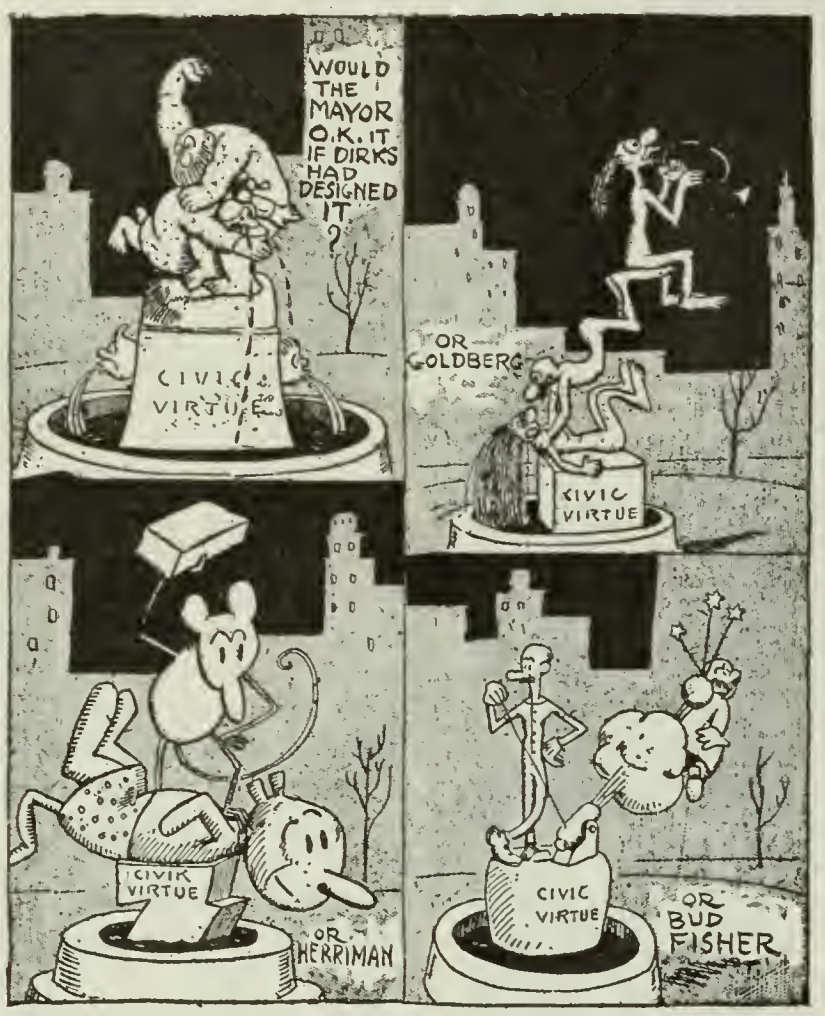
control more wisely our sudden herd-impulses—if we understood the precise connection between the shedding of blood and the pleasure in capering to music. . . .

"For there is a connection, fundamental and eternal, which the savage, in his war-dance, has always been aware of, but which civilized (or so-called civilized) man had forgotten till the blood-fever swept over Europe and America.

"With the fever in his veins the white man danced—like the savage arrayed in his war-paint."

A GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST WOMEN'S NOVELS

NEVER IN ANY AGE or country has there been the number of "dirty books written by women," that find their way to publication to-day. *The Saturday Review* (London) makes this grave charge, heading its article "Dirty Work" and finding occasion for its attack in a recent volume of



THAT MONUMENT FOR CITY HALL PARK.

—Fruch in the New York *World*.

short stories written by the wife of a foreign minister to the United States. It thinks "the emancipation movement of women to be largely responsible." Speaking of the particular book in question, the *Review* observes that "if it were an isolated one, if any signs of disapproval had been forthcoming from women themselves, the issues involved would be individual and of no importance." But—

"Not only is the book not an isolated instance, but it accurately reproduces the tone and style and point of view of the flood of novels *from the hands of women*, that have been poured forth ceaselessly during the last six years, without we believe a single protest, encouraged by the two or three women critics who came into notoriety during the war, and exhibit a virgin ignorance alike of scholarship and manners; and, more disquieting, are to be found on the shelves of the local circulating libraries for every boy and girl to read. Examine these pages. Not from the standpoint of morality, which would lead us into deeper inquiries than can be handled here, but from that of ordinary taste, decorum, respect and observance of those restraints which civilization imposes if we are not to return into anarchy. Marriage sensualized and vulgarized is painted in its most sordid details: gynecological details are given suitable alone for a midwifery text-book ('Their Hearts'): the ties between mother and child are treated from muddled notions of Freud's theories of sex, and the most sacred of relations defiled: even the children are not respected; the child *Joanna* (in 'The Open Door') at nine years old sees a man's 'hairy' ankles and has 'guilty thoughts'; and there is a passage in 'A Marrying Man,' in which a boy of seventeen states his view of the relations of his 'fair mother' to a man with a black coloring, after being asked by the degenerate heroine, a woman of forty-five, whether his interest in women is 'pathological' or 'something else,' which we believe to be without parallel. All the women intellectuals smoke, drink and say 'damn' on the least excuse. In 'Martha and Mary,' which the publisher, if he has any conscience, will burn, one of the heroines says to her lover, 'Owen, for goodness' sake stop making that bloody row.' Chastity in this dreary, dull, sordid atmosphere, is either tacitly or by actual expression, regarded as an 'exploded theory.' . . .

"While we must not be taken to say that no novels written by women are free from these deteriorating and destroying elements, we maintain that the above class of book is becoming ever more popular: and that if we do not stop its growth we shall be producing a race of men and women whose lives are being poisoned at the source."

It is the "exaggerated individualism" of the feminist movement that the *Saturday Review* holds accountable, which opposes itself "to the great unifying principles of the finest civilizations and is one-sided and dehumanizing." Further:

"Outward interests and distractions and showy spectacular activities, involving no service of the soul, no spiritual and moral development; the reliance on movements, masses and committees; the throwing-off of all restraint and standards; the license to 'do what one likes,' lead not to freedom but to anarchy: its growth is seen in the modern novels by women."

A POET FROM THE SLUMS

POETS TURN UP where they list, but their discovery is not often in such unlikely places as among the labor squads known as "sand-hogs"—Italians who work in gangs with pick and shovel. Out of this environment comes Pascal d'Angelo, who as a preparation for writing has taught himself French and Spanish and has read most of the best poets of those tongues, as well as of English and Italian. As a poet he seems to have been discovered simultaneously by the *Bookman*, the *Nation*, the *Century* and the New York *Evening Post*, where his verses have appeared. Mr. Carl van Doren, writing of him in the *Nation*, tells of a devotion that makes Chatterton's story pale, because Chatterton after all was a vastly clever cheat and didn't have the courage even of his deceptions. "At present he is living under the most desperate conditions, staying in bed half of the day to keep warm in his unheated room, eating nothing but bananas, milk and stale bread, asking no favors, and writing poetry which, tho much of it is naturally full of imperfections, occasionally strikes such notes as these in 'The City':

We who were born through the love of God must die through the hatred of Man.
We who grapple with the destruction of ignorance and the creation of unwitting love—
We struggle, blinded by dismal night in a weird shadowy city.
Yet the city itself is lifting street-lamps, like a million cups filled with light,
To quench from the upraised eyes their thirst of gloom;
And from the hecatombs of aching souls
The factory smoke is unfolding in protesting curves
Like phantoms of black unappeased desires, yearning and struggling and pointing upward;
While through its dark streets pass people, tired, useless,
Trampling the vague black illusions
That pave their paths like broad leaves of water-lilies
On twilight streams;
And there are smiles at times on their lips.
Only the great soul, denuded to the blasts of reality,
Shivers and groans.
And like two wild ideas lost in a forest of thoughts,
Blind hatred and blinder love run amuck through the city.

Mr. Van Doren puts together some passages from an autobiographical sketch given him by the young poet:

"Pascal D'Angelo was born, he says, near the old walled city in Sulmona, Italy. It is a small town in the beautiful valley that was once the stronghold of the Samnites, walled in by the great blue barrens of Monte Majella. Few roads run to this quiet land and ancient traditions have never entirely died out there. Below the town is the garden of Ovid, with its wild roses and cool springs, and above is an ancient castle that in summer is fantastically crowned with the mingling flight of pigeons which take care of their young on its towered heights. In the valley below are finely cultivated fields dotted with the ruins of Italica, the capital of fierce Samnium. There he went to school a very little during his childhood, handicapped by the fact that his parents at home could neither read nor write and that, because of their poverty, he was frequently obliged to stay at home to herd the family's six or seven sheep and four goats. At sixteen he came with his father and a number of fellow-villagers to the United States.

" 'In this country immigrants from the same town stick together like a swarm of bees from the same hive and work where the foreman, or "boss," finds a job for the gang. At first I was water-boy and then shortly after I took my place beside my father. I always was, and am, a pick-and-shovel man.' Pascal D'Angelo worked here and there at similar rough labor, in New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, West Virginia, Maryland—at first unable to read newspapers printed in English and unaware that there were any printed in Italian. But gradually he learned to read, and always he was a poet. 'When night comes and we all quit work the thud of the pick and the jingling of the shovel are not heard any more. All my day's labors are gone, forever. But if I write a line of poetry my work is not lost, my line is still there—it can be read by you to-day and can be read by another to-morrow. But my pick-and-shovel works can be read neither by you to-day nor by another to-morrow. . . . So I yearn for an opportunity to see what I can accomplish . . . before suffering, cold, wet, and rheumatism begin to harm me in the not distant future.' "

D'Angelo's finest lyric, according to Mr. Van Doren, gives a picture of the world in which he then moved:

In the dark verdure of summer
The railroad tracks are like the chords of a lyre gleaming across the dreamy valley,
And the road crosses them like a flash of lightning.

But the souls of many who speed like music on the melodious heart-strings of the valley
Are dim with storms.
And the soul of a farm lad who plods, whistling, on the lightning road
Is a bright blue sky.

Resuming his narrative, Mr. Van Doren writes:

"As the result of being taken by a bartender to an Italian vaudeville show on the Bowery, the boy began to write—a farce, jokes, anecdotes 'of the type for my class of people.' Then he bought a small Webster's dictionary for a quarter and set out to master it. His companions laughed at him, but he persisted tirelessly. 'I made them understand by spelling each word or writing it on a railroad tie or a piece of wood anywhere, just to express myself.' As his ardor and his reputation grew, some young brakemen undertook to discipline him. 'What they did was to bring new words every morning. They used to come half an hour before working time and ask me the meaning of the new words. If I could answer the first word, all was well and good; then they were quiet all day. If not, when noon came all the office people, both men and women, crowded the place where everybody was present and tried to show me up. But their trials and efforts were all useless, as useless as I could make them. But one day they brought me before all the crowd, just to have me ridiculed, perhaps, because they all were high-school lads. So they brought five words of which I knew only three. Then they began to proclaim themselves victorious. But I gave them two words they did not understand. Then I bet them I could give them ten words, and two more for good measure, that they could not understand. And I began: "troglodyte, sebaceous, wen, passerine, indeciduity, murine, bantling, ubiquity, clithrophobia, nadir"; and instead of two I added seven more to make their débâcle more horrible. So I again wrote seven more words with the chalk which they provided me, writing them against the office façade where every one could see their eternal defeat: "anorexia, caballine, phlebotomy, coeval, arable, octoroon, risible." Then to complete I added "asininity" and explained its meaning to them immediately. . . . After that triumph they named me "Solution" and all became friends.' "

At Sheepshead Bay he heard "Aida" sung in the open air, and "there were parts of such eloquent beauty in that opera that they tore my soul." Being wholly unacquainted with the notation, he was deterred from the attempt to write music—

"Music is not like the English language, that I began to write without a teacher. . . . In poetry I fared better. In the library I wandered upon Shelley and was again thrilled to the heart. Shelley I could proceed to emulate almost immediately. . . . It was a hard job to put my words in order. The stuff I used to write at first was unthinkable trash. But I was always bothering people to point out my mistakes. Grammar gave me plenty of troubles and still does. Rhyme stumped me. Then I began to read all kinds of poetry and saw that rhyme was not absolutely necessary. I also discovered that a good deal of what is called poetry is junk. So from the first I have tried to avoid echoing the things I have read, and to bring an originality both of expression and thought."

PASCAL D'ANGELO.

A poet of the slums, who taught himself to write poetry in intervals of his work with pick and shovel!

Two or three more of D'Angelo's poems will be found in the department of CURRENT POETRY.

LLOYD GEORGE IN A BYRONIC MOOD—While the British Prime Minister was on his recent vacation in Wales he attended a Methodist chapel and heard the pastor refer to the heights attained by the most famous of living Welshmen. Mr. Lloyd George's reply to the effect that the mountain-top of fame is not always a desirable place, calls from the New York *Times* the remark that the British statesman is something of a poet. And a number of correspondents write in to the *Times* to suggest that the Premier did not necessarily take his speech from Byron, but that he might have done so if he had been familiar with "Childe Harold." Mr. Lloyd George's remark was quoted as follows in the cable dispatches:

"Mr. Davies has referred to my having climbed the mountain of fame and responsibility. Let me warn all the young people who are here that the mountain is not by any means an enviable spot. The higher you climb the colder it becomes, and the lonelier you will find it."

This may be compared with the following stanza from the third canto of "Childe Harold," Napoleon being the personage present in the poet's mind:

"He who ascends to mountain tops shall find
The loftiest peaks most wrapped in clouds and snow;
He who surpasses or subdues mankind
Must look down on the hate of those below.
Tho high above, the sun of glory glow,
And far beneath the earth and ocean spread,
Round him are icy rocks, and loudly blow
Contending tempests on his naked head
And thus reward the toils which to those summits led."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE MISSIONARY'S CHANCE IN INDIA

INDIA ASSUMES SUCH IMPORTANCE in international affairs to-day that a comprehensive survey of conditions in that distracted country by such a competent observer as Dr. Robert E. Speer, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and a widely experienced missionary worker, is both important and opportune. After finishing a tour of the country, in which he interviewed many native leaders and examined conditions at first hand, Dr. Speer writes in *The Missionary Review of the World* that altho confusion now marks India for its own, he believes that in the present tumult lies the missionary's opportunity. The general confusion is attributed by Dr. Speer to several causes, chief among which are fickleness of opinion among the native leaders, some of whom seem to change their minds with their clothes; the religious complexion given by the Khilafat program to the Nationalist movement for complete independence, and the bloody outbreaks of Gandhi's followers.

But every such time is marked by follies and excesses, writes Dr. Speer, declaring that, whatever the imperfections, "one can only rejoice, as the wisest politicians and the wisest missionaries are rejoicing, over the present growth of national consciousness in India." This, we are told, is what the best British administrators in India hoped for and looked forward to from the time when the conscience of Great Britain first awoke to the responsibilities in which she had become involved through the occupation of the country by the East India Company. The situation, then, is of importance to the student of missions, since "it ought to be easier to develop a self-dependent Church in a self-dependent nation." The difficulty, finds Dr. Speer, lies in understanding the true character and strength and direction of the present tendencies, and the "incessant and rapid change which is going on in movements and in the attitude of individuals." Some Indians have changed from their sympathetic attitude toward Great Britain to a wholesale denunciation of Western civilization, and some Englishmen in India, writes Dr. Speer, suggest that England let India go, while a "very few" speak contemptuously of the present political reforms instituted there. It is such contemptuous talk, the writer believes, which has intensified the nationalist movement and been responsible for a good deal of bitterness and indignation, and he goes on:

"It has made vastly more difficult also the task of the great body of the British in India who are here in the way of duty and human service, who do not believe that India is ready for absolute independence or that the great mass of the people desire it or that Great Britain could, in honor and fidelity before either God or man, summarily throw overboard her responsibility in India. It would be the easiest course to fling India free, but what would be the judgment of history and humanity? 'No,' say Englishmen of this type, 'such a course would be easy, but it would be cowardly. History is a continuous process. To run a knife across it is to cut living fibers. Difficult as the situation is, we owe it to India to secure to her the best conditions of an independent national life, and we must stay and see the thing through.'

"The Moderate party in India takes this same view and desires to cooperate with Great Britain in carrying forward and enlarging the present reforms. They were adopted for a period of ten years looking toward revision and enlargement at that time. Both the Moderate party and the Government of India believe that if wisely and harmoniously carried forward the time of complete self-government in India may be greatly hastened. Against all this, however, the Extremist party, which has control of the All India Moslem League and of the Indian National Congress, stands opposed, denouncing the present government as 'Satanic' and demanding immediate and complete independence."

The outstanding personality embodying the whole movement and recognized by every one as its head is Mahatma Gandhi, recently sent to prison for sedition. One meets a few who disbelieve in his sincerity, says the writer; many more wholly distrust his judgment. But the great mass of the Indian people believe in him absolutely, and even most of those who disagree with him respect deeply his character and his devotion. He has been called a "new edition of Tolstoy"; some have compared him even with Christ. Of himself the Indian ascetic has said: "Most religious men I have met are politicians in disguise: I however, who wear the guise of a politician, am at heart a religious man." He has called for a return to conditions of thousands of years ago, and declared that "railways accentuate the evil nature of man," and should be given up together with tram cars and electric lights. His economics and sociology, writes Dr. Speer, "are simple reaction and futility. He would perpetuate the impossible conditions of old India." However, Gandhi has begun to hedge, we are told; and has said that he is not aiming at destroying the railways or hospitals. "Nor am I," he wrote, "aiming at a permanent destruction of law courts, much as I regard it as a 'consummation devoutly to be wished for.' Still less am I trying to destroy all machinery and mills. It requires a higher simplicity and renunciation than the people are to-day prepared for." It was pointed out by the Moderates, however, that Gandhi's methods "were certain to play havoc with his principle of non-violence and to rob 'soul-force' of its spiritual power. . . . It has become clear, as Mr. Gandhi has sorrowfully acknowledged, that his name and the cause that he represents, in spite of the principle of non-violence, may be made to cover gross violence and wrong. Posters used in Lahore at the time of the outbreak in April, 1919, 'called upon the brave people of the Punjab to enlist in the Danda Fauj and kill the English, who were described as pigs, monkeys, and kaffirs,' and the same month posters were put up in Lyallpur in which 'Indians were called upon in the blessed name of Mahatma Gandhi to fight to the death against English cheats and to dishonor English women.'" It is true, we are told, that Gandhi has lamented and denounced violence; yet, on the other hand, Dr. Speer quotes from an article written by Gandhi in the *Indian Mirror* last summer: "I can clearly see the time coming to me when I must refuse obedience to every single state-made law, even tho there may be a certainty of bloodshed."

With regard to the Khilafat agitation to restore Turkey to its pre-war status, Dr. Speer thinks "it is exceedingly difficult to determine how much of it is genuine and how much of it is nothing but a political agitation used to embarrass the Government and to furnish nourishment for the program of Hindu-Moslem unity. The undeniable history and nature of Turkish government, the oppression and massacre of its Christian subjects, the fictitious character of its religious pretensions—these are so indisputable and so notorious that it is hard to see how intelligent Indians can maintain the agitation without a blush or at least without a smile." The Turkish situation has been used as a lever against the British Government, and "without one word regarding the history and character of Turkish rule or her deliberate murder of her Christian people, the Indian Nationalist organ in Bombay calmly demands the immediate and unconditional restoration of Constantinople and the full

and undiscussable recognition of Khilafat claims." Moreover, "the Indian National Congress will have no freedom for India that is not preceded by the freedom of Turkey. It is not to be wondered at that there are many Christians in India who look with misgiving upon such a swaraj, nor is it surprizing that many Hindus look with amazement upon such an alliance." Meanwhile official utterance in England and in India has assured the people that the Government intends to go forward with the present reform scheme in the orderly development of self-government, and Dr. Speer is led to believe from his exhaustive investigation that—

"Whatever course others may take, it is within the bounds of that utterance that the Church and the Missions should do their thinking and plan their work. If the British Government of India were an oppressive tyranny or if it were resisting the legitimate aspirations of the people, the problem of the Indian Church would be different, but while the Government may have been paternalistic and dilatory in its past recognition and development of Indian autonomy, it is seeking now with the highest conscience and with a changed attitude of mind which is as wonderful as it must have been psychologically difficult, to abandon once for all, as Lord Chelmsford said, the old principle of autocracy and to replace British rule by Indian rule."

A SAMPLE YOUNGSTER.

Who owes his health to what is termed public "interference."

STATE RIGHTS AND BABY WELFARE

FEDERAL AID FOR BABY-HEALTH CENTERS has been accepted by more than half the States, either permanently or provisionally; but whether the Sheppard-Towner Act is in itself a healthy influence or an invasion of States' rights and domestic privilege is still a disputed point, as has been pointed out before in these pages. However, the ground already gained by the Act, which contributes on a fifty-fifty basis to State aid for mothers and babies, inspires one writer to believe that soon "all the States, or all but a very few, will have accepted the Act and received the aid it offers for maternal and infant hygiene work." Dorothy Kirchwey Brown, an ardent supporter of the bill, declares in *The Woman Citizen* (New York) that it is "accused of being everything from Bolshevik propaganda to medical tyranny, with the terms free love, birth control, socialism, sanctity of the home and States' rights tossed freely about in connection with it." To this she replies that "the only definite prohibitions in the act are to safeguard the very liberties the opponents of the law say are endangered by it," and quotes from the bill that "nothing in this Act shall be construed as limiting the power of a parent or guardian or person standing *in loco parentis* to determine what treatment or correction shall be provided for a child, or the agency or agencies to be employed for such purpose." As for the argument about States' rights—"now moved north of the Mason and Dixon line and based largely on States' pocketbooks"—we are told that the Children's Bureau established under the Act "guards scrupulously the rights of the State governments to make their own plans and to carry them into effect." One answer to the charge that the State work is to be directed from Washington instead of by the States is found, says the writer, in the following parable, labeled a "true story":

"A woman from New Mexico, a prominent and public-spirited citizen of her State, was recently visiting in New England, where she heard much about States' rights. Should New Mexico take entire care of its own problems? She said: 'What do you mean by its own problems? New Mexico is very poor. Its pioneers—its ranchers and miners—did look out for themselves. But now New Mexico has become the final refuge for people dying of tuberculosis. Men and women come to New Mexico, already hopelessly ill, and they die there and leave dependent children, children often with tuberculous tendencies, for us to take care of. They come from New York and from Illinois and from Massachusetts—they come from all parts of the country, and they leave to us this tragic burden. And still people say that health is purely a State problem.'

"Fortunately most of us are beginning to realize that what touches one of us touches us all, and that it is important to every American for babies to be well born in New Mexico and New York, in North Dakota and in North Carolina. . . .

"Enough has been said about why we need the Sheppard-Towner Act. No one who knows anything about public health is ignorant of the fact that the maternal mortality rate in the United States is distressingly high, more than twice as high as the rate for England and Wales, equaled in Sweden only by the rate for 1806-1810, over a century ago, and that it is 'probably unparalleled in modern times in a civilized country.'

"Every one knows that advice during pregnancy, knowledge of hygiene and skilled care at confinement can very greatly reduce this appalling rate. The same thing holds true of infant mortality. Countless experiments have shown that baby death-rates fall when visiting nurses and baby-health centers are available

Photos by courtesy of the Health Department, New York.

WHERE KNOWLEDGE IS ADDED TO THE MOTHER'S INSTINCT.

An illustration of how New York City provides for the welfare of its babies and prevents a waste in child life by trying to "determine its own death-rate."

to furnish help and advice to mothers. The truth has long been established of the motto on the letterhead of the New York State Department of Health: 'Public health is purchasable. Within natural limitations every community can determine its own death-rate.' Is there a State in the Union which will knowingly refuse to purchase the health the Sheppard-Towner Act offers—which will not gladly invest in this insurance against ignorance and illness and death?"

But isn't it significant, asks the Boston *News Bureau*, speaking for opponents of Federal aid for mothers, that the medical profession, which is "not accustomed to taking a view-point opposed to public welfare," is not among the advocates of the bill? To the medical mind, we are told, there is, among other things, "distinct exaggeration in statements of the bill's supporters when they talk mortality statistics and assume that their bill, by some new magic, would transform the situation." In the opinion of the Boston paper:

"The measure savors strongly of paternalism. It is another straw in the direction of Socialism. In fact, it does not take a vivid imagination to conjure up recollections of the soviet ideas of the relation of the State toward children.

"Politically it is a further bit of drift toward bureaucracy—bringing nearer that stage dreaded by some of our public men when half the population will be paying in taxes the salaries of the other half. Not much home rule or States' rights will be left if the process goes on.

"And bureaucracy is expensive as well as usually inefficient. The expense here falls heaviest on the States already most afflicted by taxation. And the country as a whole has more than enough taxes now to pay!"

THE KU KLUX KLAN AND THE CHURCH

THE ZEAL OF THE KU KLUX KLAN to "support the Church" has been displayed by many signs, and intimations multiply, we are told, that certain Protestant ministers are in its confidence and would seem on occasion to be directing its activities. But to some ministers the Klan's mark of approval appears to be embarrassing, a favor which they would much prefer to do without. Scarcely a Sunday passes, says *The Christian Century* (Undenominational), without the publication of the news that a Klan has visited a church in a body, simply to signify approval, or to remain decorously through the service. Latterly it has been the custom, on the occasion of these visits, for the leader of the Klan to present the minister with a "donation." This, we are told, is assumed to be a mark of the favor which the particular minister enjoys with the Klan, or of the favor which the Klan seeks from him or his congregation. Furthermore,

"It is noted that the congregation breaks into applause on some of these occasions. The banners carried in public parades of the Klan give further intimations to the same effect. They support the introduction of the Bible into the public schools, while accompanying legends indicate that the Roman Church does not enjoy the favor accorded Protestant bodies. The chief hindrance to the permanent and universal installation of the Bible as a text-book in the schools is assumed to be the Roman Church. Some of the legends are interpreted as siding with Masonic orders in their assumed controversy with Romanism. All of which reminds one that the restorer and head of the Klan is said to be a Mason and was in earlier years a minister of one of the Protestant denominations. In developing the ritual and ideals of the Klan he is alleged to have drawn upon his acquaintance with Masonry and the Church usages. Here is a field where accurate knowledge can not be gained. By shrouding its operations and principles in secrecy the Klan is subjecting itself to all manner of malignant charges which it can not refute by evidence satisfactory to the public, and may be suffering an injustice which it has itself invited. Its partiality for certain Protestant ministers and their churches must prove an embarrassment also to those enjoying its favor. Such ministers and churches may well devoutly pray to be delivered from the tender mercies of their friends. The accumulating suspicions and antipathies which prompt high-minded citizens to think what a Texas judge asserted in his court the other day, that the Klan is 'the most dangerous organization that has ever been organized in this country,' must reflect upon ministers who graciously accept its donations and other favors, and upon congregations who applaud its presence and its 'benevolence.' To be the passive recipient of such flattering attentions is embarrassing enough, but to be the inspiration and directing mind in the activities of such an agency, as ministers are believed to have become, can lead only to defeat and undoing for those allowing themselves to be deluded into such 'zeal for righteousness.' The minister who resorts to such devices must have some cause to 'put over,' or must desire to 'get across' with some purpose, not consonant with the aims and ends of the gospel of Christ."

SUICIDE ON THE DECREASE

FEWER SUICIDES were reported in 1920 than in the year before, according to a review prepared for the *Spectator*, an insurance journal, the report indicating that the rate of 1920 was the lowest on record—12.3 per 100,000 of population, compared with the maximum rate of 21.5 per 100,000 for 1908. This report is contrary to the opinion of the statistician of the Save-a-Life League last summer that the number of suicides in the previous year was much greater than in the year before. The year of the highest rate, it is observed in the latest figures, was one marked by a large number of business failures. This was even more the case in 1915, when the suicide rate was 20.8. In 1914 the rate was 20.9. From reports already received for 1921, says the Springfield *Republican*, it seems probable that a considerable increase will be shown over the figures for 1920—"apparently reflecting in some degree the industrial situation—tho not as great as some alarmist reports and estimates have suggested."

The geographical distribution is interesting, says the *Republican* in its analysis of the figures, tho, thinks this paper, the significance of this distribution can hardly be estimated in the absence of information concerning social conditions. San Francisco shows the highest rates in three of the four periods of observation —47.6, 46.4 and 43.7. Omaha's rate—41.5—was highest in 1920. The lowest rates in these periods were: Newton, Mass., 3.2; Charleston, S. C., 5.8; Somerville, Mass., 6.4; Massillon, O., zero. According to the *Republican*,

"A world survey of suicides prepared by the statistical bureau of Spain for the period 1906-1917 showed the United States, with a rate of 161 suicides for 1,000,000 inhabitants, 13th among 26 countries, of which Saxony, with a rate of 356, made the poorest showing and Spain, with a rate of 45, the best. How complete were the data upon which this ranking is based does not appear. It is certain, however, that authoritative and adequate records have been generally lacking.

"Tabulation of the statistics by means employed in suicide covers only the years from 1910 to 1919 inclusive in the *Spectator's* report. The figures show in the last two years of this period a marked falling off in the use of poison, evidently reflecting increased care in guarding its sale and distribution. No attempt is made to tabulate suicides by cause. Material for such a grouping is very inadequate, a fact which carries a pretty direct moral for social workers. Business and industrial reverses, it is suggested, are a rather frequent cause. In general, the report notes that 'there has unquestionably been a lowering in moral fiber on the part of many weak-minded members of society, who find themselves unequal to meet the struggle of an environment of infinite complexity.'

"Suicides of children are particularly distressing, tho the *Spectator's* report, correcting some recent grossly exaggerated statements, declares that there is no evidence to be derived from any source that child suicides in this country show 'an alarming rate of increase.' In 1909 the number of suicides of children under 15 was only four-tenths of 1 per cent. of the whole number of suicides. It is manifestly, however, with the young that much of the effective work of prevention can be done. The new attention which is being given to mental hygiene, including the problem of the backward and sensitive child, has a direct and important bearing on the building up of moral stamina, which is the surest protection against self-destruction."

Here's Nature's prescription for every description
Of "fever" that comes in the Spring.
To fill you with vim, make you frisky and trim
This Vegetable Soup is the thing!

15 different vegetables
Nourishing cereals—rich beef broth

Enjoy them all in this delicious Vegetable Soup!

In every tempting plateful of this soup you get the iron of the green vegetables, the beneficial salts, the strength-giving cereals and the invigorating meat broth that your appetite relishes and your system needs. Nature's own spring tonic—healthful and delightful.

Choice white potatoes, Jersey "sweets," Chantenay carrots, tender yellow turnips—all daintily diced. Luscious tomatoes, chopped Dutch cabbage. Country Gentleman corn, baby lima beans, small peas, selected barley, alphabet macaroni—all blended with a rich broth made from fine beef, flavored with fresh herbs and tasty seasoning. Almost a whole meal—and what a good one!

21 kinds **12 cents a can**

Campbell's Soups

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

PASCAL D'ANGELO, whose interesting story is given in the LETTERS AND ART DEPARTMENT, is a struggling spirit, fighting an alien tongue as well as poverty. The first two poems are quoted from the New York *Evening Post*, the third from the *Bookman:*

LIGHT

By PASCAL D'ANGELO

Every morning, while hurrying along River Road to work,
I pass the old miser Stemowski's hut,
Beside which pants a white perfumed cloud of acacias.
And the poignant spring pierces me.

My eyes are suddenly glad, like cloud-shadows when they meet the sheltering gloom
After having been long stranded in a sea of glassy light.

Then I rush to the yard.
But on the job my mind still wanders along the steps of dreams in search of beauty.
O how I bleed in anguish! I suffer.
Amid my happy, laughing but senseless toilers!
Perhaps it is the price of a forbidden dream sunken in the purple sea of an obscure future.

MIDDAY

By PASCAL D'ANGELO

The road is like a little child running ahead of me and then hiding behind a curve—
Perhaps to surprise me when I reach there.

The sun has built a nest of light under the eaves of neon;
A lark drops down from the cloudless sky
Like a singing arrow, wet with blue, sped from the bow of space.

But my eyes pierce the soft azure, far, far beyond,
To where roam eternal lovers
Along the broad blue ways
Of silence.

SONGS OF LIGHT

By PASCAL D'ANGELO

1

The wind strikes the pyramids of silence
And they fall into fragments of glistening melody,
And drift beyond the forests and hills
Into sudden distant pyramids of gold.

The wind serpents around their glimmering pinnacles of silence,
And whirls off into outer blue,
And perhaps goes ruffling and panting
To where the loose-tressed maidens of space
Are floating on the winds of centuries.

2

The sun robed with noons stands on the pulpit of heaven,
Like an anchorite preaching his faith of light to listening space.

And I am one of the sun's lost words,
A ray that pierces through endless emptiness on emptiness.
Seeking in vain to be freed of its burden of splendor.

CHARLES LAMB had to confess that the tuning of the fiddles was to him the best part of the music. A versifier in the London *Sunday Times* confesses to the same feeling and expands on it:

ANTICIPATIONS

By J. R. J.

I love preliminary things,
The tuning-up of flutes and strings;
The little scales musicians play
In varying keys to feel their way;
The hum—the hush in which it dies;
But most to see the curtain rise.

I love preliminary things,
The little box the postman brings;
To cut the twine, to break the seals,
And wonder what the lid reveals;
To lift the folds in which it lies
And watch the gift materialize.

The snowdrop and the daffodil,
The catkins hanging straight and still,
The blossom on the orchard trees.
Do you know greater joys than these?
Each represents the hope that springs
In all preliminary things.

MR. WILLIAM HARRIS ARNOLD who has collected Stevenson manuscripts possesses the original of "Requiem," and tells us in *Scribner's* that it contains an extra stanza, the second here printed, not found in the familiar versions in the poet's works:

REQUIEM

By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

Under the wide and starry sky,
Dig the grave and let me lie.
Glad did I live and gladly die
And I laid me down with a will.

Here may the winds about me blow;
Here the clouds may come and go;
Here shall be rest for evermo,
And the heart for aye shall be still.

This be the verse you grave for me:
Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from the sea,
And the hunter home from the hill.

A SINGER, whose voice is lifted less frequently than formerly, appears in *The Lyric*, organ of the Poet's Club of Norfolk, Va. The old magic is still with her tho.

A HOST IN GALILEE

By THEODOSIA GARRISON

You asked not whence we came nor where we went;
That we were spent and famished—that you saw.
You led us through your door to all content.
What is your law?

You brought cool waters for our hands and feet,——
We whom the road had broken with its rods.
You poured the wine,—you bade us rest and eat.
Who are your gods?

No little words our gratitude may fit;
Parting we lean to kiss your garment's hem.
Tell us your law that we may honour it;
Name us your gods that we may worship them.

IF IT isn't Walton, who is it that leads to such reveries as this in the London *Outlook?* We know of no such "riotously pictured" edition of the great sage of fishermen, but what of that!

THE PASSING OF A KING

By WILLIAM DOUGLAS

The crackling, flickering chorus of the hearth,
The North Wind's weird, chromatic lullaby,
The rhythmic drumming of the driving sleet,
The soothing soporific of a pipe—
All these invite to slumbrous reverie.
All these—but most the witchery of a book
Richer than old romance in golden lore
Of storied morns and memorable eves,
Its printless, riotously pictured page
Brilliant with plumage of a thousand skies,
Peacock and parrot, jungle-cock and grouse.

At once the breath of Spring is in the air;
The April sun plays madcap hide-and-seek
With scampering clouds. Athwart the rippled pool
The wind-swept beeches throw a glancing shade
Where wary salmon seek a sanctuary.
With careful skill the curving line shoots out
Straight. The lure alights upon the stream
Soft as a snowflake. Tensely the senses wait.
The updrawn line is checked. The hidden death
Speeds home!
With sudden plunge he seeks the depths.
The reel shrieks wildly at a dash down stream,
Then holds its breath to watch a giant leap
That threatens ruin. A lightning upward rush;
A race to reach a refuge in the weeds;
A sullen silence; again a frenzied leap;
A vain attempt to gain a tangled haunt
In beechen roots, grotesque and serpentine,
Washed bare, and whitened by the floods of years;
Taut line and cunning strength at last prevail,
And soon he gasps a captive in the net.

The "priest" gives kindly absolution;
And on a bier of sorrel and lush grass,
In armour bright, he sleeps in kingly state.

A NOTE of James Whitcomb Riley sounds in this to be found in the column "A Line o' Type or Two" in the Chicago *Tribune*, it may appeal to some one as suitable for recitation:

THE LAMP-LIGHTER

By R. N. RISSER

When dad was a little boy,
Years ago,
Wasn't any 'lectric lights—
Dad says so;
Lamp-posts stood along the street,
For the lighter-man to keep—
And the lamp-post man would light them just before boy went to sleep—
Years ago.

When the sun set, and the dark
Grew and grew,
Then the light-man with his stick
He came, too;
Came out of the night somewhere.
With slouch hat and queery air,
And a ladder, and he climbed each post, and lit the lamp, that's what—
He'd do!

When the evening hour came,
And twilight,
And the stars began to shine
In the night—
Everything was mystery;
In his dreamy thoughts he'd see
This old queery, funny lighter-man come sailing 'cross the sea!
At twilight.

When the lamp-post man came 'round,
Years ago,
Then the Sand-Man, he came, too—
He did so!
When the lamp-posts all were lit,
Boy began to doze a bit,
For the Sand-Man and the lighter-man were brothers—guess that's it!
Dad says so!

THIS contributor to the "Bowling Green" in the New York *Evening Post* expresses our bewilderment which experiences its renewal each time the oncoming season approaches.

HOKKU!

(The Old English poet chastiseth the cult of Japanese adapters)

Summer is y-comen in,
Loud sing Hokku!
Groweth blurb without a curb
Imagist springeth anew—
Sing Hokku!
Bleateth after print the bard,
Editor groaneth too—
Cubist verseth, public curseth,
Merry sing Hokku!
Hokku's the only rounderlay. . . .
I wonder how they get that way!

Barrett Specification Roofs

Bonded for 20 and 10 Years

This Wearing Surface is "Fire Insurance" and "Life Insurance" for the Roof—

THE illustration shows the final operation in the laying of a Barrett Specification Roof—the pouring of the top coat of hot Specification Pitch and the spreading of the thick wearing surface of gravel or slag, after the entire roof has received the required number of plies of felt and pitch.

This wearing surface is *fire insurance* for the roof, because it provides a high degree of fire resistance. When burning brands fall on the slag or gravel surface, they do no serious damage. This is one of the reasons why the National Board of Fire Underwriters gives Barrett Specification Roofs the best rating.

This wearing surface is *life insurance* for the roof, because it holds in place and permits applying twice as much waterproofing material as would otherwise be possible. The top coat of roofing pitch is extra heavy. It is always *poured* on—not mopped.

Pitch is used, because of its elasticity and proved superiority as a waterproofing material.

Barrett Specification Roofs are bonded against roof repair expense—Type "AA" for 20 years, Type "A" for 10 years.

Copies of the Barrett Specification sent free on request.

The Barrett Company

New York	Chicago	Philadelphia	Boston	St. Louis
Cleveland	Cincinnati	Pittsburgh	Detroit	New Orleans
Birmingham	Kansas City	Minneapolis	Dallas	Syracuse
Peoria	Atlanta	Duluth	Salt Lake City	Bangor
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Toledo	Columbus	Richmond	Latrobe	Bethlehem
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THE BARRETT COMPANY, LIMITED Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N. B. Halifax, N. S.

I was surprized, knowing that he had just got a share of the big receipts.

"I didn't have enough left to square up for the season," he explained, "and I didn't want to go to the bank just yet. I want this money to settle the bill for that dinner last night."

You have heard of men who made fortunes out of baseball. Do you personally know of one? In all my acquaintance I know of but three men who accumulated a fortune out of the game. Strangely enough, not one of those made his fortune in advance and went into baseball as an investment. The only ones to grow rich are those who were of baseball in its infancy and grew along with the game, like Charles Comiskey of the Chicago White Sox, for instance.

In case you are a baseball fan and try to keep up with the game, let me ask you something: How many magnates of to-day can you recall who were club owners fifteen years ago in either of the major leagues?

Offhand I can think of but four out of the sixteen clubs. The Philadelphia Athletics, the Pittsburgh Pirates, the Brooklyn Club, and the Chicago White Sox. I may be partly mistaken at that. Often new partners are taken in whose names remain silent.

The reason so many owners drop out, says this particular owner, is they discover in time that they are really not making as much money as they think they are. The big figures confuse magnates as well as fans. One season the profits may really be large, very large. The next year, if the club falls low in the race, the books will show a big loss. As for one big reason behind most losses:

Often you have heard baseball enthusiasts declare that as long as they see a good game they really don't care who wins. That is the biggest bunk in the world. The fan pays his money, not to see a good game, but to see the home club win. The bigger the score the better. And, take it from me, if the home club doesn't win, the fan will quit going to see it.

That very thing accounts for the honesty of big-league baseball—for the fact that in forty years only one smudge has appeared on its record. I refer to the bribing of a few White Sox players in 1919.

You see, a ball club and the ball-players can make more money by winning than by being paid to lose. In addition to that a player's record is his stock in trade from year to year—his bread and butter.

A very large expense in baseball, one very uncertain in results, is the securing of new players to keep the teams up to a high state of efficiency. Despite the fact that every fan thinks he knows of a good player that could be had for the asking, we frequently employ as many as four scouts to tour the United States and rake the bushes with a fine-toothed comb in search of new talent.

About one out of ten recruits brought up to the big leagues makes good. The others are a dead loss. To give these unknowns a good chance costs us on an average $5,000 a man. But if one man turns out to be a star, he repays us for all the loss.

The outright purchase of acknowledged stars is almost as risky. A star may shine brightly in one spot and be a complete flop in another. An instance, the Pittsburgh Club, a few years ago paid $22,500 for Pitcher Marty O'Toole, and he was a dead loss. Another: I paid $11,000 for a minor-league pitcher and carried him at a big salary for a year. He was not worth a nickel. Any number of such cases could be recited.

We have to take all kinds of chances, tho, and overlook nothing. On the slightest tip we start out an experienced scout to camp on the trail of the prospect and make weekly reports. Sometimes these expert scouts go wrong.

One day a letter came into our office addrest in a boyish hand to the manager:

"Sir: By the standing of the clubs I see that you are in need of good ball-players. I can fill the bill. I am six feet, weigh 170, am fast on my feet, and can hit. Do not overlook this opportunity."

We get many such letters, but the naive assurance of this busher hit the funny-bone of the manager hard enough to make him answer.

"We are interested in your letter," he wrote to the young man, "but you failed to state in what position you played."

The manager meant to inquire whether the boy was a pitcher, catcher, or fielder.

The reply to this was prompt. The young man inclosed a posed photograph, showing himself bent to the ground and evidently reaching for a grounder.

"Sir," he wrote, "you can see from the inclosed photograph that I play in a stooping position. And I usually get them on either side too."

This correspondence got to be so amusing that we told one of the scouts to slip in and see this boy work without his knowing it. The joke was on us. The fellow really could play. To-day he is a valuable player in a big league.

Some ball clubs that never seem to get anywhere in a race make a business of developing star players and selling them. This brings in a lot of money to offset lack of patronage by the public, but it is a losing game in the long run.

After the Philadelphia Athletics broke up their great team of a few years ago, by selling off star players, one club went there and played a game to a handful of people, the net receipts being less than $10.

The reason for selling those players and breaking up a great team gives an insight into one of the oddities of baseball. The Athletics had won so regularly and so many years that interest in the team dulled—so much so that the team lost money during a championship year.

Connie Mack thereupon decided that if he had built his club too good he would break it up and build another. It was a daring move, one that required imagination. Unfortunately it didn't work. Every season since his club has been a tailender.

"Well," he said dryly one day, "they lost interest when I had the best club, and now they're kicking because I've got the worst one. What's a fellow going to do?"

EVERYBODY KNOWS HIM.

It is conceivable that certain backwoods citizens might be puzzled by the name of Warren G. Harding, but the chances are they would respond to the mention of "Babe" Ruth.

"Play the game with chips," this owner advises his brother owners several times in the course of his article. He says, in conclusion:

My reference to playing the game with chips may not have been clear. I meant that an owner must not be afraid to make plunges, to take big chances.

The successful club owner must play with chips regardless of what they represent. Otherwise he will look on the money when it is green and weaken in his judgment. If, for instance, his judgment tells him that he must have a certain player to complete the machinery of his team, price must not stand in the way. He must simply shove in his stack of chips—play his hand—and let the banker settle up at the end of the season. Usually his judgment is sound. All he has to do is to employ his money as part of the big game, and not count it.

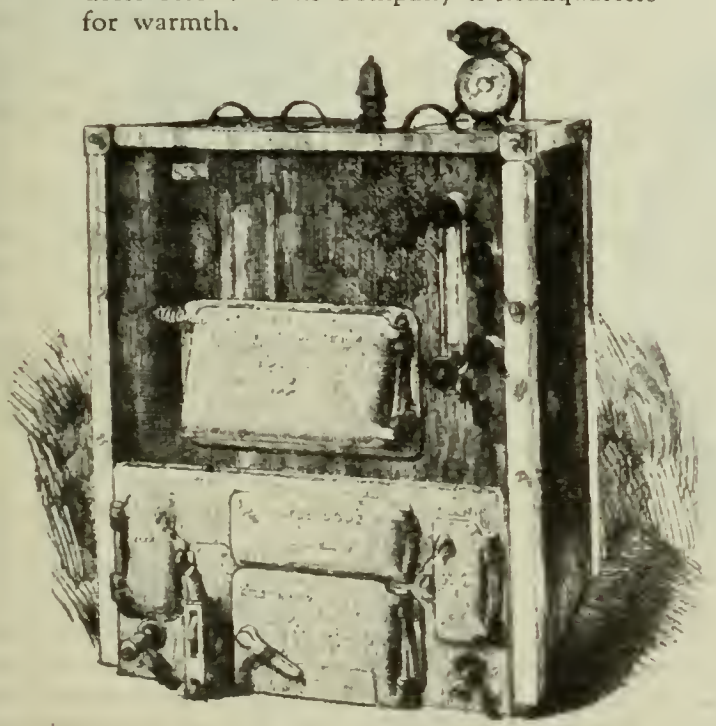
Many a big bluff in poker would never be called if the player had to call it with a five-dollar bill instead of five blue chips.

From an etching by M. Paul Roche; © ARCO 1922

Home of H. E. Faddon, a prominent New York architect, in Ridgewood, New Jersey.
The house is warmed with American Radiators and an Ideal TYPE A Heat Machine.

When an architect plans his own home what heating equipment does he specify?

If you plan to build or remodel, send for our book about the IDEAL TYPE A HEAT MACHINE. Mail your request to either address below. This Company is headquarters for warmth.



HOW many regrets would be avoided if Americans would consult their architects more!

Your architect knows the difference between the kind of heating equipment which is merely a purchase; and the kind which is a life-long investment.

If you demand the cheapest boiler and radiators, he can get them for you.

But a better question to ask him is this: "When you planned *your own home*, what heating equipment did you specify?"

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

Makers of the famous IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators

104 West 42nd Street NEW YORK — Dept. 34 — 816 So. Michigan Ave. CHICAGO

WHY NOT SOME "BARGAINS IN EUROPEAN VACATIONS"?

OUR MERCHANT MARINE is in a position to take thousands of Americans to Europe this summer, at a comparatively trifling expense to the tourists and considerably to the benefit of the shipping men's own flattened pocketbooks. This is the reasoned conclusion of Edward A. Filene, Director of the International Chamber of Commerce, business expert and, in general, a man whose word goes far in both national and international affairs. The proposition looks simple as he presents it. American shipping, he reminds us, is experiencing hard times. The immigrant business has been cut down by restrictive laws, and there is little hope of materially increasing our exports until Europe is brought back to normal condition. In the meantime, however, declares Mr. Filene, "there is a chance of making up this deficit by getting, from an entirely new class of would-be travelers, a larger number of passengers than were carried in the palmiest days of immigration — passengers, moreover, that will not only go to Europe, but come back again, thus providing full cargo for our ships both going and coming." He thus proceeds to develop his idea, in an address delivered before the annual convention of the National Merchant Marine Association, at Washington:

GOOD SHIPS FOR "BARGAIN VACATIONS."

At the left are seen two liners of the American line tied up in the Hudson River for lack of anything to do. They could be equipped, at trifling expense, to give several thousand Americans an inexpensive trip across the Atlantic.

We Americans are a vacation-loving and a vacation-taking people—more so, perhaps, than any other in the world. The kind and extent of our vacations are limited only by our ability to pay and the time at our disposal. I believe that there are hundreds of thousands of people in this country who would spend their vacations in Europe provided the trip was brought within their means.

But the trip would have to be brought within their means—within the means of the great body of teachers, of farmers, of business and professional men who are just beginning their careers, of returned soldiers who have been in Europe and want to go back again, of former immigrants with relatives and friends to visit over there, of students of all sorts and conditions. A new class of tourists would have to be tapped, and it would take a new price and mode of travel to do it.

The tourist agencies, with their conducted parties, have systematized their service to the various European countries until one feels that the trip could not be taken more reasonably than now so long as regular means of travel and first-class hotels are used. The agency tours have brought pleasure and profit to thousands. The continuing success of these enterprises is a good enough certificate of their reliability and efficiency. I do not wish to minimize, in any way, the great service they have rendered.

But there is room for cheaper and simpler facilities, and a chance to care for people in a more wholesale way. I am told that such a passenger-ship as the *George Washington* ferried over, during the war, a number of soldiers considerably more than twice as great as her ordinary passenger capacity, and that boats of the United Fruit Company, that normally carry 150 passengers, carried as high as 1,500 soldiers; that a 7,500-gross-ton ship, which will transport 75 first-class and 45 second-class passengers, will carry from 800 to 900 troops. I am further informed that subsistence costs, which are about $1.75 a day for first-class passengers, are only 75 cents a day for troops.

What has been done can be done again. Facilities that our young men found good enough in war-time are good enough for us in peace-time. There is no need that we should go back to luxurious travel—no need, at least, that by failing or refusing to provide facilities for simple and inexpensive travel we shall deny the opportunity of foreign travel to the masses of our people who can not afford to pay from $100 to $500 for a one-way passage across the ocean. Would it not be possible to provide for our men—the service would no doubt have, for a time at least, to be limited to men—a transport service at modest costs, just as the Government provided a cheap but adequate transport service in 1917, 1918 and 1919.

I want to submit to you steamship owners here the question whether you would not find it to your advantage to arrange to take shiploads of men over to Europe in much the same fashion as we took our soldiers to France during the war? Whether the cost of a vacation in Europe could not be made to compare favorably with the cost of vacations in this country, especially as transportation and living costs would be combined in two of the four or six weeks of such a vacation? Whether the small profits that would be made from a very large number of passengers carried on the transport plan would not compare favorably with the larger profits made from passengers carried in the regular way?

There are many ships that are eating their heads off in idleness at present, some of them, I am told, built for transports and not requiring to be entirely rebuilt inside to make them suitable. If these transports could be used, or if other ships could be refitted as was done during the war so that large numbers could be carried in them, would it not be possible greatly to reduce ocean fares?

This kind of traveler would not demand much more comfort than he gets on his annual camping trip! Cafeteria meals would appeal to him as economical and he would be satisfied, if necessary, to sleep in hammocks. Few stewards would be required to take care of such passengers. With only men on the boats the accommodations could be simplified in many ways.

It would be possible greatly to reduce expenses, also, for travel and living during the vacation weeks spent in European countries. It might be worth the while of the steamship companies to take this in hand, through some common agency created for the purpose. In the short time at their disposal such tourists would prefer to be personally conducted, as that would be the only way they could see many things of great interest. Going in large parties as they would for this purpose, provision could be made for cheap railway transportation. Special arrangements to receive such bodies and take care of them would gladly be made by Y. M. C. A.'s and by student and travel organizations. Wholesale prices could be had from residential hotels and boarding-houses of proved character and condition, that would be less than the price of living in this country.

It would be to the interest of European cities and governments to have such tourists well imprest, Mr. Filene observes, and he predicts that it would be very easy to get parties conducted through the countries in much the same way as the French Government made it possible to view the devastated regions at a low cost. They could be divided up into groups according to their tastes, and it is not at all in his mind to have the adventure too studious or too solemn. There is another favorable consideration:

A great advantage this year would be the difference in the purchasing power of money. Whereas when things are normal a dollar does only a dollar's work, it will now count for much more in Europe. Exchange rates in many of the countries are very low, so that the traveler can get accommodations at a mere fraction of what he would pay at home. With this advantage he can see hundreds of miles of several countries and become acquainted with their beauty, their civilization and their commercial projects, with a comparatively small expenditure.

Before closing, I want to confess that my idea is not altogether

Chicago Program by Benson's Orchestra, of Victor record fame; saxophone solos by M. Amaturo; Benson's Saxophone quartet, M Amaturo, R. Adkins, E. Cary, J. McClure; and vocal numbers by Irving Berlin Trio.

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New York Program by Joseph Smith's famous orchestra, (Smith photo above) Saxophone solos, H. Benne Henton (center) Trombone solos, Charle Randall, (below). Vocal numbers by Irving Berlin Trio.

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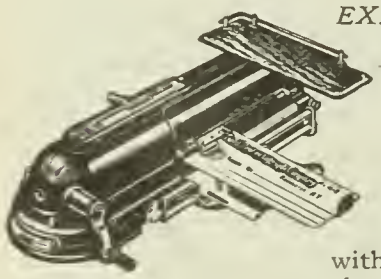

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

altruistic: that I hope to get by-products of large value out of this travel.

One of these by-products is a better understanding, by more Americans, of actual conditions in Europe. Those who went over in this informal way would be broadened by the outlook that international travel provides. It is for our interest, and for the interest of Europe, that as many Americans as possible shall understand the new situation brought about by the war and America's necessary position and interests in the new world.

These tourists would be drawn from, and on their return would leaven, the vast army of voters who determine what our policies shall be. To give them an opportunity to learn from actual experience the difficulties in the way of the resumption of normal trade relations, and to see the ravages for which war is responsible and which have to be repaired, would be casting bread upon the waters that would come back ere long in a more intelligent appreciation of world and national problems that would induce legislation favorable to the business alike of farm, factory and our merchant marine.

As additional thousands of Americans broke bread in Europe and got to know their European neighbors at first hand, lasting friendships would be formed that would make for better understanding between peoples. What the exchange professors and lecturers do in a small way these tourists would do in a wholesale way. The invasion of Europe by an army of eager tourists drawn from the plain people, would make for sanity and understanding both among them and us. It is not too much to expect that the returns from this greater exchange would be more far-reaching and fundamental than those of the more intellectual exchange which has been going on in recent years. An increased probability of enduring peace, within Europe and throughout the world, would result and would constitute an additional by-product of this increased travel.

And now, to sum up:

1. American shipping is undergoing bad times, and needs more cargoes and passengers.
2. Satisfactory cargoes will come only when adequate foreign markets for our surplus goods can be found.
3. Adequate foreign markets will not come until Europe returns to normal conditions and can afford to buy.
4. Europe's recovery will be hastened by—if it does not actually depend upon—our understanding and assistance.
5. The American people can learn most easily the facts of present-day conditions in Europe through personal visits there.
6. There are hundreds of thousands of Americans who would spend their vacations in Europe if they could afford it.
7. If the steamship companies could tap this vast potential tourist trade they would provide themselves with the passenger-business they have lost through restricted immigration.
8. The cost of the passage to Europe could be made very low by providing ships first-class in cleanliness but with the same plain accommodations and food that served, during the war, in the transport of our soldiers.
9. Cooperation could be counted upon from tourist agencies here and abroad in taking charge, at reduced rates, of the land part of such tours; for while the profit per person would be small, such great numbers would avail themselves of the opportunity that total profits would be satisfactory.
10. If the scheme should prove very successful, it would add greatly to the enlightment of our people, and, as a result, we might expect the application to American legislation of more unprejudiced and wiser policies.
11. The experiences gained by such travel would induce international understanding, cement international friendships and, by making for world peace, increase our commerce, which of course would mean more prosperity for our business and our merchant marine.

THE AMERICAN DOLLAR IN THE EUROPEAN WONDERLAND

THE dollar is having its day, especially in the Central European countries, where the inflated native currency has largely lost respect and influence. A significant illustration of the position of the American standard of value is given in the story a returned traveler tells of his experience in a second-class Vienna restaurant. This man consumed an almost luxurious dinner, relates Joseph Szebenyei in the *Atlantic Monthly*, and offered a twenty-dollar gold coin to the head-waiter, called "*Ober*," when he timidly presented his bill for three hundred kronen. The waiter looked at the treasure with bewilderment, and did not seem to know how much he ought to give in change. He excused himself and went to the telephone to ask the proprietor. The waiter was heard to say—

"Here is a gentleman, sir, who wants to pay with a twenty-dollar gold-piece. How much am I to give for it?"

Having received the landlord's instructions, the *Ober* returned, and said seriously:

"I am to give you as much change, sir, as you desire."

This is perhaps the nearest approach to the truth so far as foreign exchange, east of France and Switzerland is concerned, says Mr. Szebenyei. A dollar bill is a fortune. In order to get dollar bills, thousands of people have taken up a novel occupation. According to the writer:

In Munich, Vienna, Warsaw, and Budapest the possession of a New York or a Chicago telephone directory constitutes a valuable business asset. There are so many thousands of addresses in it! All Americans, every one of them the owner of a certain number of dollar bills! Having nothing to offer in exchange for the dollar, the only expedient left is to beg for it. Thousands of men are offering American addresses, at five dollars in United States currency per thousand; also, texts of most ingenious begging letters. The begging letters usually pretend to come from a poor, sick woman, mother of five children, whose husband was killed in the war; or from a sixteen-year-old, beautiful girl (photo enclosed), who begs for just one

dollar to save her aged mother and younger sisters from starvation; adding, with tearful entreaty, that, unless she gets the dollar, she will have no other choice than to sell her honor to the first-comer. Now, if this story does not touch you to the extent of a dollar, nothing will. The writer, however, is not a sixteen-year-old girl, but a fifty-year-old swindler, frequently of some prison experience, who in this way receives donations from abroad to the tune of fifty or a hundred dollars a month, and lives in great luxury. For such an amount is a princely income in that part of the world.

Others have other means of getting hold of dollars. Returning immigrants receive special attention from the dollar-hunters. But, in these cases, it is not begging, but an exchange manipulation, that is the means to the end. However, in order to protect their returning nationals, most of the governments have state officials meet every incoming steamer, and these take their countrymen under their wings, and get their dollars from them for the benefit of the government, which serene body is just as anxious to get hold of the valuable American dollar as are any of its needy citizens.

All of the appeals for dollars now being received in this country are not, perhaps, as fraudulent as the one cited by the writer; THE DIGEST, for instance, is in receipt of a letter, enclosing a brief article, from "a German lady writer," who asks that she be given one dollar for the use of her article, surely a very modest request. The article, dealing largely with her own misfortune, is entitled "A German Lady Writer's Day," and runs as follows:

She came from a good family, received the very best education, knows about five languages and has seen many lands and seas—but after the loss of her husband during the war she remained with her boy, in bad circumstances. The *growing miseries* of the war brought her difficulties of all descriptions; at last only 2,000 marks *annual* income remained, so that she was forced to give up her little flat, to sell her furniture and to move to a roof-flat offered to her in a small place near the east side of the Rhine. To earn her living she was forced to work hard, her writer's income being scarcely sufficient for bread. After the occupation ("Besetzung") of the east side of the Rhine, her roof-flat was taken from her, being wanted for "better paying purposes." Again she was forced to look out for a new shelter. In the meantime *life's misery and all-day's hard work had nearly worn out her spiritual forces* and writing possibilities. In two narrow, moist cellar-rooms of a small mountain-place near Munich she found at last a new refuge, where she is still dwelling with her boy, finding no other place. There she lives on an incredibly small income among the growing difficulties. One of these two cellar-rooms serves as a kitchen, where she also sleeps. Some walls are so moist that books and hangings show stains of rottenness. Only by means of much opening of windows and much open-air work she and the boy have remained in a *tolerable* state of health.

This woman with all her deep scientific knowledge, her practical strength, her universal interest for art, nature and science—*she leads a life like this.*

She rises at half-past six A. M., lights the little iron stove, cooks the breakfast-

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soup, helps the small boy in washing and dressing himself and sends him off to school. After that she hurries to dress and finish herself and runs to drive a long way to her office, where to take up her half-day's work. Coming home again in the afternoon she finds her boy awaiting her and she has to hurry with the meal prepared the evening before. The rest of the day goes quickly by in cleaning things, washing, sweeping, ironing, darning, preparing food, in needlework a. s. o. After that she yearns to find still an hour to hug her boy, to work and sing with him, to read him a fairy-tale. Her boy asleep, she may even try to write articles and sketches—but in most cases she is so tired that she just falls upon her bed to have a rest.

So this woman does every hard work by herself and she can manage to exist contentedly without a help whatever, without intercourse, *without outward stimulation, without those modest distractions* which elsewhere adorn even the most simple life. This woman has no "finery" at all—*everything gone and worn out —only things of utmost need remained* . . . the poor payment of a half-day's office-work enables her scarcely to buy the most necessary articles, and even not those.

And yet: *she is no unhappy creature;* hers also is the sun, the free air, and over all, her boy's *bright eyes*—and *for those* she gladly will continue the bitter struggle and hard privations.

One of her strength-giving sentences is this: *Our happiness shall not depend on "things we want to get"* but on our ability to find "light and happiness in the day's meanest successes."

PANHANDLERS WHO THRIVE IN MANHATTAN CROWDS

JOBS IN GENERAL MAY BE SCARCER THAN USUAL, but the wily-minded beggars who "work" New York City are reported to be doing better than common, so much so, in fact, that their profession is taking in recruits at an unparalleled rate. One gentleman who nightly pours hard-luck stories into the ears of passers-by is said to own a country place, kept up by the cash which his appeals bring in. Another professional panhandler is credited with having one of the best-stocked liquor cellars in New York. These, of course, are professionals, men who have made a profound study of the business of getting something for nothing. There are so many professionals nowadays in the alms-collecting business, it is said, that the genuinely needy citizen has a slim chance. The man who is actually suffering from hunger, or is facing the prospects of "carrying the banner" all night for the lack of the price of a bed, can not tell so convincing a story as a gentleman who lives in the country and has money in the bank. Especially in the Times Square district, according to reports issued by the Joint Application Bureau of the Charity Organization Society, and by the Federation of Jewish Charities, professional beggary has increased until it is carried on to-day on a greater scale than ever before. Thousands of dollars nightly, estimates a reporter for the New York *Times*, are extracted by beggars from the Times Square crowd. It isn't hard work, either, according to the news man:

It is perfectly easy for an active beggar or "panhandler," to earn $5 an hour or more, whereas earnings up to $60 an hour have been reported, according to Roy P. Gates, the executive of the Joint Application Bureau, who is considered to be the greatest authority on "panhandling" in this country.

In order to test begging conditions and to estimate the number of professionals at work, Mr. Gates frequently does a little "panhandling" himself. At his last experiment several weeks ago at Herald Square he collected $3.32 in forty minutes. Conditions are nearly the same in other big cities, according to Mr. Gates, who on a visit to Boston last Saturday "panhandled" for an hour on a street corner and picked up $5.31. In these experiments in New York City Mr. Gates has won the friendship of hundreds in the craft and reports that not one in ten is honest in his hard-luck story and that it is invariably a mistake for a citizen to assist any "panhandler."

"I know one professional who has a good home in the country and commutes daily," said Mr. Gates. "I do not believe that his business is known where he lives. After trying out many occupations he found begging the most profitable and stuck to it. I am not sufficiently in his confidence to know just what his methods are, but I think he makes changes in his clothes in the morning when he arrives here and before he returns to his country home, where he is apparently regarded as a solid and substantial citizen.

"I know a one-legged beggar who works the South Ferry district who has one of the best stocked liquor cellars in New York. There are hundreds of others who have made fortunes at it. The average beggar, however, has not the sense to save, and most of them get rid of their money as fast as they obtain it."

Times Square now harbors the elite of the mendicants of the East, who have applied modern publicity methods to their professions. Most of them just got out of the hospital after being in some disaster which has figured largely in the news. Many limp or have their arms in slings as a result of the Washington theater disaster. Hundreds of others just recovered from the pneumonia or the influenza. A few date their bandages and crutches to the Wall Street explosion. A new disaster or epidemic changes a thousand stories.

Something like a "gold fever" has brought the beggars from many sections to New York City, in the manner of the migration to Alaska after the Klondike strike. Times Square is the greatest begging ground in the world for a variety of reasons. In the first place the theater crowd at night is the biggest and richest on earth. In the second place, it is so thick that a beggar can conceal himself from the police and can beg intensively, because the raw material of population is so thick around him.

He whispers his quick tale—usually a marvel of concise eloquence—into ten or fifteen ears a minute. He is so walled about with population that a person ten feet behind him can not see him beg and each person accosted may think that his petitioner is a man who for the first time in his life has screwed up his courage and choked down his pride to the point of seeking assistance to save his life.

Between Times Square and Herald Square, the pedestrian "steers through a Scylla and Charybdis of rival beggars at every corner." Hereabouts—

Beggars seem thicker, but they are really more numerous in Times Square and half a block down each street leading away from it, but the crowds are so much larger that the individual is not solicited quite so often.

One of the causes of more energetic panhandling is the enormous price of whisky, which makes increased earnings on the part of beggars necessary. In spite of the thousands seeking dimes for coffee and lodging for a night in New York City, the Municipal Lodging House has seldom been full during the winter, indicating that no great numbers have been in extremities.

"They would not go hungry if they did not obtain alms on the street," said Mr. Gates. "Every one in real need who is taken here is provided for at once. Any man who is hungry or shelterless and can do nothing for himself can apply to the nearest policeman, who will send him here. I never knew a case where a person in need was turned down at the Joint Application Bureau, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, and I would fire any man who turned down such a person.

"Many young fellows get stranded here, and those of weaker character resort to begging. Their story is true the first few times they tell it. But many of them find that they can make more money begging than in any other way. They stick to it, and nine-tenths of the begging is done by them.

"In no case does it do good to give them money. If they really need food or shelter they can get it here or at other institutions. If the money is not intended to relieve absolute want, they are simply making begging a business. The man who gives them a quarter saves them from the necessity of going to work.

"The great amount of begging to-day is due, of course, to the fact that there is wide-spread unemployment. The public, knowing this, gives generously in response to such appeals. During times when there is plenty of employment the beggar was unpopular and found his life difficult. To-day it is so easy as to attract thousands who could find work by a little effort.

"The case of the blind is somewhat different, because few can do any real work. A very large percentage of the 'blind' beggars turn out to have pretty good eyesight when they are investigated. The case is also different, of course, with those hopelessly crippled. Of the crippled beggars very few are war veterans, tho a number wear pants of military uniforms."

The world's record for fast begging is believed to be held by Thomas Campbell, who lost his arm in a railroad accident and raided Times Square crowds in khaki and a soldier's hat, with a row of medals across his breast. He was arrested and found weighted with several pounds of pennies, nickels and silver and a sheaf of bills. He confessed that he had made $60 in one hour. Campbell's methods were unique. He went through a Times Square crowd as a crack half-back goes through an open field, thrusting the stump of an arm into face after face, holding his other hand open and exclaiming:

"You understand. Come across!"

His one good hand was hardly fast enough to take in the money thrust at him. Whenever he got jammed so tightly in a crowd that

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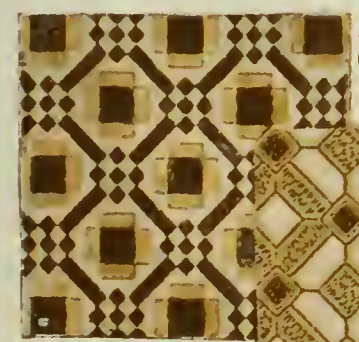

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

there was no maneuvering space for his unique tactics he would lower his head and bellow:

"Let them pass. Let them pass!"

The crowd would open as if to let a fainting woman be carried through, and Campbell would again have elbow-room to work in his silver mine.

A WARM JOB ON VESUVIUS

ONE of the recent cablegrams which announced to this country that Vesuvius was again in eruption concluded with the information that Professor Alessandro Malladra, Director of the Royal Vesuvian Observatory, had descended into the crater at the beginning of the eruption, and that "the heat scorched his face." For a number of years Professor Malladra has been, in a very literal way, sitting up with the volcano and keeping tabs on its temperature. His residence is said to be in the hottest place on earth. His actual home, as described by a writer in the Kansas City *Star*, is a small stone building near the top of the mountain, just a few minutes' stroll from the mouth of one of the largest, most active, and most deadly volcanoes in the history of the world. The little stone building is referred to as an observatory. Recently, the writer goes on:

Vesuvius groaned, bellowed and spoke with a huge cloud of smoke, obnoxious gases, molten lava and great tongues of purple, red and vividly yellow flames. And did the professor stay on the job? He did. How hot was the lava? About 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit—about the hottest thing this side of the bad place.

If volcanoes still remain largely a mystery to the scientists, altho many theories have been formulated, it is surely not the fault of this Italian who has frequently risked his life and dared Vesuvius. The recent dispatches from Naples stated that "lava has formed around the crater an incandescent band more than three hundred feet wide. The temperature of this molten mass is 2,000 degrees Fahrenheit. The width of the crater is now fifteen hundred feet."

Cable editors "read between the lines" of that item and knew that the Associated Press correspondent at Naples did not guess, from his view-point in that city, at the width of the lava band, the temperature of the molten rock, or the width of the crater. They knew somebody close to the scene gathered that data and that that somebody was very probably Professor Malladra, who has been plunging special thermometers into the lava streams and staring into the terrible mouth of the volcano for so long.

Frequently he has penetrated toward the heart of the cone, and once, back in 1912, when Vesuvius had enjoyed a particularly quiet spell, he reached the center of the floor of the actual crater and with a companion planted a flag there. Whenever the volcano shows signs of activity or presents any unusual phenomena his efforts are redoubled, for it is then that he has the best opportunities for learning something of value from the scientific standpoint.

In his famous descent into the crater in 1912, when he reached the very center, Professor Malladra and his companion took two ropes, one three hundred and fifty feet and the other five hundred feet long. Using the long rope for the first part of the descent and carrying cameras and scientific equipment they dropt inside the lips of the volcano to a depth of three hundred and eighty feet. Then they maneuvered over jutting crags of lava on which they had landed, overhanging another abyss one hundred and fifty feet lower. Large and small rocks were constantly being dislodged and hurtling past them and the rising vapors obscured whatever might be below them. But they affixt their rope to a crag and dropt down the steep sides of the floor of the crater.

Of this adventure, Professor Malladra wrote:

"The whole bottom is criss-crossed in all directions by small cracks concealed by sand. Stamping the feet on the ground makes the earth sink, and the splits are unmasked for several meters in length. What seem from above to be small isolated stones are rocks of several cubic meters scattered and heaped up everywhere.

"The ground is very hot; acrid fumaroles spring forth on every side. Stones that are moved leave a smoking track, and the thermometer inserted into the cracks registers 85 Centigrade almost everywhere.

"A great number of landslides crashing down on all sides, long, imposing and raising clouds of ashes, saluted our exploration, which lasted a little more than two hours. Putting the ear to the rocks in moments of external quiet, rumblings, growlings, sharp and sonorous shocks were heard, produced certainly by the underlying magma.

"The fierce heat of the sun and of the baked earth made themselves keenly felt down there, and, altho we were in our shirt-sleeves, we were bathed in perspiration. However, we could breathe freely at the center of the crater.

"We planted in the middle of the crater as a sign of our descent the flag of flaming red, the color most suitable to a volcano, and the most visible."

They tarried to make a collection of minerals, "a very arduous task," the scientist explains, because the stones had a temperature of about 300 Centigrade. And he adds a scientist's attempt at humor in describing the constant bombardment of rocks to which they were meantime subjected:

"It was here that Andrea (his companion, Andrea Varvazze) received a large orange on his head, which fortunately he resisted, and a very large melon brushed the posterior wing of my hat, giving me a rapid massage of the spine!"

And now Vesuvius has "snarled and scorched the face of this apologist and admirer." Her next move, it may be, will be to bury the Royal Vesuvian observer, together with the observatory in which he lives. Leaving the scientist out of consideration, the observatory would be a loss to science, says the writer, who described the unique building in these words:

This observatory is 2,620 meters from the central chimney of the volcano. It was started about 1840, when the eminent naturalist, Melloni, was called to Naples by King Ferdinand II. It was completed in 1847 and installed magnificently, with

three stories of large rooms, a platform on top for meteorological observations, and cellars underneath containing seismological registering apparatus. Every scientific device needed is contained in its equipment, and the temperature and chemistry of the emanations from the vents of the volcano are constantly observed and studied. The seismographs show that the mountain is in a perpetual quiver, the needles oscillating day and night, even when the volcano is quietest.

Life at the observatory moves along ordinarily in a routine of scientific experiments, but when the mountain wakes to activity, as it may any day and frequently does, there is a rush by the scientists to record every detail of its behavior, and in times of important eruptions the highest degree of heroism is demanded of them, for no one knows what may be expected of it, and its manifestations are terrifying.

Such an occasion occurred in April, 1906, during the last great eruption of the volcano, when the observatory men remained at their posts through many terrific convulsions, taking observations and keeping up their records while the floor of the laboratory rocked under their feet and the air was filled with huge stones thrown up by the volcano.

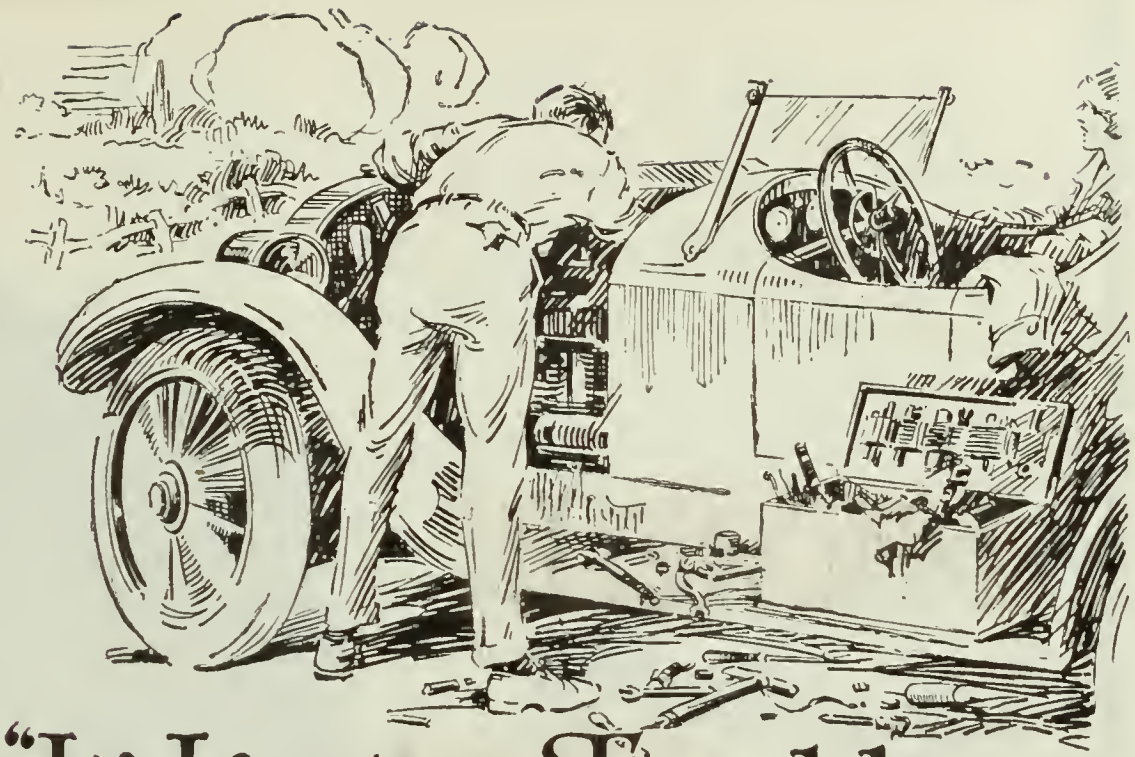
At that time Prof. Frank A. Perret of New York, an American who had studied volcanoes in all parts of the world, and who is now volcanologist to the Carnegie geophysical laboratory, Washington, was stationed at the Vesuvius observatory. His account of the eruption shows what terrors the observers faced while tons of ashes and stones rained about them like snow.

"The most terrible moment came Saturday night," he said. "I had gone to Boscotrecase for the purpose of photographing the lava stream that was then deluging the town. I returned to the observatory about midnight. The dynamic force of the main crater increased enormously and new crater mouths opened in the mountainside within ten minutes of each other. This caused immense havoc.

"At midnight the situation in the observatory was terrible. The ground rocked under it, and it was impossible to stand firmly on one's feet. The roaring of the main crater was deafening; the volcano operated like a fountain, its discharges rising and spreading and then falling over a great area. The electric phenomena was terrifying. The claps of thunder were incessant, with a lurid play of lightning. The cause of the phenomena was friction from the ascending particles generating electricity, which displayed itself in incessant lightning and thunder claps.

"No one thought of sleep, but all stood gazing at the awful scene. At 3 o'clock in the morning the lowest station seemed to be burning, and at 3:30 o'clock the whole cone broke open with a tremendous earthquake shock. Red-hot projectiles were precipitated toward Mount Somma and the observatory. That seemed to be the critical moment, and the brigadier of the carbineers ordered a retreat. We made our way to a small house down the mountainside, but even there the rain of stones continued. One of the carbineers was struck on the head and badly cut. After this the intensity of the eruption steadily decreased."

The King of Italy rewarded both Professor Mateucci, the then director of the observatory, and Professor Perret, by making them commanders of the Order of the Crown. Who knows but that Professor Malladra's opportunity to win a similar distinction will come soon?



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Little use guessing, however, and less use trying to locate the trouble by the primitive screw-driver method.

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The Airco Ignition Gauge is conveniently small to carry, and, without being cumbersome, is just the right length to test even the least accessible parts of the ignition system. Its blunt contact cap will not slip off plugs or wires when testing. The few simple directions are printed indelibly on the shell. There are no wires to connect, no shocks, no danger. Be sure you get the Airco—the original ignition gauge.

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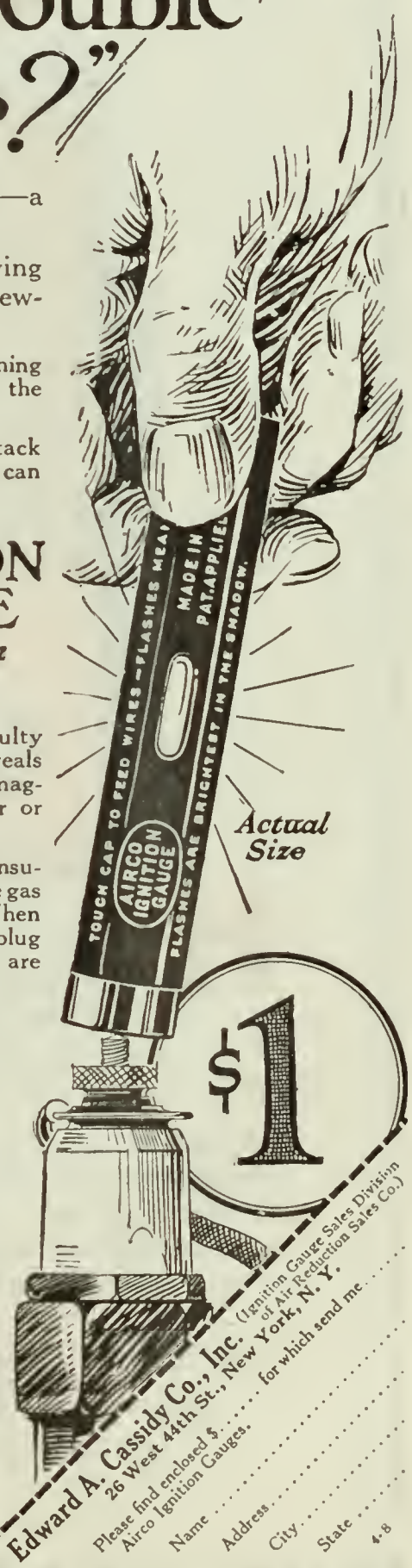

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BIRDS - BEASTS - AND - TREES

A SOCIABLE, CITIFIED HUMMING-BIRD

A FEATHERED JEWEL flew into a very ordinary back yard, and liked it so well that she decided to stay. She chose for her home the half-dead branch of a pear-tree that scarcely had room to spread itself between a house and a shop, certainly not the place one would expect a bit of a humming-bird to lodge. With her coming the whole neighborhood took on an air of romance. The little ball of cotton, daintily balanced on the twig and fastened with cobwebs, soon became the cynosure of the city, and we are told that many a prosaic eye that had never before responded to the call of nature, softened as it examined the fairy-like structure. When the nest was all finished it was no larger than a walnut, and it had taken only two days to build it, shape it well within and without, and finally to decorate the outside with bits of bark and gray lichens so that it would resemble a knot and thus escape detection. The female hummer did all the work. She was architect, builder, and carpenter. The male bird never put in an appearance. In fact the male humming-bird is little better than an ornament, says Professor A. A. Allen of Cornell University, in *Scribner's Magazine* (New York). He recounts the bird's brief wooing thus:

Photograph by A. A. Allen

A FAMILY PORTRAIT IN A SPOON

The two youngsters were almost invisible in the bottom of the nest, so they were put into a teaspoon, and the mother bird, a little surprized, but not at all disconcerted, posed obligingly on the edge.

During the days of courtship he is quite in evidence, rocketing back and forth before the object of his affections, with throat ablaze and wings humming, while she perches demurely on some dead twig. From his throat come excited chipperings that are doubtless intended for song and a declaration of his undying devotion, but it all never lasts long. Acceptance and banishment come almost simultaneously, and after the eggs are laid he is a nonentity. Some high, dead twig or telegraph wire in a distant part of the woods or in another garden seems to be his St. Helena, from which he makes occasional excursions to the flowers of the neighborhood. He seems morose most of the time, as tho his banishment had soured his disposition, and no bird is allowed to pass without immediately being attacked. He has apparently staked out his claims and brooks no trespassing. It is true that the males of most birds are thus tyrannical in the defense of their homes, and that kingfishers and herons seem to have their chosen fishing-grounds, from which they drive off others of their kind. There is an obvious reason in each case, however, in the protection of their mates or their food supply. With the male humming-bird, on the other hand, it is different. He is not interested in defending his mate, and certainly the unoffending crow or chickadee does not compete with him for food. He is a regular Tartar. With this we dismiss him, for he no longer enters the story, and we return to the ball of cotton on the branch of the Bartlett pear.

The day after the nest was completed a tiny white egg appeared in it, and the following day another. They were about the size of navy-beans and not so very different in shape, tho their potential energy was of a far superior sort. The writer says:

The little housekeeper was very solicitous about them, nestling them close to her breast and ever and anon inspecting them carefully, turning them, or caressing them with her probe-like bill. For fifteen days she was thus attentive, leaving them just long enough to buzz out a meal from the trumpet-creepers or to pick a few tiny insects from the underside of leaves or twigs. During this time we got pretty well acquainted. At least, I developed quite a friendship and was not loath to show it, tho she treated me much like a clod or the branch upon which her nest was fastened. I have watched quite a number of humming-birds at their nests, but never have I known one that was so absolutely devoid of fear as was this little bird. At first I thought that I had developed some magic charm which permitted me to walk beneath the nest, and even to reach up and touch it, without frightening her away. When I actually stroked her on the nest and lifted her with my finger, I was positive that I had been chosen by the gods to bring birds and man to a mutual understanding and friendship. Alas! for my pride. When I rushed back with a friend to secure photographic proof of my newly acquired power, the tiny bird showed just as little fear of him. If one edged her gently from the nest with his finger, she would buzz up into the tree for a few minutes, hovering beneath leaves as tho searching for insects, but soon she would drop back to the nest. If one held his finger over the edge, she would settle lightly upon it, her tiny claws making about as much impression as a thistledown. Never have I felt my own brute strength and awkwardness more than when that mite of a bird first perched upon my finger, its weight just barely perceptible to my excited nerves.

For fifteen days our strange friendship endured, and then the great event happened: first one egg, and, a day later, the second egg broke open and two tiny hummers emerged. They were no larger than honey-bees, and their bills, instead of being long and slender like their mother's were as short and stubby as other birds'. Tiny atoms of bird life that they were, as homely and helpless as new-born babies, they lay in the bottom of their cottony cradle, scarcely able to open their mouths.

But mother-love, says Professor Allen, is a strange instinct it has the virtues of faith, hope, and charity, and the shapeless, uncouth babies, that gave so little promise of how they would develop, could not have been given more careful attention. Perhaps for once in her domestic affairs she wished for that ruby-throated spouse of hers to bring food while she brooded her featherless babes; but if she did, she never showed it, but skipt from flower to flower and back to the nest again, wasting no time en route. And this is the way she fed them:

It usually took some time to fill her crop with nectar, but when she returned she had plenty to distend the crops of both her youngsters. At first she inserted only her tubular tongue

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HAVE you ever, at any time, heard questioned the judgment of a manufacturer who equips his cars with the Stewart Vacuum Feed System. Look at the equipment specifications for the various automobiles; about 90% of cars are so equipped.

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

into their throats, but as they grew larger she sank her whole bill from sight and injected them with a throbbing movement of her head, as tho each drop had to be pounded into place. When the crops of the newly hatched youngsters were fully distended they appeared nearly as large as their heads, and the skin of the neck was so stretched as to be transparent. Indeed, one could see the small insects and minute spiders floating around inside, some of them still alive and kicking.

That her faith and hope were to be rewarded was evidenced in less than a week when the bills of the young birds began to lengthen and green feathers began to appear on their backs. The second week found them well feathered, and before the end of the third they were overflowing the nest and had flattened it out of shape.

Photograph by A. A. Allen.

A HUMMER AND A HOPPER.

The baby hummer is smaller but fatter than a grasshopper, and is "absolutely devoid of any resemblance to a bird."

Twenty-one days after the first shell cracked, the larger of the two youngsters, that had been trying his wings for several days, felt himself rise from the soft cotton that had been supporting him. As his tiny wings buzzed, he mounted up and up, nearly to the top of the tree, when, without the slightest effort, he settled upon a dead twig as tho he had been doing it all his life. His mother was not even around to see him do it or to encourage him. He rose as easily as the butterfly from the chrysalis, or the cicada from the cracked shell of the nymph. There was none of the fussing and fluttering that so often marks the "coming-out party" of larger birds. Nor did the mother seem surprized when she returned and found that one of her children had broken the home tie. After feeding the younger one she uttered a few squeaks, that were immediately answered by the fledgling, and without the slightest waver, she flew directly to him, alighted on the branch beside him, inserted her long bill into his throat, and injected him with his dinner as she had been doing in the nest for three weeks. The next day the other young one tried his wings, but he was not quite so strong and he started in the wrong direction,

where there were no twigs on which to settle. He crossed the yard, rising at first, and then settling until he came to a wisp of timothy, where, ever so daintily, his minute claws encircled the stem and he came to rest. Later in the day, as strength came to him, he rose from his lowly station and joined his brother in the top of the pear-tree.

TURNING GOATS INTO GOLD

"DO goats eat clothes and things?" a woman asked of a man who raises goats in Atlanta, Georgia, and he replied: "They eat clothes, but not 'things.' A goat has the best digestive system in the animal kingdom, and is the one creature known that can digest cellulose. Because clothes contain a wood cellulose from their cotton fiber, goats will eat them. Goats can also digest pine needles, but their ability to Fletcherize hardware is very much over-estimated." This gentleman, Mr. H. H. Turner, an attorney, some years ago bought a goat. It was first a necessity, and then it grew to be a family pet, and we are told by Victoria Her in the Atlanta *Journal*, "its kids and his kids became chums." Later on he bought more goats, and devoted his spare time to studying goatology, and the writer exclaims:

Imagine an Atlantan living in an apartment house, and owning twenty goats—the only pure-bred goats east of the Mississippi and south of Ohio! That really isn't as incongruous as it sounds, for H. H. Turner owns the apartment house in which he lives, which has a two-acre "backyard" and plenty of space even for his high-brow "Toggenburgs."

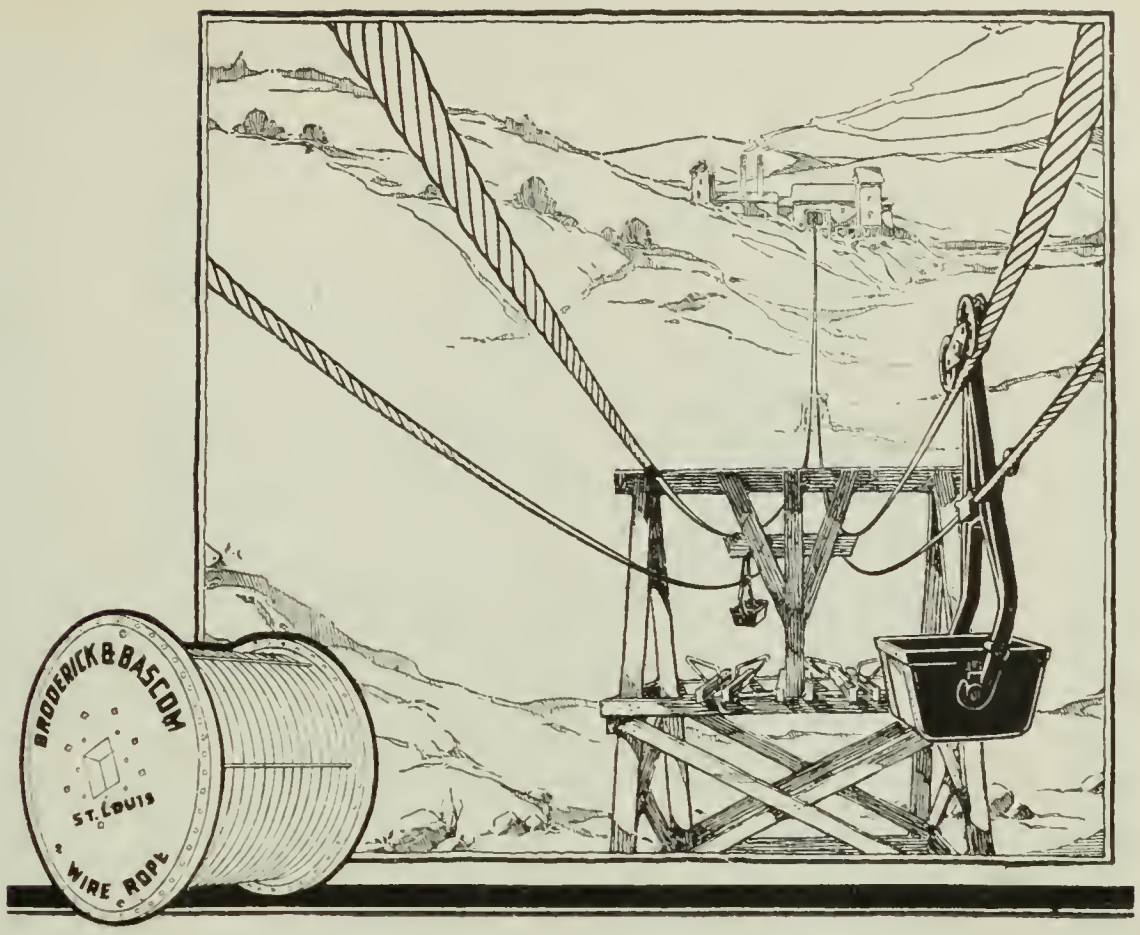
Mr. Turner is very much interested in goat-raising as a new industry for Georgia, and to sound out Georgia farmers on the subject, he printed a letter in the *Market Bulletin* of the State Agricultural Department, offering to give away some of his graded Toggenburg goats for breeding purposes. He received a flood of answers! Most people didn't know there were that many goats in the State, even—let alone farmers who raised 'em.

"There are many graded Angora goats raised in Georgia for their wool," said Mr. Turner. "But I am anxious to see our farmers raise milch goats. They are much more profitable," and he gave us some information sent out by the Government's Bureau of Animal Husbandry which conducts an experimental "goat" station at Beltsville, Maryland.

In the first place, the goat's milk, according to chemical analysis, comes nearer to mother's milk than that of any other animal, and this gives it a high commercial value. Goat's milk is more nutritious than cow's milk, and contains two per cent. more cream. It is more readily digested. It does not sour easily. It is purer because a goat is not as susceptible to disease as a cow.

In California goat-raising has developed into a great industry. There are goat dairies that have become ultra-profitable throughout the State. Goat butter sells at a higher price than cow butter, yet it has a lower-rate of manufacture.

Government figures show that a farmer can maintain a small herd of ten goats (maximum number) for the cost of upkeep of one cow! Good milk goats give from five



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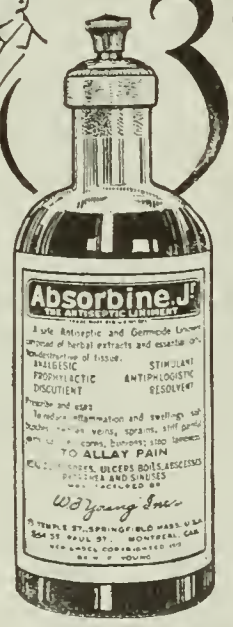

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to seven quarts of rich, wholesome milk a day.

"There is certainly a golden opportunity for some enterprising Georgia farmer to start the industry," said Mr. Turner. "And I am convinced it would be worth his while, financially. The secret will lie in his breed of goats. Pure Toggenburgs are rare, but they are more profitable. Less than two hundred of them have been imported into the United States since the passage of the quarantine law, which was a preventive measure against the spread of the hoof and mouth disease. Since the prohibition of the importation of cattle without a year of quarantine, the cost of importing a goat from Switzerland, its native country, has increased to about three hundred dollars, but it pays in the long run."

"And aren't you afraid for the children to play with them?"

"No. These Toggenburgs have been bred in Switzerland for hundreds of years for dairy purposes, so the vicious ones have been weeded out, and the ones we receive are gentle, docile, and easy to handle and raise."

"How much are the goats worth?"

"The purebreds sell from one hundred dollars up, and breeding in itself would net a farmer a good profit. Many are sold for meat, and the mutton chops that you eat are 'goat chops' nine times out of ten. I generally kill two or three a year myself, but I'd rather loan the bucks that I have this year than to kill them for meat."

THE YOUNG WOMAN LION-KILLER WHO WAS SORRY FOR GORILLAS

IT hurt her conscience when she ate a bit of gorilla—it seemed so cannibalistic. But in the jungle one must not be too squeamish, for on the whole the jungle is "perfectly lovely," and Miss Martha Miller has come back from it with an elephant ear for a tea table and an elephant foot to make a wastebasket, which she secured for herself. It was not just to get these articles that she went, however. She was a member of an expedition led by Carl E. Akeley to collect material for the American Museum of Natural History. The New York *Times* says:

Miss Miller was so successful in her first attempt at big game hunting that the museum officials have nicknamed her the "Museum Diana," and the goddess of the hunt wouldn't have been at all chagrined to have Miss Miller named for her. She is 23 years old.

With Carl Akeley, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Bradley of Chicago and six-year-old Alice Bradley, Miss Miller has just arrived from Africa after an expedition through the gorilla and lion country.

Mr. Akeley went to get a group of gorillas for the new African Hall to be built back of the Roosevelt Memorial Hall on the Central Park West side of the museum. He got five of them, and when they are mounted they will make the best gorilla group in the country.

Miss Miller was born in Texas and lived a good part of her girlhood on a ranch. She had six brothers, and a good deal to do to keep up with them. They all went to

the war, and she determined to get even with one bound by making a trip through Central Africa. She persuaded Mr. Akeley to take her. Incidentally, he proved that traveling with three women, one of them a nurse for a small girl, may be just as safe in Africa as in the United States.

They left New York last July, when it was hotter here than they found it at any time in Africa, and arrived in Cape Town late in August. The party went by railroad to Elizabethville, then up the Lulabo River on a boat through the jungle, a trip which Miss Miller described as "perfectly lovely." After journeying overland again to Lake Tanganyika, they went on another boat to the head, where they started on an eight-day journey on foot to Lake Kibu.

"We had just made camp on the fourth day out when Mr. Bradley saw a herd of elephants," said Miss Miller. "We started after them, and forded small rivers on the backs of our porters. Finally, we got to our station below the elephants and waited until almost sundown for them to move down to us. When they got close enough Mr. Akeley told me I could have third shot. We were almost ready to shoot when I turned around and saw my gun-boy had put on my helmet, and that upset me more than the elephants. After two others had fired I picked out my elephant and fired. I was the most surprized person there when he fell. All I could do was to jump up and down and say, 'I got him, I got him!' "

They next went after gorillas, and the young woman saw three and was with the party when one was killed. They were tame and would run rather than attack. She observes:

"They give you an impression of great strength and size when they lift their shaggy heads and shoulders out of the underbrush, but when you first see their faces there isn't anything mean about them. They don't look as fierce as I had thought they would. Mr. Akeley's biggest was five feet five inches from head to feet, but the arm spread was seven feet eight inches.

"My lion was a 'boma' lion. That means a lion that you lie in wait for, instead of a lion that you go after. I waited five nights for mine. We sat in a little thorn shelter, with the kill about a dozen feet in front. We could hear them near us for several nights, but they didn't come. Finally, on the last night, after the moon came up and the animals all came out, we could hear lions getting nearer. We heard the thump of their tread, for they weigh 400 pounds, and at last mine came out of the brush right in front of me. He looked as big as a house. He was suspicious, and sniffed at the kill and looked all around, and then I shot him. The shot hit his backbone, and he went down paralyzed, but just to make sure, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley fired after me. He had a lovely skin and mane."

In the New York *Evening Post's* account, we read:

"Sometimes," said Miss Miller, "a porter will suddenly decide not to be a porter any more, and then, unless some one is walking behind, he just drops his load and starts back to his tribe. I felt a little bit sympathetic, for they carry mountains on their heads. They seemed to prefer loads of ivory. Tusks have tradition and dignity about them and are easily balanced. But how they did hate gorilla skeletons done up in straw!"

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THE FLORSHEIM SHOE

The Chester -- Style M-93

COMFORT has its full meaning in The Florsheim Shoe; and personal taste, from the conservative to the extreme, finds no want unsatisfied. Florsheim's many lasts give each man the satisfaction of being fitted correctly.

Florsheim Low Shoes are Skeleton Lined and Non-slip — they fit the ankle and hug the heel.

The Florsheim Shoe, $10 — A few styles, $11 and $12
Booklet "*Styles of the Times*" on request

THE FLORSHEIM SHOE CO.
Manufacturers *Chicago*

For the man who cares

The Florsheim SHOE

Jim Henry's Column

Tested

Our tremendous increase of sales shows that a lot of men have just taken my word for it that Mennen Shaving Cream is amazingly efficient.

I suppose some have indifferently ignored my statements as mere advertising claims.

But here is one man who really put Mennen's to the test.

It seems that after trying almost everything he finally settled on one soap as the least irritating of the lot. But a friend told him that his experiments were inconclusive since he had overlooked Mennen's. So, he bought a tube.

First, he used Mennen's on the right side of his face and his old soap on the left, employing two brushes.

Score—Mennen—1 Opponent—0.

Next time, he reversed—Mennen's on the left side. Mennen's won.

In the last round, he shaved three times running with the old soap, and then three times with Mennen's.

To quote from his letter:

"There was no longer room for doubt. My face certainly felt better after using Mennen's."

The other day, I was explaining to a friend the scientific reason for Mennen's startling superiority and he asked, "Why don't you put that in your column?" I showed him the letter from which I have just quoted.

"There is only one way in which a man can be convinced that Mennen's is better," I told him, "and that is by trying it on his own face. There are three things the selection of which no man leaves to science—his wife, tobacco, and shaving soap."

Faced by the actuality of 365 shaves a year for the rest of his life, a man wants to *know*. That is why I say, "never mind the reason—try it!"

There's more proof in my 10 cent demonstrator tube than in all the science that has ever been written. Oh! and by the way, don't forget that Mennen "Talcum for Men" is a genuine he-powder.

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.

THE SALAMANDER'S DOUBLE LIFE

JOHN BURROUGHS, usually so accurate in his observations on natural subjects, is taken gently to task by another naturalist for his "unscientific" comments on the "little orange-colored salamander" which we quoted in these pages from his book "Under the Maples" (Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston). Mr. Burrough's account read as follows:

The little orange-colored salamander, a most delicate and highly colored little creature, is as harmless as a baby, and about as slow and undecided in its movements. Its cold body seems to like the warmth of your hand. Yet in color it is as rich an orange as the petal of the cardinal flower is a rich scarlet. It seems more than an outside color; it is a glow, and renders the creature almost transparent, an effect as uniform as the radiance of a precious stone. Its little, innocent-looking, three-toed foot, or three-and-a-half toed—how unreptilian it looks through my pocket-glass! A baby's hand is not more so. Its throbbing throat, its close-shut mouth, its jet black eyes with a glint of gold above them—only a close view of these satisfies one.

Here is another remarkable transformation among the small wild folk. In the spring he is a dark, slimy, rather forbidding lizard in the pools; now he is more beautiful than the jewel-weed in the woods. This is said to be an immature form, which returns to the ponds and matures the next season; but whether it is the male or the female that assumes this bright hue, or both, I do not know. The coat seems to be its midsummer holiday uniform which is laid aside when it goes back to the marshes to hibernate in the fall.

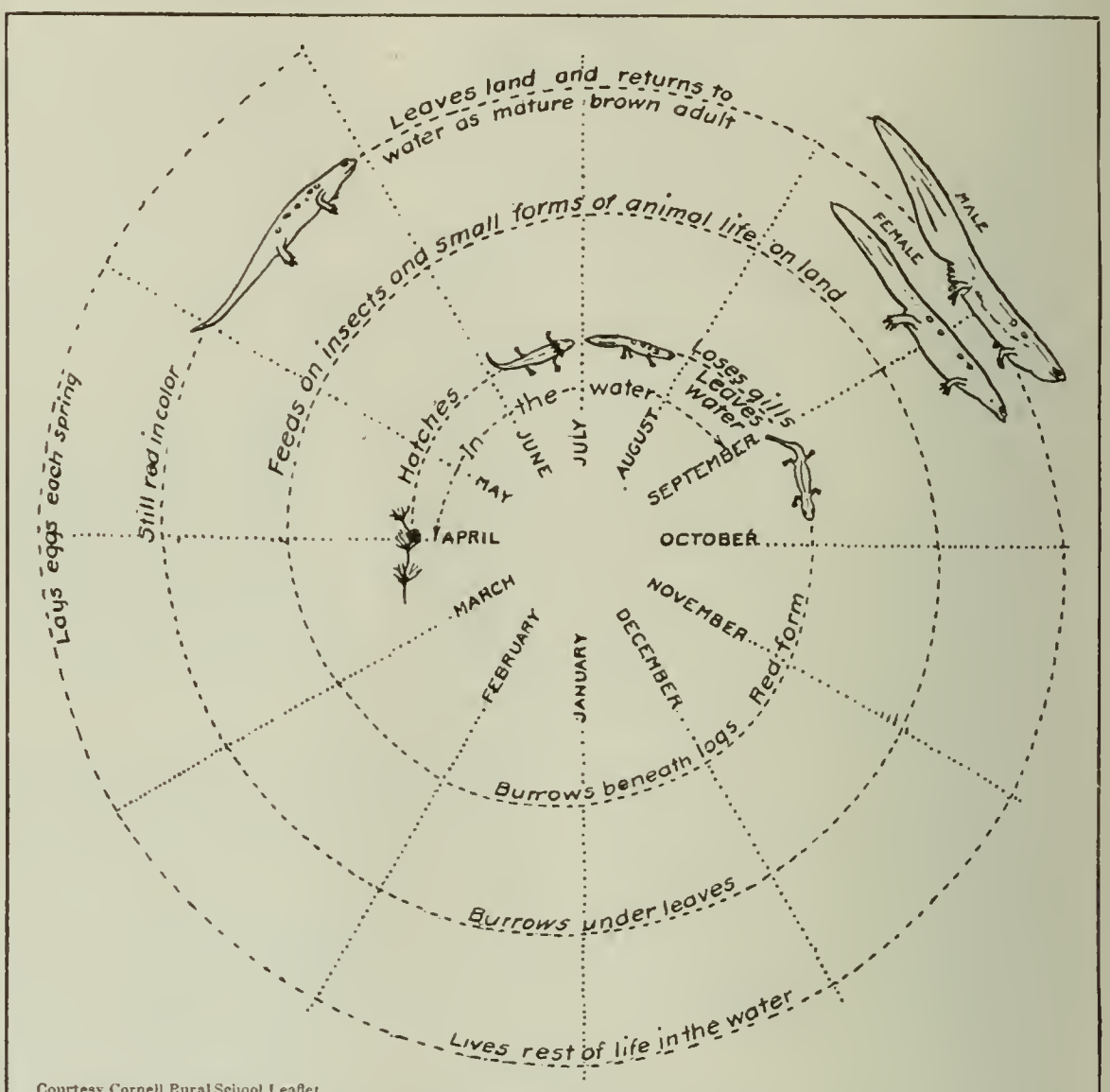
These statements, considers E. Laurence Palmer, Assistant Professor of Agriculture at Cornell University, show considerable disregard of the facts, and he says in a letter to THE DIGEST:

One hesitates to criticize a statement of a man who has done so much to interest the general public in the study of nature—particularly when that man has the personality of John Burroughs and is not, unfortunately for all of us, here to defend himself. He, however, showed no compunction in criticizing Thoreau for making unscientific statements, and so, tho he were here, could not object to this criticism of his article which you quote.

In the first place a salamander is an amphibian and has nothing "reptilian" about it. The use of the word "lizard" is for the same reason unscientific since salamanders and lizards are by no means synonymous. To be sure many salamanders resemble lizards in general form, but salamanders are amphibians and have no scales and lizards are reptiles and have scale-covered bodies.

The description of the life history is very ambiguous and deceiving. For the benefit of your readers I am submitting a graph which I have prepared in accordance with the facts outlined in a paper by S. H. Gage in 1891. The graph should, I believe, be self-explanatory.

There are, Professor Palmer says further in the *Cornell Rural School Leaflet* (Ithaca),



Courtesy Cornell Rural School Leaflet.

THE MEANDERING SALAMANDER.

Here is a chart of the cruise of the little amphibian known as the newt, who changes his color and lives part of his life in the water and part on land.

many different kinds of salamanders, chiefly busied in cleaning out the various different cracks and corners in Mother Nature's house. In some places in this country there are salamanders that live their entire lives in the trees, tho they look as tho they ought to be living in the water. One of the most common species is that whose life history is shown in the accompanying graph, the newt. This little amphibian may be found along the edge of ponds or in streams. He is mostly brown above and yellowish beneath. The writer says:

If you keep some of them in your aquarium you will very quickly find that many of the smaller animals living there will disappear, and if you are lucky enough you will possibly see some of them go where the others have,—down the throats of your newts.

It is possible that in the early spring the newts are more interested in their own family affairs than they are in caring for Mother Nature's house. Certain it is that their eggs are laid at that time of the year. You may see these eggs, which look not unlike little beads of jelly; but the chances are that you will not see them, for they are attached to water plants and are often wrapped in, or hidden among, the leaves so that they are not easily seen. These eggs hatch into little newts wearing ruffles at their necks not unlike those which the mud puppies have. These little newts grow rapidly and in late summer lose their ruffles and come out on the land. At this time they are small and red, and are very interesting little creatures to watch.

For the next two years these little red newts go about cleaning up cracks and corners on the floor of Mother Nature's house. Sometimes you will find them under stones, sometimes under leaves, sometimes in rotting logs, and sometimes walking around over open ground. All the time, as they work, they are growing larger and stronger. They still keep their red color and will make nice pets. At the end of two years from the time they left the water, they go back to it. Then they begin to look like their parents, and begin to do the same sort of work that their parents did before them. Instead of being red, they turn brown, for the most part. Their tails now look more like the tails of polliwogs than they did when the newts were living on land. The newts spend all the rest of their lives eating insects, and polliwogs, and fish eggs, and other things which they find in the bottoms of the sinks and drains of Mother Nature's house. Each spring they lay eggs which develop into more little newts. From this you may know that newts work both on the land and in the water. Probably they do more good than harm, particularly while they are on land, and certainly they are worth watching because of their interesting ways.

Between the mud puppies in the deep water and the red-backed salamanders in the logs in the woodland, the crevices in the floor of Mother Nature's house are kept pretty clean. The two-lined salamanders help at the edges of the colder brooks; the newts work in the shallower waters of warmer ponds and lakes. On the land, the dusky salamanders care for the places under stones in wet places and are helped in their work by the slimy salamanders. In the more open land the spotted salamanders do their work, and with the assistance of all of these, Mother Nature finds it possible to keep her floor fairly well cleaned out.

Above photo 30" Ideal with riding trailer used on estate of H. G. FISK, Longmeadow, Mass.

A Moderate Priced Power Mower for Medium Sized Lawns

Here is a Power Lawn Mower that will be welcomed by thousands of home owners who have large lawns to care for.

We call it the Ideal "Junior." It is a machine that fulfills a greater need than any power mower ever built. It is surprisingly moderate in price, absolutely dependable, easy to handle, and costs but a few cents per day to operate.

In general principle, the Ideal Junior, is exactly the same as the larger Ideal Power Lawn Mower which is giving universal satisfaction upon thousands of the best kept lawns in the country. It is smaller and lighter in weight, having a 22-inch cut. It will mow from 3 to 4 acres of grass per day. Just the machine to use when there is too much grass to economically cut with hand mowers, yet where the lawn is hardly large enough to warrant the purchase of a larger power mower.

Also used by golf clubs for work on putting greens, and by parks and cemeteries for close cutting, trimming around shrubbery and as an auxiliary unit to the larger power mowers.

The Ideal Power Mower for Large Lawns

For larger lawns the standard Ideal Power Lawn Mower has no equal. It cuts from 5 to 6 acres of grass per day, doing the work of 6 or 7 men. There are thousands of these machines in use on private estates, public parks, golf courses, college grounds, industrial grounds, cemeteries, etc.

They are wonderful labor savers and stand up year after year with just the ordinary attention that any good machine requires.

For Large Parks and Golf Courses

For large parks and golf courses we build the Ideal Power Triplex Mower which cuts from 25 to 30 acres of grass per day.

Write today and get details of the complete line of Ideal Power Mowers. If you want our recommendation, tell us the size of your lawn, condition of grounds, etc.

Golf Club Officials!

Write for details of our new power putting green mower.

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R. E. OLDS, *Chairman*
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World's Largest Builders of Power Lawn Mowers

CHICAGO, ILL.	11 E. Harrison St.
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PHILADELPHIA, PA.	709 Arch St.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.	222 N. Los Angeles St.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.	130 Camp St.
PITTSBURGH, PA.	108 West Parkway
CINCINNATI, O.	228 E. 4th St
CLEVELAND, O.	1500 Lakeside Ave.
DENVER, COLO.	18th and Wazee Sts.
ST. LOUIS, MO.	412-414 N. 4th St.
MINNEAPOLIS	114 S. 3rd St.
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The Ideal "Junior."

IDEAL Power Lawn Mowers

The rolling feature of the Ideal is a great help to better lawn care. Keep the sod smooth and firm.

HOW ROVER RESCUED DAN THE BUCK

"I'D have been drowned, I would, you know, if it wasn't for the dog," said Daniel the Buck. "He saved my life, he did, and he's only a young dog at that. But he's a good one, 'danged' if he isn't, as brave as a lion and as knowing as a man. I'm struggling in the water there, fifty feet off the stern of the *Yankee*, when he grabs me by the collar and starts tugging away." As he spoke, Daniel Cuddihy, for years a famous character on the Boston Fish Pier, was overhauling a tub of trawl, and John T. Brady tells in the Boston *Post* how little by little he drew from the fisherman the yarn of the rescue:

"Courageous dogs, those St. Bernards, and strong, too," said Daniel the Buck, as he coiled the lines that he had straightened and repaired, back in the tub. "I've heard tell of those that are trained by the pious monks of the St. Bernard Pass in the Alps, and of the wonderful feats they perform in saving the lives of travelers dying in blizzards, but I never saw the like of that dog Rover, the mascot of the *Yankee*.

"Look here now, you can almost see the marks of his teeth on my collar yet. It was this way that he grabbed me."

Daniel the Buck placed the lapel of his coat between his teeth and looked at me out of the corners of his honest blue eyes.

"I thought he was going to rip the collar right off the way he yanked it, and lifted my head clear of the water, and now that I come to look at it, I see that he did tear it a bit. But it's an old coat and I have another like it at home."

"But that's near the end of the story, isn't it, Dan?" I said.

"It is indeed," he replied, "and by the same token, it came near being the end of me, but I'll tell you how it all happened. Sit down on that coil of rope there."

I sat down and lit a cigar.

Daniel the Buck drew a brown T. D. pipe with a stubby stem from a pocket of his coat and struck the bowl against the palm of his hand. Only a small deposit of gray ash fell out.

"I might be telling the story better if I had a quid of tobacco for my pipe," he said, looking up. "That smells like a good cigar you're smoking."

"It is," I said, "but the second mate to it got burned to death."

"And how about the first mate," said Daniel the Buck, a humorous twinkle in his eyes. "Did he get drowned, as I would have been if it wasn't for the dog?"

"No, here it is," said I.

"That's generous of ye, and if ye don't mind I'll smoke it in my pipe," said he.

When the pipe was working properly, Dan leaned back with a sigh of contentment, and began:

"Be listening now to what I'm telling you, for it's the truth, as true as my nickname, is 'Bucky Dan.' You look like an honest man yourself, and so I'll tell you no lie.

"Rover has been coming to the pier with Captain Brophy of the *Yankee*, and the dog knows me well. Every dog and cat seems to like me, for no reason at all that I know of, unless it's because I like the dumb creatures myself.

"It was Thursday week it happened, and I might as well admit it now that you have me cornered here against the pilot house. I'd been to a shindig over in Charlestown, and I'd had a noggin of whisky or two, during the evening, but I've had more of a night, and better stuff, too.

"I had all my wits about me, tho, when the shindig was over, and I bethought myself of a promise I had made to Purser Cheney of the *Progress* to have two tubs of trawl overhauled for him next morning.

"'Now, Bucky Dan,' I said to myself, 'you promised faithfully to have those lines overhauled on the morrow, sure pop, and they're not done yet. It's up to you to keep your word. You can finish the job in a couple of hours, get a wink of sleep aboard the vessel, and awake in the morning with a clear conscience, and two dollars as good as in your pocket.'

"'I'll do as my conscience says,' I finally decided and, lighting my pipe, I mouched over toward the Fish Pier. It was twelve o'clock when I left City Square and it must have been near one when I got to my destination, as I walked leisurely like.

"The *Progress*, that's the boat I was looking for, was tied up half-way of the dock, but in the darkness I passed beyond it and hove to abreast of the *Yankee*.

"The *Yankee* was moored well out toward the cap of the dock, and thinking all the time it was the *Progress* I made a leap for the rigging."

Bucky Dan led the way to the rail of the vessel nearest to the pier, and pointed down into the water just aft of the bilge of the schooner's hull, and explained:

"That's where I found myself, in the space there between the ship and the fender of the pier, in danger of being crusht 'twixt the two of them should the wind cause the vessel to swing toward the dock."

"I was almost forgetting to tell you how I came to fall into the water. You might go away thinking I was a poor kind of a sailor if I didn't tell you that. The beam on the edge of the dock was slimy from the drippings of the fish falling on it as the vessel was being unloaded, and as I leapt, my foot slipt. It did just that, and I was sober as you see me now, but I slipt all the same. The best of men will make a slip sometimes, and that you know without my telling you. A dog is more sure-footed than a man, and that reminds me of Rover.

"I fancy his long black and white hair bristled up the moment I set foot on the dock, for he set up a loud barking when I jumped for the rigging of the *Yankee*, and I had it on the tip of my tongue to say, 'Shut up, you scallawag. Do you want to wake up the whole of East Boston?' But I'm glad my mouth was full of water before I could speak the words, for I'd been drowned there, and no one would have been the wiser as to what had become of me if the dog hadn't heard my fall.

"My first thought as I found myself in the harbor was to get my coat off and my arms free to swim, but that was easier said, in my own mind, than done. I slipt the collar back off my shoulders, but at the same time the skirt floated up under my oxters, and then I couldn't get the thing neither up nor down, off nor on.

"It's a fine fix I was in, and no mistaking it for anything else, struggling helplessly as I was, with my wet clothes getting heavier as they soaked up the water, the tide beginning to catch me, and no human aid in sight or ear-shot of my cries for help.

"In the distance I could see the lights of the Narrow Gauge ferry crossing the harbor to East Boston, and the beacons of the outer bay blinking, as tho beckoning to me. On the stern of the *Yankee* the dog was racing up and down, barking furiously.

"'Come on, my fine laddie-buck,' I shouted to him at the top of my lungs, 'If you've got any of the blood of your life-saving ancestors in your veins, now is the time for you to show it. Pick up the end of a ratline and swim out here with it, or I'm as good as doomed.'

"He didn't bring the rope, but he came himself. Jumping up on the main boom, he ran to the end of it, plunged off into the water as tho he'd been shot out of a gun, and came paddling toward me. He'd been waiting for some sound to locate my whereabouts in the darkness—dogs are near-sighted creatures as a rule, anyhow—and my shout had given him a sense of direction.

"Faith and it's going down for the third and last time I was, thinking on all my sins, when he grabbed my coat collar in his strong teeth and yanked my head up out of the water. A full forty feet we were astern of the *Yankee* then, but a shout from the boat gave me hope of being saved. I'd shipped a lot of water the second time down, but I still had my head about me enough to turn over on my back and hold my breath so I would float. This helped the dog greatly in tugging me to the schooner's stern.

"The voice I had heard was that of John Moran, the watchman of the *Yankee*. The barking of the dog had attracted him from the cabin of the vessel, to see what the rumpus was about, and he pulled Rover and myself on board.

"I was pretty well played out, but after getting into some dry clothes and having a few drinks of hot coffee, I was full of fun as ever I was.

"'Are you all right now, Bucky Dan?' said Moran, when he was through dosing me up. 'I am, John,' said I, and just to show him that I was, I danced a bit of a breakdown for him. Then I crawled into one of the vacant bunks on the boat and had a good snooze for myself till dawn, when I went aboard the *Progress*, to overhaul the two tubs of trawl as I promised to do.

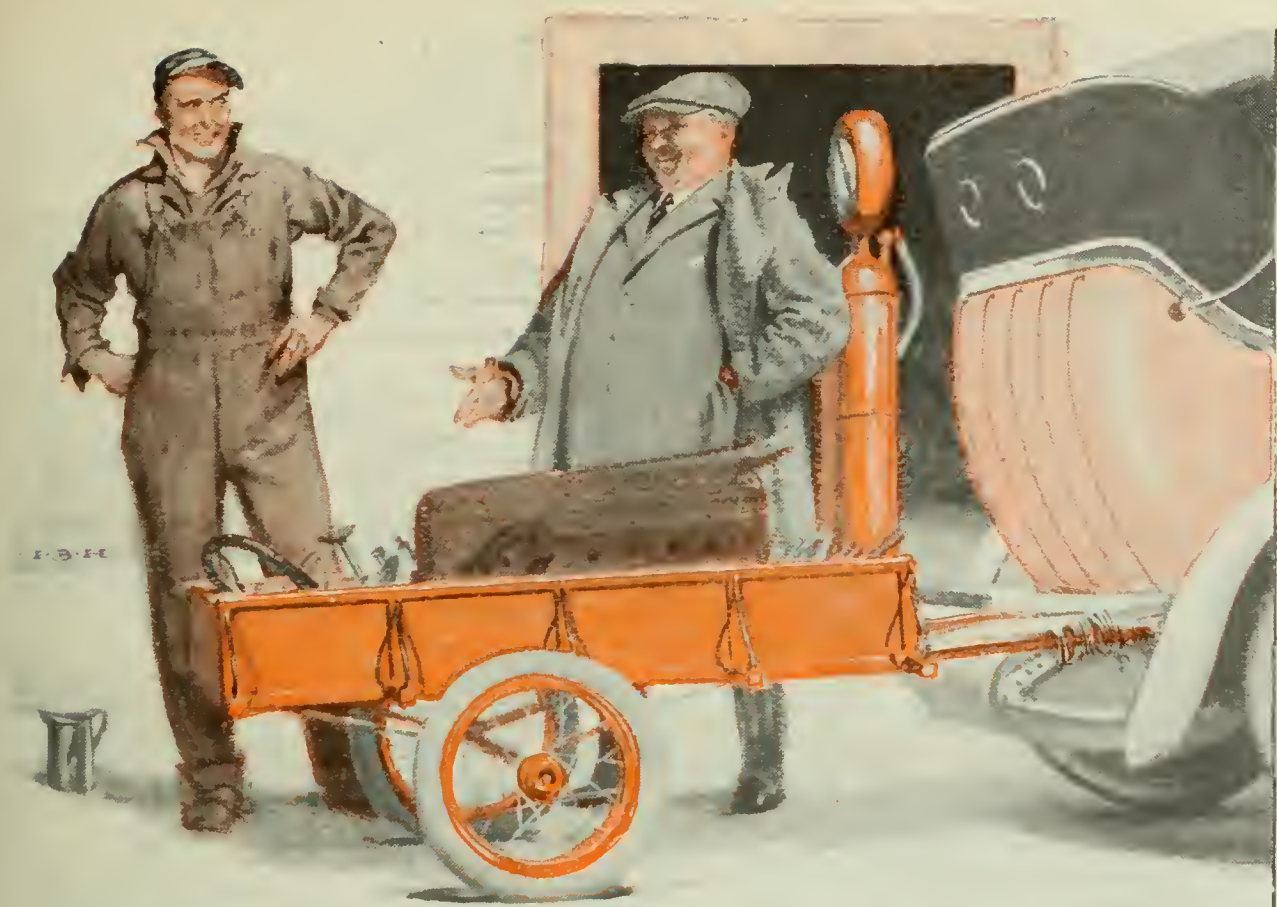
"There isn't much more to the story now except you want to speculate a bit on the reason for the dog's risking his life. I picked a fish-hook out of his paw one day—'twas a thing any man would do for a poor dumb creature in pain—and it's waiting to repay me for the service that he's been ever since. I could see it in his big brown eyes, and we're 'even Steven' now again."

Daniel the Buck took off his cap as we shook hands.

"You didn't say how you liked my new cap," said he.

"It's very becoming," said I.

"It is that," said he, "and it fits me to a T. I lost my old one when I fell overboard. It floated out to sea, and I'd be floating after it now if it wasn't for the dog. I suppose some fisherman has found it on one of his hooks by this time, and is cursing the luck that brought him an old cap instead of a big halibut, but I'm not cursing mine."



"I'm prepared for the Worst

. . . Give me a Quart of Oil"

AT LEAST 50% of all serious engine troubles are traceable to the careless request—"*Give me a quart of oil.*"

You can't dodge this fact.

There is a wide gulf between the average "pick-up" oil and Gargoyle Mobiloil.

We suggest you ask for Gargoyle Mobiloil, being particular to specify the correct grade for your car.

How the Right oil saves money

Many motorists expect entirely too little from their lubrication.

The grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil specified for your car feeds adequately to every friction point. It protects. It seals the piston rings against blow-by of gasoline and power—it saves gasoline. It cuts down operating troubles. And you will be surprised at your greater freedom from carbon.

Yes: Gargoyle Mobiloil costs a few cents more per gallon. It costs more to manufacture. But you will see the real economy of this few cents difference after you observe the operating results.

Not a gasoline by-product

Nine out of ten lubricating oils on the market are simply by-products in the manufacture of gasoline.

Gargoyle Mobiloil is *not* a by-product.

It is produced by lubrication specialists who are recognized the world over as leaders in lubricating practice. Gargoyle Mobiloil is manufactured from crude oils chosen for their *lubricating* qualities—not for their gasoline content. It is manufactured by processes designed to bring out the highest *lubricating* value—not the greatest gallonage of gasoline.

This is one of the essential reasons for the superiority of Gargoyle Mobiloil.

Warning!

Don't be misled by some similar sounding name. Look on the container for the correct name *Mobiloil* (not Mobile) and for the red Gargoyle.

Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

Domestic Branches:

New York (*Main Office*)
Detroit
Des Moines
Boston
Pittsburgh
Buffalo
Chicago
Indianapolis
Kansas City, Kan.
Philadelphia
Minneapolis
Dallas

Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of both passenger and commercial cars are specified in the Chart below.

How to Read the Chart:
A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
BB means Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

This Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1922		1921		1920		1919		1918	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Allen	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Apperson (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models									A	A
Auburn (6 cyl.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
" (6-39-B) Teetor-H. Eng									A	Arc.
Bout Davis	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Briscoe			A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Buick	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Case	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Chalmers	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Chevrolet (8 cyl.)							A	A	A	A
" (Model 490, G. & Lt. Del.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Cleveland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc				
Concord	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Corbett (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc.
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Crow-Elkhart	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Cunningham	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Daniels	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Durant Four	Arc	Arc								
Earl	A	Arc								
Elcar (4 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
" (6 cyl.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Essex			A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Fulton	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Grant (6 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
" Com'l) (Model 12)							A	Arc		
" " All Other Models			Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc		
Hahn (Model FE)	A	A	A	A						
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Haynes (6 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
" (12 cyl.)			A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Holmes	A	A	A	A	B	A				
Hudson Super Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Jackson (4 cyl.)			A	Arc	Arc	Arc				
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc			A	A
Kissel Kar (12 cyl.)									A	A
" " All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Kline Kar	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
La Fayette (Indianapolis)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Lexington	A	A	A	A						
" (Cont. Eng.)			Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Liberty	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Lincoln	A	A	A	A						
L M C	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc		
Locomobile	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E
McLaughlin Can.) (Buick)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
" (Com'l)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mitchell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Monitor	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Moon	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Nash	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Model 671)									A	A
" (Com'l) Quad	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" 1 & 2 ton	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
National (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
(12 cyl.)							A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile (6 & 8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A.
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Owen Magnetic (Mod. M25)									Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc.
Packard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Peerless (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models									Arc	Arc
Pierce-Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" Com'l (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
" " All Other Models	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
R & V Knight	BB	A	B	A	B	A				
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Roamer Model 4-75	A	A	A	A						
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc		
Rolls Royce	B	A	B	A						
Rowe	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Saxon (Mod. 125G)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc						
" All Other Models			A	Arc	A	Arc	E	E	E	E
Sayers-Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Simplex Crane									A	A
Standard Eight			A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stearns-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Stephens	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stoughton (A & Lton)	A	Arc	A	Arc						
" (1½ ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc				
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Templar	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
United 2½, 3½, 4, 5 & 6 ton	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
U. S. (Ohio) (1½ ton)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc				
" " (5-6 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc.
" " All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
White (Mods. 15-45 & 20-45)	A	A								
" 16 valve)							A	A	A	A
" 1 & 5 ton	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Wills Sainte Claire	A	A	A	A						
Willys-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Winther Six	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc				
" Com. (½ ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc						
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Winther-Marwin (1½ ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc		
" " All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Winton	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.

Makes of Engines

(recommendations shown separately for convenience)

Ansted		A	A	A	A					
Buda Models OU, QU, TU							A	Arc	A	Arc.
" Models RU, WU	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Continental (Model B5)	A	A								
" (Model B2)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" (Model T)							A	Arc	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Falls	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
G B & S. Model AA	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc.
Hercules	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Herschell-Spillman (Models JU, S, V & VA)							A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Hinkley	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Lycoming	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Midwest (Model 408)	A	Arc	A	A	A	A				
" (Model 409)	A	Arc								
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Northway	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rochester (Dursenberg)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Waukesha (Models CU, DU, EU & FU)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc.
Weidely	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wisconsin (Mod. Q & QU)							A	Arc	A	Arc.
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Transmission and Differential:
For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C," "CC" or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

LITTLE TRAGEDIES OF BIG FISH

THE FISHING SEASON is with us once again, and with us, also, is the teller of long, strong fish stories. Most of the yarns, of course, are tragedies, for the tale of the fish that was hooked but never landed is most popular among the official and ex-officio members of the thriving Izaak Walton Club of America. *Outers' Recreation* is collecting a number of these fishy tragedies from its readers, and presenting them under the caption of "My Most Tragic Fishing Moment." "Here is a short and sweet one from a veteran fisherman," writes the editor of the department, introducing a tale by B. R. Hart, of Washington, D. C. Mr. Hart deposes and says:

I must needs go 'way back along the trail to the time when, as a small boy in the Blue Grass Region of Kentucky, I fished for the chubs, the sun perch, the suckers, the blue gills and—yes, I admit it—the lowly mud-cat.

Did we have "tackle" in those golden days—rods? lines? lures? leaders? and theories about their use? No: we had a pole, a spool of cotton thread, a nickel's worth of hooks, a pebble sinker, a tin can, a cur dog, and Youth.

With the money my father gave me for feeding a bunch of calves all of one winter I purchased me a bamboo rod, a silk line, a reel, a red and green cork float and three Cincinnati hooks with real gut on them. Then came a day in the spring when I hied me down to the river (where I had never been before) to try out my new tackle. I carried it in my hand very carefully all of the eight miles for fear of its getting broken. As if it were only yesterday I can recall that beautiful river, and well do I remember the pool where I chose to do my fishing. I can see the live shiny, minnow bait as it sank into the water, covered with benedictions, spit and hopes that a crappie would take it.

Soon the cork began to move slowly and then stopt. Thinking something had gotten my bait, I pulled up to see—and then it happened. The whole pool seemed to explode, and something went tearing off with my tackle—my first small-mouth bass. It was all over in a second, and all that was left was the butt of the rod, the reel, some experience and my most tragic fishing moment.

Here is one from Frederick L. Reid, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a tale that is guaranteed to fill any true fisherman with horror and chagrin. Mr. Reid relates:

I have had so darned much hard luck and so many tragic moments in my fishing career that I am afraid I will have to look up my file to get a hold of the "tragicest."

However, one awful day comes to my mind, and here is the story: During the early days of the bass season last year I played hookey from business and sneaked out at four A. M. one morning to a small neighboring lake. I had just purchased a new split bamboo rod, which I thought was just about "it," and, upon arriving at the lake, commenced to cast with the "stick," first using one plug and then another. There were several other parties fishing that morning and all were catching fish, but not a single strike did I receive.

I would whip a weed-patch from cellar to garret without any reward except exercise, and then one of the other parties would follow me up and take fish right from under my nose. This made me pretty darned sore all the way through, and I was ready to fight anybody at the word "go."

Finally I discovered a fishy looking weed-patch overhung with branches of a silver-maple that was growing along the shore, and made a cast right in front of the patch. As soon as the plug hit the water, I was rewarded with a REAL strike that gave me a funny feeling in the pit of my stomach. (Did you ever get the sensation?) After giving him the butt, the old warrior started in to show me his bag of tricks, and, believe me, he had more up his sleeve than Ching Ling Foo ever thought of having. First he rushed right for and under the boat, then to the right, then to the left, and finally sounded similar to a submarine.

After much coaxing and pumping, he decided to make another run, this time right into the weeds, and then proceeded to embrace every weed in the lake with my line. After giving him another third degree, I started him on another rampage that was breaking my heart, pretty near breaking my rod, but it did break his spirit—temporarily!

There were two other boats nearby watching my wrestling match with B'rer Bass, and filled with enthusiasm. Have you ever met these birds who always watch you play your fish and give you all kinds of advice which is bunk from the start? It is an education to sit in on one of these little "First Aid" parties.

Well, to go back to my story, Old John Bass was getting pretty tired, and finally came rolling in with a very contented look on his face. As soon as he came within actual reach, I slipt the landing-net under him and brought out a large-mouth that would tip four pounds if an ounce.

But here lies the tragedy. One of the "bleacherites" rowed alongside to inspect the catch and asked me if he could take the fish over to the next boat to show his wife. I agreed, being highly elated and puffed up over the incident. So he put the bronze backer in his landing-net and proceeded to the adjoining boat. But I am going to whisper the balance of the story. She picked up the fish by the gills and was admiring it, when all of a sudden the fish gave a wiggle. She gave a scream, dropt the fish, who hit the gunwhale of the boat and swam peacefully through the water, back to his tribe and family.

I can not remember any other time when I ever swore at a woman, but I sure did on this occasion. Her better half began to laugh, and I began to see red! Needless to say, I took down my rod, packed up my kit, started toward shore and then home—FISHLESS.

A tale of "humiliation and disappointment" that seems to "stick out more prominently than do any more refined tragicomedies of later years" is related, in these words by Dr. B. F. Wilson, of Golden City, Mo.:

The date, more distant than I care to contemplate, was in my bait-fishing period of angling growth. Three of us were camped at a deserted mill-site by a broken dam on Sac River, a considerable stream heading in the Ozark country. We had had a surfeit of bass, jacksalmon and drum, and were ready to welcome a suggestion that would add a bit of adventure or variety to our activities.

Tales by the natives of huge catfish to be caught in the millpond prompted our efforts catward. These same fighting cats, our tempters allowed, could not be handled by our bait rods, reels and slender lines. This was too much; we'd show 'em.

There was a rude sort of a punt tied to a tree above the dam, which we appropriated for the work. Mitchell, the huskiest one of the lot, was selected as oarsman. I insisted on handling the tackle and catching the cat because I had the best tackle, consisting of a lancewood rod and double-multiplying reel full of heavy linen line.

Laboriously Mitch rowed the old tub to the upper end of the millpond. I put a large dead chub on the biggest hook we had, and getting into the middle of the stream we started to float down through the fancied retreat of the siluroid monsters. I used a cork or float, of course, and naturally all eyes were constantly turned to it. I sat in one end of the scow, Mitchell at the oars and Lyman, just a spectator, at the other end, all tense and expectant.

Three voices gave the cry, "a bite!" as the cork popped under and out of sight. I struck hard and hooked. I could feel the swaying of a huge body as it surged unyielding to the strain of the rod. Line ran from the reel in spasms in spite of all the pressure I dared apply to the spool. Lyman and I both directed Mitch how to row and he, poor soul, by watching the line, had his work cut out for himself to keep the line from fouling. How he rowed that unwieldy craft up and down stream, roundabout and across! We tried to get the quarry close to the boat, but were afraid to get it too close.

Slower and shorter its runs became, and I began to sense victory. It was slowly getting under my control. I got it close to the boat, but it was running too deep for me ever to get sight of it.

Then the question arose—"How are we going to boat it or land it?" We had no net, no gaff—nothing but bare hands. A regular "gig" was what we needed. "Did I think I could manage the monster now from the bank if we should row ashore and have one of the boys go to a neighboring farmhouse for a gig?" I thought I could.

Then Mitchell headed in, and with a vicious surge he put his weight on the oars.

"Oh, he's off!" I yelled. The sad misery of it can not be described. Mechanically and disconsolately I reeled in my flaccid line. The line, hook and bait were intact, but from the barb dangled a strip of bark, apparently from a waterlogged grapevine.

The humiliating truth dawned upon all of us at once. None of us had paid any attention to our relative position to anything except the spot where my line was continually cutting the water. Mitch and the crazy boat had supplied all the movement of as great and erratic a fight as it could possibly have been had the grapevine been a forty-pound cat!

That afternoon Mitch sulked in the tent contemplating his blistered palms; Lyman went over the ridge, squirrel hunting; I sneaked off by myself and fished for a pumpkin seed in a pond.

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(Via PLYMOUTH)

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on French Line Vessels

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33,700 tons

s.s. FRANCE
24,800 tons

NEW YORK - PLYMOUTH
HAVRE - PARIS

COMMENCING with the sailing of the S. S. Paris on April 26th, and the S. S. France on May 10th, these two giant liners will stop at Plymouth, England, on their route to Havre, as well as on all return trips to New York. This service for westbound travelers will start with the sailing of the Paris from Havre on May 13th, and the France on May 20th.

With this new arrangement for landing passengers for England at Plymouth, it will be possible for them to actually be in London in six days from the time of sailing from New York. Special trains will be in readiness at Plymouth to take them to London.

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Direct service will be maintained from New York to Havre and Paris with the six splendid vessels Lafayette, La Savoie, Chicago, La Touraine, La Bourdonnais and the Roussillon

The French Line is gratified to be able to offer to travelers to England the same excellence of service, accommodations and famous cuisine that it has provided for many years between America and France.

French Line

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Look up the Pittsburg dealer in your city—the gas company or one of the prominent plumbers, or write us the number of hot water faucets in your home and the number of people in your family. We will recommend the proper size Pittsburg for your needs. At the same time we will send you a free copy of "Hot Water," an interesting little book, which tells the whole story of better hot water service.

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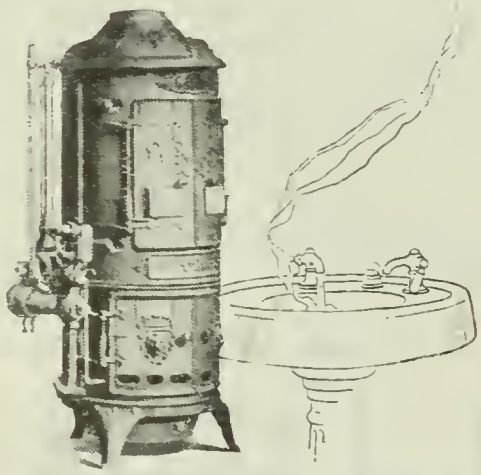


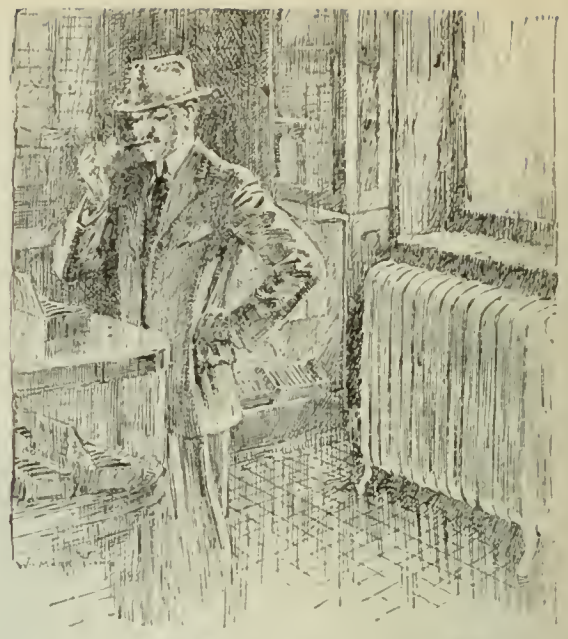
Pittsburg
AUTOMATIC GAS WATER HEATERS

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

A BATTLE WITH A GALLANT TROUT

A BROAD NOSE came up at intervals to take a fly. Creeping up on his hands and knees, the fisherman could see the great trout itself, by peering through the sedges into the clear water. He judged it would weigh about three pounds, and it was in perfect condition: hog-backed, of great girth compared with its length, measured from the slowly opening and shutting pink mouth to the gently waving broad, square tail. Such a fish! Slow in movement, with the dignity and the proportions of an alderman who has prospered exceedingly. The fisherman had not fished for some years, and had forgotten the secret of using for big trout the very best and strongest tackle to which they can be lured into attaching themselves. He should have remembered that he was dealing with an unsophisticated fish that had never seen an artificial fly. He used an old cast, the finest he had. The trout took the fly at once. Directly he felt the hook, he made a terrific rush up-stream through what looked like an impenetrable weed-bed, leaped high out of the water in a clear pool beyond, and the line came back, less the fine point of gut. The man reeled in sadly and tried his luck elsewhere. The next time the broad nose was seen, the fish took the fly again with confidence. Again he made the same mad rush, followed by a jump, and again he broke the cast. In his book, "Mostly About Trout" (Houghton-Mifflin, Boston) Sir George Aston tells of "the glamor of a long campaign" with this trout, which ended in "a final terrific battle." Following the two opening combats, in which the fisherman failed so completely, he says:

Then came many weeks of prolonged and patient warfare. I could only get away in the evenings, generally about twice a week. There was always a hatch of fly soon after sundown, and I could make sure that he would then be feeding. During the summer months I must have spent on an average at least an hour and a half in every week trying to induce him to take my fly again. Out would come his nose every few minutes, sometimes two or three times a minute, but always to take the natural flies, which I had done my best to copy in the pattern selected. He would take them freely and frequently, without, as far as I could tell, even glancing at my copy, which constantly passed within an inch of the spot where his nose was appearing (it was a very easy cast, right-handed, from a point below him, a nice, strong flow to carry the fly down, and not a vestige of "drag"). So the weeks went by. Then, one day in September, near the end of the season, I broke my landing net in trying to bend down a bough of a tree on which my fly had caught. I managed to find a weak toy substitute, which I took with me for the evening rise, and found "my enemy" awaiting me as usual, rising freely and confidently. The usual game began. I think that I must have put eight or ten different flies over him, and he still rose confidently and constantly at



The Modern Way to Heat a Store

CLOW GASTEAM—the modern way of providing steam heat without coal, burning gas in self-contained units—is used in every type of building—residences, offices, churches, apartments, factories, etc.

It is particularly desirable for stores. Unlike ordinary heating systems, that take moisture from the air, and injure health, goods and furniture, CLOW GASTEAM heat is *humid* heat.

Makes the Basement Usable

Because CLOW GASTEAM heating obviates the need of furnace or fuel storage, and makes the basement available for business purposes, and because of its economy, both in installation and operation, it is used by many of the largest chain stores systems, such as the United Cigar Stores—over five hundred of which are heated with CLOW GASTEAM—the Douglas Shoe Stores, the F. W. Woolworth Company, S. S. Kresge, and many others.

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CLOW GASTEAM gives steam heat—recognized as the best—*when* and *where* it is wanted.

The fuel is gas—bought as needed and delivered in a pipe. There is none of the dirt, inseparable from coal, no disposal of ashes, and no janitor service. Radiators can be turned off at night, as there is no danger from freezing.

Used by Great Chain Stores

The Clow representative in your vicinity will be glad to explain to you the many advantages of CLOW GASTEAM, and show you a list of satisfied users. You will find in it the names of practically all the large chain stores in this country—buyers whose narrow margin of profit demands the utmost efficiency in everything they use.

He will also, without obligating you, give you an estimate of cost.

In the meantime, send for the CLOW GASTEAM catalog.

JAMES B. CLOW & SONS
General Offices:
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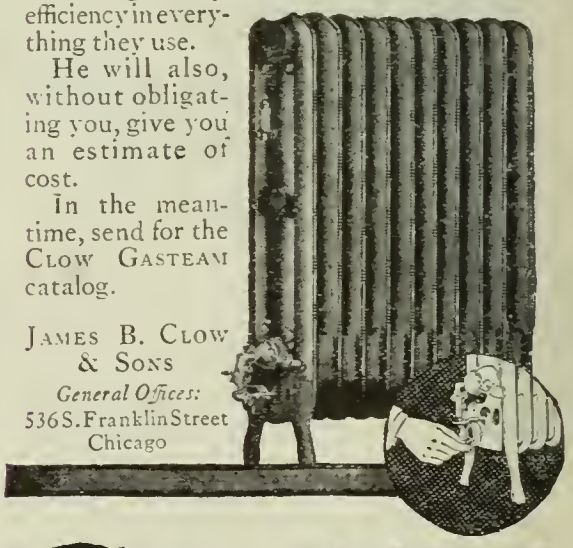


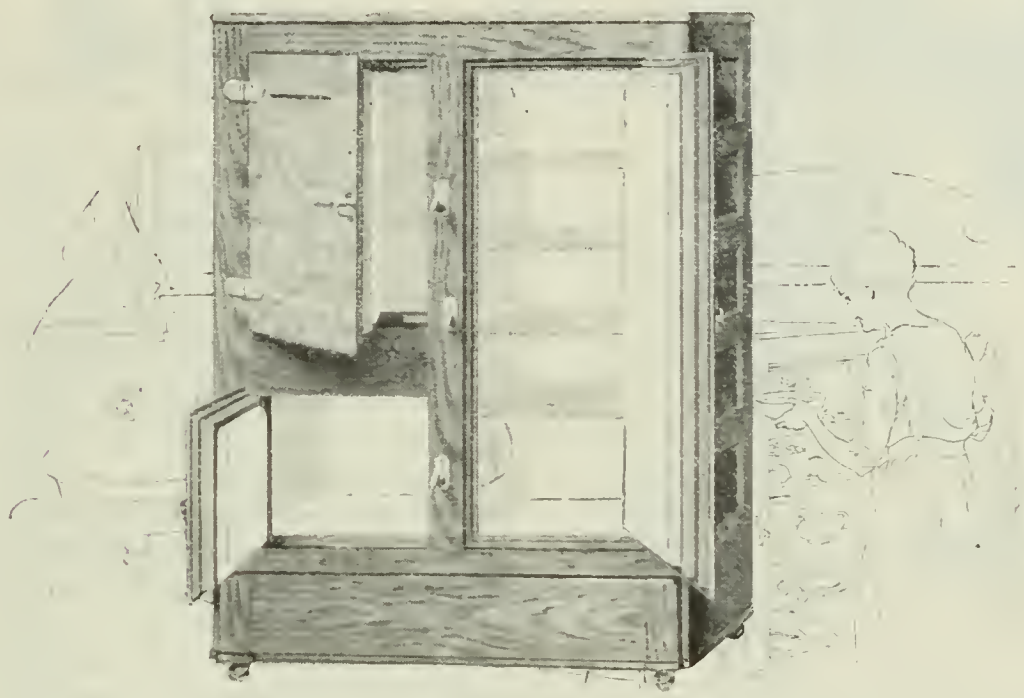
CLOW
Sales Offices Everywhere

every natural fly on the surface, ignoring altogether the artificial.

My enemy went on steadily rising to natural flies after I had succeeded in placing exactly above his nose, and also an inch or two on either side of it (in case he should be blind in one eye), what seemed to me to be exact copies of the fly on the water. He must have seen every one of the eight or ten patterns I tried, some of them three or four times, and still he rose. The light was failing and I was giving up in despair, as I had done many times before during the season, when I determined to make just one more effort, using a fly as unlike as possible to anything he was taking. I put up a pink Wickham, tied on a hook of size O. In sheer weariness I made a poor cast, the fly dropping in a position which brought it several feet to one side of the fish. He came across at it, took it confidently, and dashed toward the weed-bed up-stream. I knew that he meant to bore through the weeds as usual and break the gut by a jump in the clear water beyond, so I put on all the strain that I could, determined to force his head down-stream before he could achieve his purpose. The little rod bent nearly double with the effort, and a break seemed almost certain, when at last the pressure began to tell. His pace slackened. He came to rest. His head turned, and soon he was boring steadily down-stream, trying to get his head down the whole time and to turn up-stream into every weed-bed we passed during our progress; but I hauled him by main force, and gradually guided him toward my bank. It seemed as if he would never tire. Once or twice he headed round, and regained almost his full strength directly he met the current again. At last I managed to guide him under my bank, shifted the rod to my left hand, keeping up the strain, slipt the landing-net into the water below him, and tried to head him into it. He saw it, or me, and was off at once, well into a weed-bed. The strain was no longer a live one; it had become dead and steady. I believe in the theory that chalk-stream trout, when hooked, sometimes seize hold of weeds in their mouths in order to gain a purchase and prevent their heads being turned down-stream by the rod-pressure. I put all the strain on the tackle that I dared, without result. There was still a dead pull. Then I bethought me of the dodge of hand-lining. I stept back, pointed the rod at the weed-bed, took the line between finger and thumb, and gave a series of little tugs. After three or four of them, the strain again showed life, brought about, as I believe, by the little tugs having compelled the fish to open his mouth and let go the weed he was holding. . . .

Then as a last resort I threw the rod down in the meadow-grass, waded into the water, followed the line of the gut into the weeds, groped with my hands amongst them for the fish, touched him lightly with the tips of my fingers, moved them gently up his sides, wondering whether I should ever get a grip of him, or if he would bolt before I could get near to his head. Gradually my hands got to his gills, and then, with one hand gripping from above and the other lifting simultaneously from below, I gave a great heave which sent the fish on to the bank just clear of the water. I wonder whether I played the game quite fairly. Tickling trout is poaching; but is it allowable to land one in that way when all other methods have failed and the fly is still in his mouth, with line attached? Was I a true sportsman? Can he, from the Valhalla of gallant fish, reprove me by exclaiming "Bad form!"

THE 40th LEONARD YEAR



The ten great refrigerator ideas

Let the Leonard guard *your* family's health. It keeps food fresh, eliminates waste, saves work, worry and money. It gives the housewife extra hours for rest and recreation. The Leonard Cleanable Refrigerator crowns forty years of progress in the science of food preservation.

Here are the ten points of perfection that make the Leonard the logical choice of those who seek highest efficiency and greatest economy:

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SCIENCE · AND · INVENTION · CONTINUED

SHALL UNIVERSITY WORKERS PATENT THEIR DISCOVERIES?

SHALL discoveries and inventions made by research workers in university laboratories be patented? If so, who shall own the patent, the man who made the discovery or the university whose money has enabled him to make it? Some have argued that all discoveries in pure science, made non-industrially, should be free. Discoveries in medicine have always been regarded as gifts to the world. But research is poorly endowed, so it has been suggested that the universities themselves should patent the inventions of their workers and apply the money gained by leasing the patents out for industrial purposes, to the support and encouragement of additional workers. In an article contributed to *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York), William J. Hale, of the Dow Chemical Co., points out that the proceeds would hardly be large, and he advocates the patenting of research inventions in the student's own name, denying that such a course would be in any way inadvisable or discreditable. An increasing number of university professors in the sciences, he says, now hold patents. He writes:

Patents of general processes are rarely of much pecuniary value. I can not recall a single instance where a patent on some basic principle yielded a revenue worthy of consideration. True, a number have been sold outright at handsome prices, such as the Nernst lamp, for instance, but the purchasers here, as elsewhere, are the financial losers.

The early basic patents would seem to serve primarily the purpose of an inspiration for subsequent inventors. The basic patent of the sewing-machine—an eye in the point of the needle, unheard of in all preceding centuries—yielded nothing. The Selden patent on internal combustion engines with clutch release is at the basis of the great automobile industry, but it survived only a few years till broken.

It is, therefore, the particular rather than the general that commands industrial value. No sooner is a new principle promulgated than each conceivable adaptation of it is visualized in every industrial research laboratory in the country. So much better equipped than the average university laboratory for purposes of detailed practical applications, there is little wonder that the industrial scientist can evolve new points of value and points equally as patentable as the general principle itself. In other words, a university laboratory could not be expected to give more than the merest generalization in its claims for patents, and by the time the patent was granted there would be so many more patents pending on details, and especially upon new ideas growing out of the original patent, that the university itself might be forced to pay an appreciable amount in royalties to subsequent inventors in order to present anything attractive for lease to industry.

"Industries nowadays patent everything," says Mr. Hale. They have had costly experiences when acting to the contrary. They patent to protect themselves and not to claim any wonderfully conceived new ideas. When thus protected they proceed with comparative impunity, as they know they can not be interfered with. The patents of others interest them only to direct the attention of research men to still better adaptations of their own particular manufacturing processes. To quote further:

If there appears some altogether new patent of which we wish to make use, naturally it is to our advantage to buy it outright or lease it on some very small royalty. If another concern desires to lease this same patent, I doubt if we should continue with our lease unless our costs of production were materially lower than our competitor's. It is not worth while to take on extra competition unless you have a material advantage at several points. So soon, therefore, as a university owning rights to a patent began to lease the same to several companies (she never could get much pecuniary assistance from leasing to one company alone) so soon would the value of the patent depreciate and sooner or later the free use of the patent would be forced upon her.

A good chemical staff at a large university will scarcely be able to evolve much of a basic nature in the course of a college year. If, however, its concerted action is directed to some particular small problem there is reason to hope for positive results—but think of the "leaks"! You might just as well announce the work at the start. Men at an industrial plant are so much more advantageously situated with scientific material and legal equipment that a new idea, no matter how crude its conception, can be safely secured for their industry long before the university men realize what they are at work upon. When, however, the university man works alone or with a close collaborator and the question of time is left out of consideration, we find many discoveries to his credit, and patents have usually followed free from outside interference.

I know of no type of university man willing to grant that patent counselors could be helpful to university scientists. The scientific men fully realize that these counselors are anything but scientists. They may have had some scientific training, but they are not capable of diagnosing scientific problems save where exactly similar questions have been a matter of study between them and the Patent Office. The only possible help from patent attorneys would be a comprehensive report on all patents bearing on the general processes involved. With such reports at hand, the investigator can not do better than consult privately with industrial leaders, men of high standing in their profession and in their community. These men and these men alone are the only men who can help the inventor. Tho this is, indeed, solid truth, some way or other I just can't

picture to myself the solicitation of advice from industrial leaders on the part of our university professors.

There is nothing dishonorable in a university scientist seeking a patent. On the contrary, he gains enormously thereby in international prestige. Of course he usually is condemned at home by the university drones unable to comprehend the value of ideas other than their own; but such childish criticisms are negligible.

The establishment of a 10-year period for research in pure science for a man after receiving his doctorate is all well enough and admirable for the future of both university and industry, no matter where the young man casts his lot, but the salary paid is usually so small during the early years of this constructive period that barely a living wage is afforded the scientist. Physically he may become more or less a wreck.

The financing of these men and their investigations brings out the proposal which the authors have suggested. They argue that the industries will gladly pay for patents thus obtainable after assignment to the universities. This is all true enough, but there will be so little of patentable nature that the university and the investigator will reap greater renown if he goes on his quiet way with never a thought of patent or legal advice until he himself runs across something which he recognizes is new and which he is anxious to secure in his own name.

GELATIN, A PARTIAL FOOD

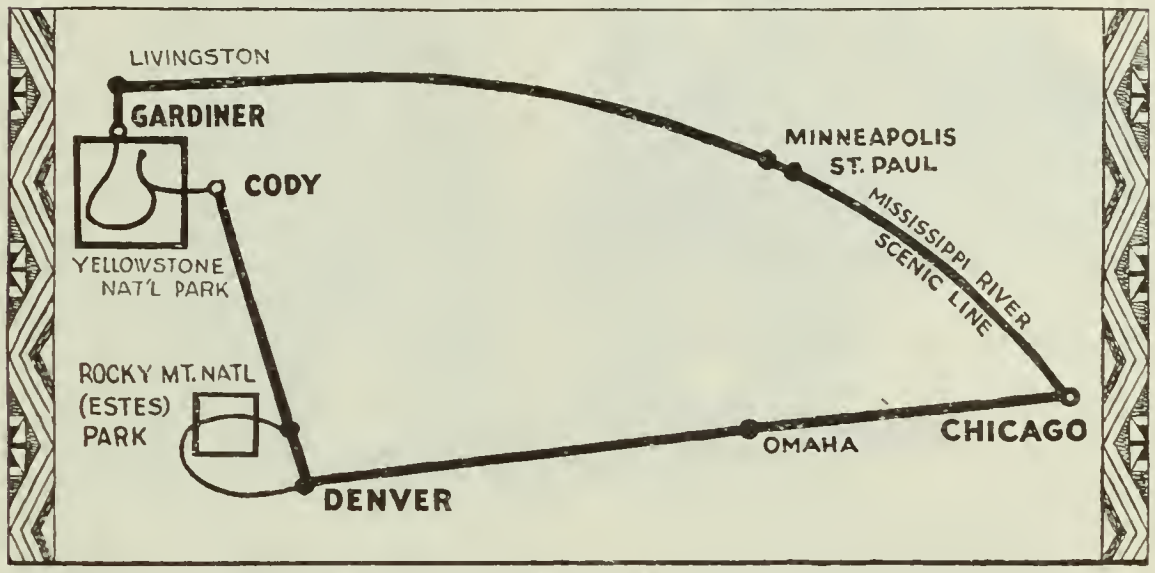
THAT gelatin is a true food, altho nourishing only when taken with certain other foods, is asserted in *The American Food Journal* (New York) by Robert Herman Bogue, industrial fellow of the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh.

In the minds of some people, says Mr. Bogue, there exists a prejudice against the use of gelatin on account of the relationship which they think that it bears to glue, and to what they believe to be the source of the product. From the days of our childhood we have heard that gelatin was made from horns and hoofs, but this is not true. Neither gelatin nor glue can be obtained from that source. He goes on:

Gelatin and glue are obtained by cooking pieces of skin, tendons, cartilagenous material, and bones, with water below the boiling point. The fundamental distinction between edible gelatin and glue lies in the selection of the raw material, and the care exercised in handling. Only the perfectly fresh, clean, healthy stock is permissible for the manufacture of edible gelatin. After a very thorough washing, the materials are allowed to soak in lime-water sometimes for several weeks. Further washing follows and the lime is neutralized with an acid and again washed. The cooking is conducted in enamel or other non-corrosive tanks. Bacterial contamination is especially guarded against. When gelatin is prepared in this manner, and no subsequent deterioration has occurred, there can be no reasonable objection raised, from an esthetic point of view, to its use in the dietary.

We are not permitted to regard gelatin as the equivalent of the combined proteins, such as are found in milk, meat, eggs, etc. That it functions as a true food is proven,

THE route to Yellowstone Park



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This year your dollar goes much farther. You can now afford to see the wondrous West.

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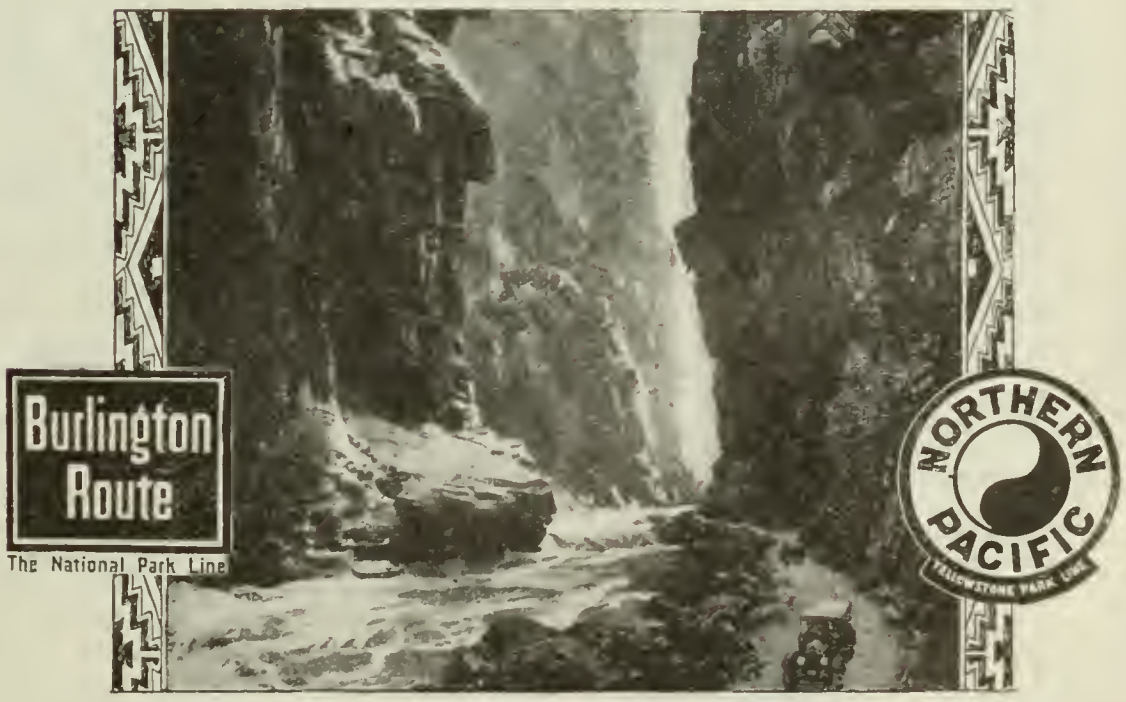


Burlington-Northern Pacific Planned Vacations

Often a bridesmaid but never a bride

THE case of Geraldine Proctor was really pathetic. Most of the girls in her set were married, or about to be. Yet not one of them possessed more grace or charm or beauty than she.

And as Miss Proctor's birthdays crept gradually toward that tragic thirty-mark, marriage seemed farther away from her life than ever.

She was often a bridesmaid but never a bride.

* * *

Your mirror can't tell you when your breath is not right. And even your most intimate friends probably won't.

That's the insidious thing about halitosis (the medical term for unpleasant breath). Halitosis creeps upon you unawares. You may even have it for years without knowing so yourself.

That of course is when halitosis is a symptom of some deep-seated organic trouble a doctor must correct. Or maybe a dentist.

But so commonly halitosis is rather a temporary or local condition that will yield to more simple treatment.

Listerine, the well-known liquid antiseptic, possesses wonderful properties as a mouth deodorant. When regularly used, it arrests food fermentation and leaves the breath sweet, fresh and clean.

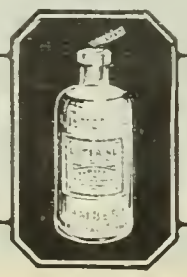
As such it becomes an indispensable friend to people who wish to enjoy the comfortable assurance that their breath is always beyond reproach.

Listerine will put you on the safe and polite side. Provide yourself with a bottle today and use it regularly as a gargle and mouth wash.

Your druggist has handled Listerine for years, and regards it as a safe, effective antiseptic of great merit.

Start using Listerine today. Don't be in doubt another day about your breath—Lambert Pharmacal Company, Saint Louis, Mo.

For HALITOSIS *use* LISTERINE



SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

but it is not a complete food. It appears to be incapable of supplying more than about a third to a half of the required nitrogenous matter.

Some effort has been directed at an explanation as to why gelatin could not be substituted completely for other types of protein in animal economy, and the conclusions of these studies indicate that its failure lies in the absence of certain specific and necessary residues. Thus tyrosin, cystien, and tryptoplane are practically absent in gelatin. Kauffman reports that gelatin may be substituted for protein normally to the extent of 20 per cent. without harm. Murlin affirmed that the sparing action of gelatin is due to its content of nitrogenous residues. In every case the conclusions point to the insufficiency of gelatin as a complete protein food. But many other pure proteins, as albumin, fibrin, etc., are also incomplete, and it should be emphasized that in a normal diet where a great variety of ingredients go to make up the dietary the need for a complete food being embodied in any one material is quite negative and a matter of indifference. As one of a variety, however, there can be no reasonable objection raised to the inclusion of a pure gelatin, for it is a true food, a preserver of nitrogen, is easily digested, and is readily burned in the production of energy. The additional value of gelatin in the diet as a protective colloid is probably, however, of even greater importance.

Some colloids are not only practically uninfluenced by the addition of electrolytes, but possess the striking and important property of being able to stabilize colloids that are normally easily precipitated. Exceedingly small amounts of these colloids are able to protect very large volumes of otherwise unstable material.

Gelatin is capable of functioning as a protective colloid, in conjunction with lactalbumin, in preventing coagulation of milk during digestion. Jacobi advocated the addition of gelatin or gum arabic to cow's milk for infant feeding as early as 1889 and, altho the exact nature of the action was not then understood, the beneficial results obtained by such practise were well known. It is very probable also that gelatin functions in keeping the fat in a finely divided condition.

Herter finds that addition of gelatin to the milk in cases of serious malnutrition to be highly beneficial, and to result in a much greater absorption of the milk fed. The milk fat tends, in such cases of malnutrition, to coalesce into relatively large masses which are quite impossible of digestion in the infant organism, and the amount of fat fed is often reduced to less than two per cent. without greatly improving the case, while any successful attempt at preventing the coagulation of the casein is simultaneously reflected by a perfect digestion of the fat. Even in adults the ingestion of protective colloids in the form of albumins and gelatin is of the highest importance in maintaining an emulsion of the fats which are ingested, and in that way preventing digestive disorders. This important phase of dietetics has not been adequately investigated but there can be no doubt in the light of what has already been accomplished that the chemical constitution of a food is only one of a number of the factors which must properly be considered in the selection of a dietary.

We have observed that a certain association of foods may react in the body quite differently than a certain other association. And in this field lies the influence of the protective colloid. There is no colloid that exhibits this property of protection to the degree shown by gelatin, and the value of this substance as a part of the normal diet, especially to those who suffer from poor digestion, is probably far more as a protective colloid and emulsifying agent than as a food, but it functions unquestionably as both.

A CITY ALL MAIN STREET

SEVENTY-FIVE miles will be the length of Henry Ford's city at Muscle Shoals if Providence and the Congress of the United States will let him build it. Presumably the width will not be great. This one-dimensional plan, says a contributor to *Engineering and Contracting* (Chicago), has usually been stigmatized as "straggling," and considered an example of "civic ugliness and inefficiency." But, he goes on to point out, the advantages are not all on the side of the more compact forms, and where new projects or extensions permit of sufficient control and guidance, the elongated plan may actually possess the greater sum-total of merits. He continues:

Of course, if the prime object is to have every point within the city as close as possible to every other point, the circle is the correct figure, with the square as a reasonably close second. For the sake of convenience, let us limit our references to the circle, and consider that all of its relations to which we may refer have close and obvious counterparts in the square.

The grouping of the city's developments within the circle will be essentially either on zones like the rings of a target or on sectors or on fractional combinations of these. In general the center will be occupied by the retail store and office business, with various combinations of industrial, residential and mixed occupancy grouped about it in imperfect zones and sectors.

Usually the worst combination of different uses is that which brings a residential area into direct contact with a manufacturing area, railroad yard or the like, but the circular form of itself conduces to these very contacts. The best that can be done with them is to extend narrow parks between the incompatible areas or to develop secondary retail streets as lines of separation. Either of these courses will be unsatisfactory at times, or perhaps even impossible.

The city which is developed in more or less parallel bands instead of in portions of a circle, has the advantages of a quite natural separation of its areas, and an arrangement permitting of growth without the development of objectionable contacts. Altho in any sizeable community there would be certain variations and many minor subdivisions, three principal zones or bands would be in evidence as comprising the residential, business, and industrial districts. The business district would separate the other two, and each of the three could grow at both its ends without any tendency toward conflict. Admittedly it is not a compact arrangement, but with perhaps a few exceptions, extreme compactness is no longer either sought or desired for a city as a whole. Modern trans-

These little Austrians are being brought back to health, and their deformities resulting from mal-nutrition relieved as much as possible, under the expert treatment of one of Vienna's leading physician surgeons. The little girl at the right has been operated on, and her legs are now regaining their strength in plaster of Paris casts.

400,000 Little Sufferers Need Your Help NOW!

400,000 Austrian children suffering from mal-nutrition and its attendant diseases, and the appalling conditions that have followed the World War, need immediate help if they are to live through the coming summer.

No European nation was left so destitute by the war as Austria. With her finances demoralized to the point where one American dollar represents 8,000 Kronen, Austria is unable to purchase enough food and other materials to keep the nation alive.

America, always generous, is asked to help Austria in this life and death crisis. We appeal to the readers of the Literary Digest for immediate aid for 400,000 Austrian children like those shown above, as well as thousands of adults who have no means of support.

Make This a Special Easter Offering!

While America is enjoying all the blessings of life, Austria is dying of hunger and disease.

Your contribution will quickly relieve distress and bring life and hope to a people of fine culture and great possibilities. A once proud and powerful nation, mourning for her dead, shorn of her possessions, humbled by defeat, stands asking the victors for food, clothing and the chance to work. Let International Good Will and Humanity rule the mind and heart of America and lead us to do for Austria what we can.

Send your contribution to the Relief Committee for Sufferers in Austria, which collects money for food and clothing which is distributed to the most needy by the Friends (Quakers), who have set up their stations of mercy and hospitals all over Austria.

Last year the Friends distributed $1,858,000 worth of food, clothing and hospital supplies. Help them this year do an even greater good work. Give as much as you possibly can. Even $10 will keep one child alive until the next harvest.

All contributions will be acknowledged, and should be sent to:

EMIL FISCHL, Treasurer,
American Relief Committee for Sufferers in Austria,
19 Nassau Street, New York City.

Dear Sir:
Please find enclosed my contribution of $.
for the work of your Committee.

Very truly yours,

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Lighter than hickory, the Bristol Steel Golf Shaft makes a better balanced club—it puts the weight where it ought to be. When you take hold of it, it feels right—it possesses the same "whip" in all weather, will not corrode and is unaffected by climatic conditions. It is a handsomely finished shaft.

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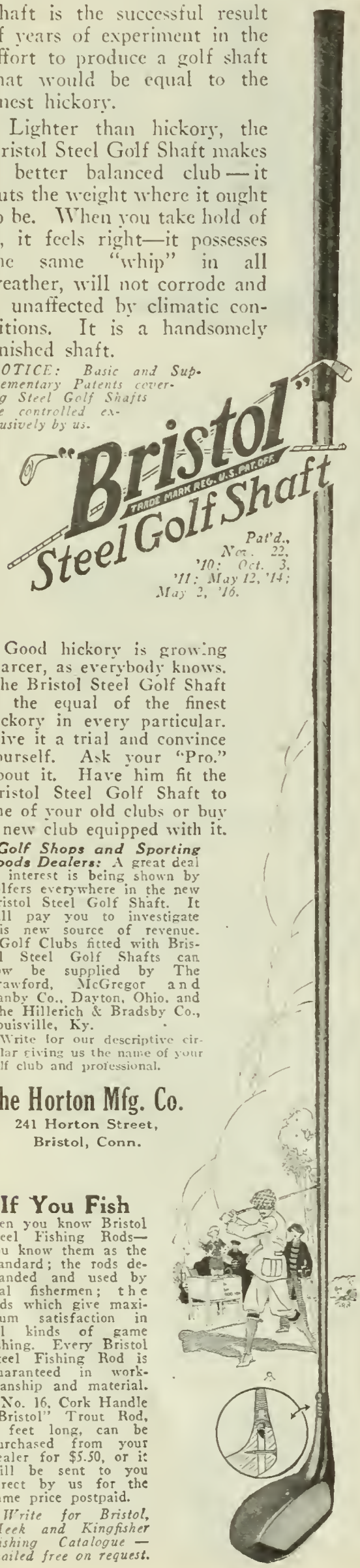

Good hickory is growing scarcer, as everybody knows. The Bristol Steel Golf Shaft is the equal of the finest hickory in every particular. Give it a trial and convince yourself. Ask your "Pro." about it. Have him fit the Bristol Steel Golf Shaft to one of your old clubs or buy a new club equipped with it.

Golf Shops and Sporting Goods Dealers: A great deal of interest is being shown by golfers everywhere in the new Bristol Steel Golf Shaft. It will pay you to investigate this new source of revenue.

Golf Clubs fitted with Bristol Steel Golf Shafts can now be supplied by The Crawford, McGregor and Canby Co., Dayton, Ohio, and The Hillerich & Bradsby Co., Louisville, Ky.

Write for our descriptive circular giving us the name of your golf club and professional.

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then you know Bristol Steel Fishing Rods—you know them as the standard; the rods demanded and used by real fishermen; the rods which give maximum satisfaction in all kinds of game fishing. Every Bristol Steel Fishing Rod is guaranteed in workmanship and material.

No. 16, Cork Handle "Bristol" Trout Rod, 9 feet long, can be purchased from your dealer for $5.50, or it will be sent to you direct by us for the same price postpaid.

Write for Bristol, Meek and Kingfisher Fishing Catalogue — mailed free on request.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

portation more and more appears as a revolutionizer of our environment and manner of life.

Longitudinal streets of special width, probably divided for the accommodation of different classes of traffic would of course be necessary features of such a plan. In the ideal city, each person would live approximately opposite his place of business or work, and in going to and from it, would for the most part follow a lateral street either into the business district or across it to the industrial section.

Of course no one expects a city to be built on such simple lines. Local business centers in the residential district will still be necessary in some cases, prior developments and established lines of communication will be of great effect; and other influences will doubtless complicate the situation. It is by the consideration of such ideals that the modern science of city planning is developing. The writer concludes:

These are mere suggestions in the search for an ideal—a sort of friendly chat wherein we hope, not so much to impart knowledge as to stimulate the thoughts of both our readers and ourselves. The modern science of city planning, in spite of its great progress, is not yet complete; and there still must be much of mulling over generalities, of choosing and discussing and rejecting.

HELIUM AIRSHIPS BETTER SAILERS

THAT a helium-filled dirigible, in addition to being non-inflammable, is easier to handle in the air, was discovered in the recent flights over Washington of the Navy dirigible built for hydrogen but filled with helium. This first practical test of helium as a balloon gas on a large scale, we are told in Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington), also demonstrated the superiority of the United States in lighter-than-air craft resources. The United States is the only nation that can produce sufficient amounts of helium gas to take care of its army and navy needs and have a considerable amount left over for commercial purposes, according to Dr. R. B. Moore, chief chemist of the Bureau of Mines, who has directed the work of developing helium gas recovery from the natural gas wells of the country. We read:

Lt. Commander Wood, who piloted the C-7, declared that the helium-filled ship is steadier and moves with greater momentum than any hydrogen-filled airship with which he has had experience. Paradoxical tho it may seem, the helium gas, twice as heavy as hydrogen with ninety-two per cent. of its lifting power, acts, in an airship, just as a heavy automobile on a road at high speed, in comparison with a light car. Wind currents do not deflect it easily from its path, and after it gets under way it travels more smoothly.

In hydrogen-filled ships it has been necessary, in descending, to let part of the gas escape after a long trip, to make up for

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Stormtight furnishes a seamless one-piece roofing, without laps, seams, nail holes or other weak spots where leaks start. It makes the roof better than new at one-third the re-roofing cost.

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Contains Practically No Starch
TWENTY CENTS BRINGS A GENEROUS SAMPLE ENOUGH FOR A PLATE OF DELICIOUS MUFFINS
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the loss in weight of the fuel which has escaped after being burned in the engine. With the helium ship, its weight is sufficient so that by nosing the ship downward, the propeller will pull it to the ground.

Dirigibles in flying pick up static electricity from the atmosphere. With hydrogen ships there was always danger in landing, since when the ship touched the ground an electric spark of considerable power resulted. If this spark touched the envelope, fire and an explosion was extremely likely to result. Helium, being absolutely non-inflammable, does away with this danger.

While it is not known how many helium-bearing natural gas deposits there are in Mexico, the wells developed in the United States give off sufficient amounts to take care of all military and naval needs, and other possibilities of a considerable commercial development. Dr. Moore asserts that present known sources are sufficient to take care of the urgent needs of the United States for twenty-five years.

"In a properly designed ship," he said, "the loss of helium is one per cent. per flying day. In such a ship the vapors from the gasoline Diesel engines, which will be used eventually, will be condensed, and thus saved for ballast. It is an interesting fact that the water procured by condensation is almost as heavy as gasoline before it is burned in the engine."

Dr. Moore said that the helium used in the *C-7* was shipped from Texas plants in nearly 1,000 cylinders, each containing 200 cubic feet of the gas, comprest.

The tremendous value of helium for use in dirigibles was made apparent during the war. British scientists made endeavors to find a sufficient supply to enable them to use it in their ships. The supply, however, was limited to very small amounts obtained from mineral wells which give off gases containing helium, and from minerals. These sources were wofully insufficient.

In February, 1917, Sir William Ramsay wrote to Dr. Moore concerning work done in the Bureau of Mines. In June of the same year, the War and Navy Departments made funds available for obtaining supplies of helium from sources in the United States. Since that time great progress has been made.

In the laboratories in the Department of the Interior Building practically all of the research work has been done. The Bureau now has three plants—two at Fort Worth, Texas, and one at Petrolia, Texas. The latter is the most productive. At the time the Armistice was signed 147,000 cubic feet of helium was on the docks ready for shipment to Europe.

Sir William Ramsay is acknowledged the discoverer of helium in 1894. His discovery was accidental, and was based upon findings of Dr. W. F. Hillebrand, of the U. S. Geological Survey, in 1888, connected with a study of gases from certain minerals containing uranium. Its presence on the sun was discovered by astronomers more than fifty years ago.

Up to the time of the war less than 100 cubic feet of the gas had been captured and stored. It was worth $1,700 per cubic foot. At the plant in Petrolia, Texas, Dr. Moore says it can be produced for about seven cents per cubic foot at present. Eventually, he says, it would be possible to produce it at about two or three cents per cubic foot. The capacity of the Petrolia plant is about 40,000 cubic feet of ninety-two per cent. pure helium per day. The Government has spent about $7,000,000 so far in its research work, building plants and producing helium.

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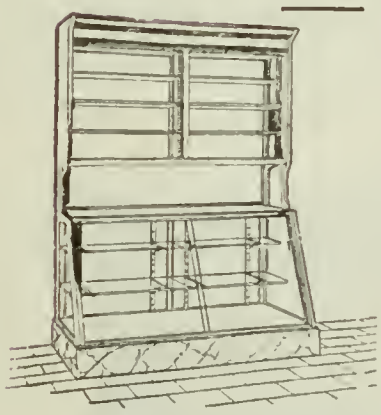

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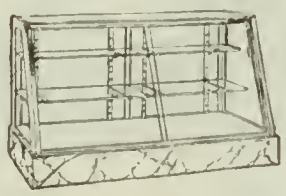

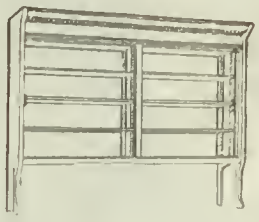

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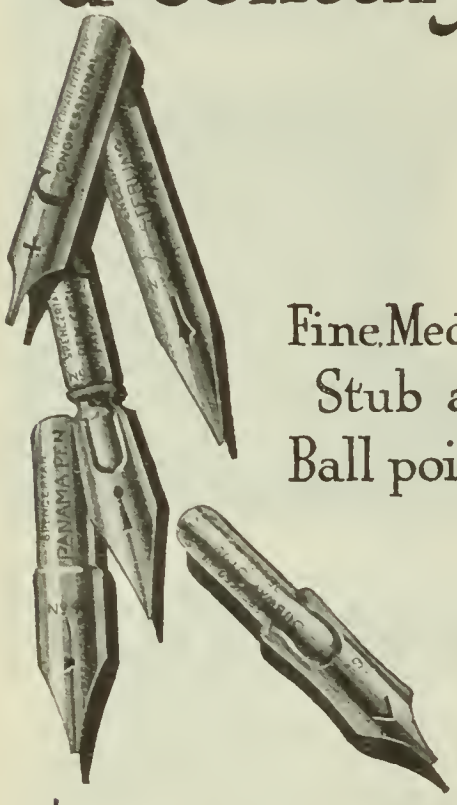

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

For the cost of one modern battle-ship the Government could build six helium airships, each as large as the ill-fated *Z R-2*, pay for the work that has been done, and still have some money left over, Dr. Moore says.

The amount of helium obtained from the natural gas wells at Petrolia is .93 per cent. of the raw gas. The volume of raw gas from these wells is so great, however, that it was wise to build a plant there rather than at a smaller well which gave off a higher per cent. of helium. There are a few wells on the continent that give off as much as one and one-half per cent. The process consists of liquefying all the gas present except the helium. The principal work of perfecting condensers and other machines used in the process has been done in the cryogenic laboratory, located in the Department of the Interior building here.

LATEST FIGURES ON THE EARTH'S AGE

THIS is the stock scientific problem of the epoch since the introduction of geology; yet it is not by geology alone that it must be answered; and the geologist, the physicist and the astronomer have been at odds over it for many years. It was discust recently in Edinburgh, Scotland, at a session of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and the discussion, we learn from the Manchester *Guardian*, attracted the largest and most representative audience seen at the meeting, hundreds having to be turned away through lack of room. All the physicists, mathematicians, geologists, and zoologists were there, besides many of the chemists and stray members from other sections. We read:

Lord Rayleigh opened by stating that he had definite evidence to bring forward. He would not say that his answer was right, but he would not be giving it if he did not think it was. Thirty years ago Lord Kelvin said the earth was cooling at a rate which made it seem certain, "provided no new sources of heat were discovered," that 20,000,000 years ago it was unfit for the existence of life The same reasoning, with the same qualification, showed that in another 20,000,000 years the sun would no longer be a source of light and heat for its planets. The geologists and zoologists objected that the time was too short, but they had no very definite data to found their case on.

Within recent years the discovery of the release of intra-atomic energy by radioactive substances had put an entirely new aspect on the question, at least as regards the earth. Uranium was changed through radium to lead by a long series of transformations, in which "chips" of helium were thrown off with enormous velocity, producing heat as one of their results. Indeed, the difficulty just now was to understand why the earth should not be getting hotter instead of cooler, in view of the quantity of uranium present in the earth's crust.

How could the transformation of uranium into lead be made a clock for measuring past eras? The rate of the transformation per annum was accurately known. It was

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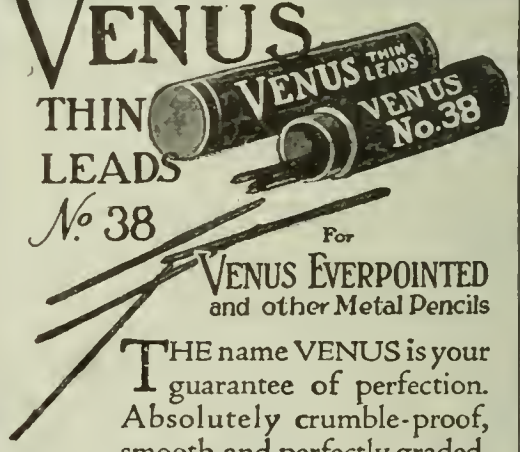

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excessively small, only 1.22 ten-billionths of a given quantity per annum. If they took a mineral containing uranium lead and estimated the relative amounts of these substances present, they could calculate the time of the formation of the mineral in question. The result showed that the oldest or archean rocks had an antiquity of 925,000,000 years.

Similar evidence was got from the amount of helium present, if one allowed for its tendency to evaporation and diffusion. If the same methods were used for rocks of more recent geological formation, smaller results were naturally attained. On the whole physical chemistry confirmed geology in the sequences of strata it had accepted. For example, iron ore from a certain eocene formation was found to be 30,000,000 years old, but the earth's crust in some form or other was older than the oldest rocks, and from an estimation of the total quantities of uranium and lead present an antiquity of something like 6,000 million years was probable.

Professor Sollas, the geologist, who followed, said that, like a "bloated capitalist" of time, Lord Rayleigh had given the geologists more millions of years than they knew what to do with; but Professor Gregory, also a geologist, warmly denied this, and would apparently be content to have still more.

EVOLUTION UP TO DATE

NOT Darwin, but Waagen, an obscure German paleontologist, discovered the origin of species, as we understand it to-day. At least, so says Prof. Henry Fairfield Osborn, an eminent authority, lately Director of the Museum of Natural History in New York, writing in *Science* (New York). Mr. William Jennings Byran, and others who execrate the name of Darwin, will therefore please stop it, beg his pardon, and begin at once to execrate the name of Waagen, which, as he was a German, ought to be considerably easier. What has brought this slumbering question to the fore just at present, it would be hard to tell; but probably Mr. Bryan must take a large share of the responsibility, the legislature of Kentucky probably ranking next. Professor Osborn's letter is in the nature of a comprehensive review of recent discoveries regarding the antiquity and descent of the human race. He says:

The mode of origin of species was practically discovered by a little-known German paleontologist by the name of Waagen in 1869, but, like the great discovery of Mendel in heredity, this truth has been long in making its way, even among biologists. Waagen's observations that species do not originate by chance or by accident, as Darwin at one time supposed, but through a continuous and well-ordered process, has since been confirmed by an overwhelming volume of testimony, so that we are now able to assemble and place in order line after line of animals in their true evolutionary succession, extending, in the case of what I have called the edition de luxe of the horses, over millions of years. These facts are so well known and make up such an army of evidence, that they form the chief foundation of the statement that evolution has long since passed out of the domain of hypothesis and theory, to which Mr. Bryan refers, into the domain of natural law.

Evolution takes its place with the gravi-

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Pyorrhea begins its evil work by attacking the gums. If they are tender, if they bleed easily when brushed, take care! Those are Pyorrhea's symptoms.

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Use it twice daily, year in and year out. Wet your brush in cold water, place a half-inch of the refreshing, healing paste on it, then brush your teeth *up and down*. Use a rolling motion to clean the crevices. Brush the grinding and back surfaces of the teeth. Massage your gums with your Forhan-coated brush—gently at first until the gums harden, then more vigorously. If the gums are very tender, massage with the finger, instead of the brush. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, use Forhan's according to directions, and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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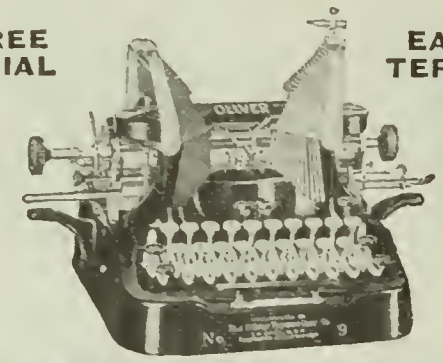

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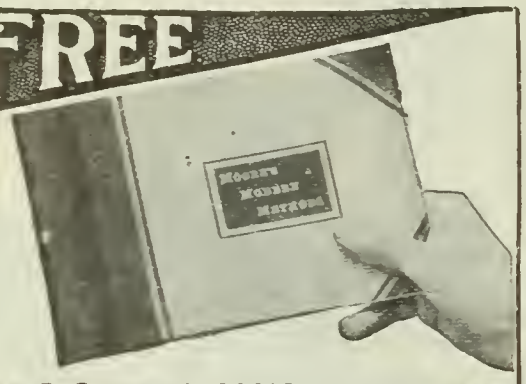

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

tation law of Newton. It should be taught in our schools simply as Nature speaks to us about it, and entirely separated from the opinions, materialistic or theistic, which have clustered about it.

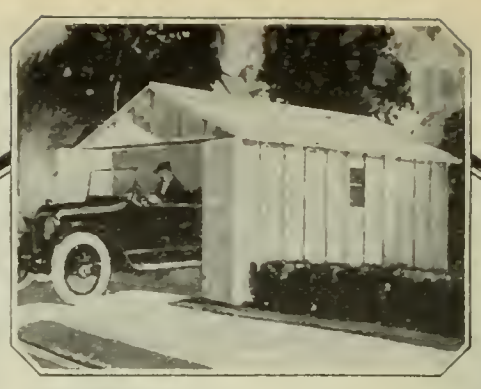
It would not be true to say that the evolution of man rests upon evidence as complete as that of the horse, for example, because we have only traced man's ancestors back for a period of 400,000 years, as geologic time was conservatively estimated in 1893 by Secretary Walcott of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington; whereas, we have traced the horse back for a period of 3,000,000 years, according to similar estimates of geologic time.

The very recent discovery of Tertiary man, living long before the Ice Age, certainly capable of walking in an erect position, having a hand and a foot fashioned like our own, also a brain of sufficient intelligence to fashion many different kinds of implements, to make a fire, to make flint tools which may have been used for the dressing of hides as clothing, constitutes the most convincing answer to Mr. Bryan's call for more evidence. This Foxhall man, found near Ipswich, England, tends to remove man still further from the great lines which led to the man apes, the chimpanzee, the orang, the gorilla and the gibbon. This is not guess-work, this is fact. In this instance again truth is stranger than hypothesis or speculation

Nearer to us is the Piltdown man, found not far from 75 miles to the southwest of Ipswich, England; still nearer in geologic time is the Heidelberg man, found on the Neckar River; still nearer is the Neanderthal man, whom we now know all about —his frame, his head form, his industries, his ceremonial burial of the dead, also evidence of his belief in a future existence; nearer still is the Cro-Magnon man, who lived about 30,000 years ago, our equal if not our superior in intelligence. This chain of human ancestors was totally unknown to Darwin. He could not have even dreamed of such a flood of proof and truth. It is a dramatic circumstance that Darwin had within his reach the head of the Neanderthal man without realizing that it constituted the "missing link" between man and the lower order of creation. All this evidence is to-day within reach of every schoolboy. It is at the service of Mr. Bryan. It will, we are convinced, satisfactorily answer in the negative his question: "Is it not more rational to believe in the creation of man by separate act of God than to believe in evolution without a particle of evidence?"

In the same issue, Prof. Edwin Grant Conklin has something to say on the theological issue raised by Mr. Bryan. Is it any more degrading, he asks, to hold that man was made through a long line of animal ancestry than to believe that he was made directly from the dust? As Sir Charles Lyell once said, it is mud or monkey. But this lowly origin does not destroy the dignity of man; his real dignity consists not in his origin but in what he is and in what he may become. Professor Conklin goes on:

If only the theological opponents of evolution could learn anything from past attempts to confute science by the Bible,



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they would be more cautious. It was once believed universally that the earth was flat and that it was roofed over by a solid "firmament," and when scientific evidence was adduced to show that the earth was a sphere and that the "firmament" was not a solid roof, it was denounced as opposed to the Scriptures.

The central position of the earth in the universe with all heavenly bodies revolving around it was held to be as certain as holy writ. The Copernican theory was opposed not only by the Roman Catholic Church, but also by the leaders of the Reformation. Martin Luther denounced it as "the work of a fool." Melanchthon declared that it was neither honest nor decent to teach this pernicious doctrine, and John Wesley declared that it "tended toward infidelity." Even as late as 1724 the Newtonian theory of gravity was assailed by eminent authorities as "atheistic," since "it drove God out of His universe and put a law in His place."

The conflict between geology and Genesis as to the days of creation and the age of the earth lasted until the middle of the last century, and students of Dana's geology will recall the reconciliation between the two which that great man devoutly undertook. But, by the ultra-orthodox, he and other Christian geologists were denounced as infidels and as impugners of the sacred record. It took three hundred years to end this conflict, if it may be said to be wholly ended now, but certainly no intelligent person now believes that the earth was made just 5,246 years ago and in six literal days.

And now comes Mr. Bryan in this twentieth century of enlightenment preaching a new *auto de fe*, attempting to establish an inquisition for the trial of science at the bar of theology!

Scientific investigators and productive scholars in almost every field have long since accepted evolution in the broadest sense as an established fact. Science now deals with the evolution of the elements, of the stars and solar system, of the earth, of life upon the earth, of various types and species of plants and animals, of the body, mind and society of man, of science, art, government, education and religion. In the light of this great generalization all sciences, and especially those which have to do with living things, have made more progress in the last half century than in all the previous centuries of human history. Even progressive theology has come to regard evolution as an ally rather than as an enemy.

In the face of all these facts, Mr. Bryan and his kind hurl their medieval theology. It would be amusing if it were not so pathetic and disheartening to see these modern defenders of the faith beating their gongs and firing their giant crackers against the ramparts of science.

"She Look Good."—"The following letter from an incipient distiller to a company offering electric washing machines for sale might be taken to indicate that vendors of washing machines are overlooking a fertile field," reports the *Howell County Gazette*.

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He consulted his children regarding the making of his will and was persuaded by the younger daughter to name his son as executor and trustee.

Upon the father's death, the estate came into the son's hands. He became interested in a number of plans which required financing.

The older sister, becoming anxious about the safety of the estate, finally brought herself to demand an accounting from the brother by court order. It was found that the estate was almost hopelessly involved. All that was finally left was the old home—and there was but little to keep it going. The sisters still live in the same house, but they are strangers to each other.

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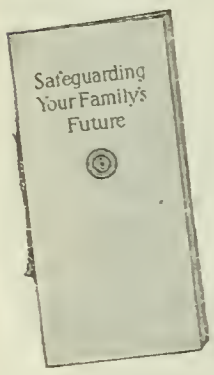

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BACK of all the political and religious animosities which have kept Ulster and the South of Ireland apart, there is a great commercial bond which business writers here feel must eventually exert a tremendous pressure toward unity. Ireland's two great sources of revenue are the animal industry of the agricultural South and the textile industry of the North. A Dublin correspondent of the New York *Herald* notes that the animal industry adds a "larger proportion of value to the credit side of Ireland's foreign trade ledger than does the textile industry." On the other hand, textiles may be more important because all sorts of textiles are both imported and exported. In other words, "textiles create business to be done within Ireland for itself and outside Ireland for her foreign trade. Hence the denser and more industrial population which the Belfast area is able to support." The list of articles that agricultural Ireland exports without any corresponding imports is an amazing revelation of Ireland's natural wealth:

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Store cattle	5,361,347
Milch cows	1,033,780
Calves	117,194
Sheep and lambs	2,120,905
Swine	2,434,104
Eggs	15,479,581
Feathers	83,389
Potatoes	2,259,533
Hay and straw	388,940
Pork	264,346
Poultry	2,756,825
Game	90,872
Provisions and groceries	233,857
Steamships	10,600,000
Marble, granite, limestone	44,872
Tar, pitch, creosote	110,247
Jute, yarn	51,348
Rope, cordage, twine	1,171,169
Bags and bagging	292,386
Canvas	556,844
Roofing felt	283,887
Woolen goods	2,272,399
Yeast	868,002
Total	£69,711,046

Taking the animal industry of Ireland as a whole, there is said to be a "favorable" balance of exports over imports amounting to £51,913,912. The export and import figures are given by *The Herald's* correspondent as follows:

Commodity	*Export*	*Import*
Butter	£4,901,613	£67,127
All cattle, sheep, hogs as above	31,696,132	
Eggs	15,479,581	
Feathers, poultry, game	2,931,086	
Horses	1,399,080	405,160
Fats, lard, tallow	736,709	1,538,683
Hides, skins, leather	1,580,990	1,444,740
Bacon	4,546,334	3,252,247
Fattening feeds	.....	4,649,656
Totals	£63,271,525	£11,357,613

For the textile industry the favorable balance is only £18,704,423, the complete figures being set down in *The Herald* as follows:

Commodity	*Export*	*Import*
Wool yarn	.....	£924,945
Raw cotton	£102,939	345,072
Cotton yarn	134,199	3,266,060
Cotton goods	11,093,405	18,587,916
Flax	511,850	3,798,432
Linen yarn	3,151,868	513,777
Linen goods	31,808,586	2,542,364
Wool	1,370,963	380,585
Carpets, thread, hosiery and dry goods	2,618,256	6,356,585
Jute yarn, rope, cordage, bagging, canvas, etc.	2,071,747	.....
Roofing felt	283,887	.....
Woolen goods	2,272,399	.....
Totals	£55,420,099	£36,715,676

Using these figures as a basis, the writer in *The Herald* proceeds to show why the North and the South need each other commercially:

Belfast takes its flax and gets everything out of it it possibly can before the bulk of it is put on shipboard. Furthermore, it imports more flax, more linen yarn, more linen goods to manufacture in its own factories and mills and turn a penny on it, with Irish capital and Irish labor benefiting. Then it turns its textile mind to other fabrics and imports and manufactures and sells huge quantities of cotton and jute and hemp and their products. Its great shipbuilding industry is built sheer and alone on organizing, working and merchandising ability, for it possesses not a single natural advantage, except a deep water bay not possest by scores of other ports in Ireland.

Take the meat industry, on the other hand, and it is found that the vastly larger part of its product goes out distinctly in the raw. Instead of getting out of its cattle and pigs and sheep everything but the squeal it exports them almost as nature made them and pays British and Scottish workmen to fatten and kill and dress them, to tan their hides, prepare their wool and manufacture their bristles.

Ireland imports twice as much fats, lard and tallow as she exports. She imports just as much hides, skins and leather as she exports, about a million and a half pounds' worth. And to this is to be added £5,380,000 boots and shoes imported, as against a mere £150,000 exported. There is no way of telling how much of this material went out of Ireland on the hoof to be turned over to the profit of the British manufacturer, workman, wholesaler and their distributors in Ireland. Ireland imports almost two-thirds as much bacon as she sells, despite the fact that Irish bacon might be thought to be a product unapproachable by any imported kind. That is true in quality, but not in price.

So it is that the south of Ireland needs just the sort of organizing and selling abilities that have made the North great if she is to go on with her dream of developing to support her normal increase in population. It is calculated that Ireland can hold from sixteen to twenty million souls before her agriculture becomes subject to the law of diminishing returns. But to do that she will have to be organized nationally, and organized from Cape Clear to Malin Head.

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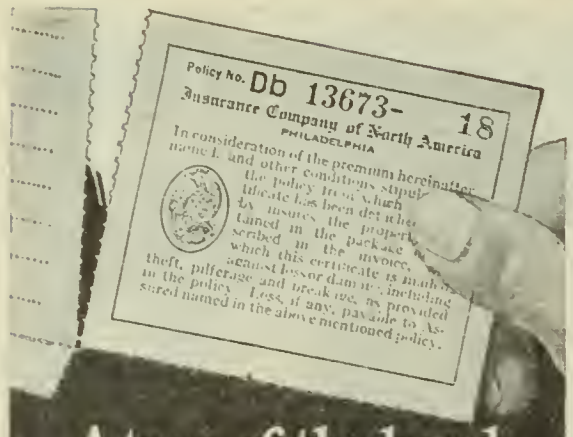

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

COMPARISON OF FRENCH AND GERMAN FINANCIAL BURDENS

WHEN we talk about Allied debts and German reparations, it is just as well to realize exactly where France and Germany stand financially. Official figures from the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs have been put together by the Bankers Trust Company on a dollar basis and at the rates of exchange prevailing last September. Here are the figures, not including Germany's debt to the Allies:

	Germany	France
Foreign debt.	$787,250,000	$6,856,000,000
Internal debt:		
Consolidated . . .	850,250,000	10,171,000,000
Floating	2,111,110,000	7,499,000,000
Taxes per head . . .	$13.88	$45.62

The following cost-of-living figures have been prepared by the same authorities:

	Germany	France
Bread (per kilogram)	$0.35	$0.82
Coal (per ton)	2.50	9.56
Transportation (1 ton at 1,000 kilometers)	6.00	17.85

1922 AS A YEAR OF MERGERS

ONE of the evidences of coming business prosperity, in the opinion of a writer in *The Wall Street Journal*, is the tendency toward large mergers of hitherto independent corporations. He says:

It is not permitted to report in detail preparations which are now under way for the purpose of enabling one of the larger railroad companies of the United States to purchase, through control of stock, a considerable number of small railroad properties. Announcement of this may be made before the spring ends.

A step of this kind is sure to be imitated, so that before the end of the year it may be that many of the weaker railroads will have passed into the ownership of some of our larger railroad corporations, thereby insuring restoration of health.

Within a few days, one of the larger national banks of New York City, the eighth in point of resources, has taken over a trust institution, and in this manner secured a branch which makes the ninth controlled by this national bank. Rumors are persistent that other transactions of this kind will be consummated before the end of the year, because the tendency is strongly toward the bringing into the family of large banks the smaller banks of New York City.

Chicago has already followed the example of New York. The Continental & Commercial bank has acquired the Fort Dearborn banks. Interests associated with one of the largest packing-houses have taken over two Chicago banking institutions.

Presumably four or five of the copper corporations will have been merged into a single unit before midsummer, and the evidence is plentiful that some of the corporations in the steel industry will be merged into a single family. Facts like these are sufficient to demonstrate the confidence which American business and banking life has in the return of prosperity.

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MR. SCHIFF AS AN EXAMPLE TO INVESTORS

THE inventory of the estate of a rich man always interests investors. Particularly, observes the Boston *News Bureau*, when the wealthy man in question happens to be a partner in one of the largest investment banking houses in the United States, as was the late Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Mr. Schiff died toward the end of 1920, tho his estate has only recently been inventoried, and the Boston editor thinks that if he had lived another year he might have changed his holdings somewhat to meet new conditions. *The News Bureau* goes on to tell briefly where the eminent Wall Street banker thought it wisest to put his own personal fortune:

Of the $25,633,574 stocks and bonds in the Schiff estate the largest single holding was bonds of the City of New York to the value of $9,164,952, and the next largest $6,650,000 United States 3¾% Victory notes. Other tax-exempt bonds and notes to the value of $1,327,764 were included in the inventory. These included obligations of the State of Massachusetts, the city of Rochester and Federal Farm Loan bonds.

Thus over two-thirds of Mr. Schiff's holdings were in tax-exempt securities. Assuming an average rate of return of but 4% on his holdings and none from his interest in Kuhn, Loeb & Co., his income for 1920 would have been $1,025,320. If such an income were fully taxable, he would have paid $681,833 to the Federal Government, but the investment in tax-exempt securities reduced the tax bill to $156,360. In the light of such figures the insistence of Secretary Mellon upon the advisability of a comparatively low maximum surtax rate may be more easily appreciated.

The other bond holdings in the estate were exclusively railroad bonds to a total value of $2,662,000, none of them of the highest grade. The absence of public utility and industrial bonds is noteworthy. Evidently the transportation industry retained in full measure the confidence of one of America's leading bankers.

Only 13% of the estate consisted of stocks, and the bulk of these were bank, insurance and trust company stocks. The balance consisted of miscellaneous industrial, mining and railroad stocks, all but one item consisting of common stocks.

Several features of the list of holdings are rather striking. First is the almost entire absence of speculative securities. The list consists almost exclusively of bonds and stocks of preeminently investment character. Surely if any one has access to "inside" information, Mr. Schiff might have been included. Yet he apparently felt that more money was to be made in his own business and purchased securities only for their permanent value. Investors will also note the concentration of the estate into a relatively few items. Over 60% of the estate was invested in two securities and the balance was spread over a comparatively short list. Evidently Mr. Schiff preferred a few prime securities to a heterogeneous list.

Bracing Him Up.—Mrs. Peavish says that if the Bolsheviks have got the nerve to ask for a loan of $500,000,000 it does look like Mr. Peavish could get up courage to talk back to the grocer.—*Dallas News.*

They Fight Film—

They who have pretty teeth

Note how many pretty teeth are seen everywhere today. Millions are using a new method of teeth cleaning. They remove the dingy film. The same results will come to you if you make this ten-day test.

Why teeth are cloudy

Your teeth are coated with a viscous film. It clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays. Film absorbs stains, then it often forms the basis of thin, dingy coats. Tartar is based on film.

Old brushing methods do not effectively combat it. So most teeth are discolored more or less.

Thus film destroys tooth beauty. It also causes most tooth troubles. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Germs breed by millions in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea, now so alarmingly common.

Now a daily remover

Dental science, after long research, has found two ways to combat film. Authorities have proved their efficiency. Now leading dentists, nearly all the world over, are urging their daily use.

A new-type tooth paste has been created to comply with modern requirements. These two film combatants are embodied in it. The name of that tooth paste is Pepsodent.

Its unique effects

Pepsodent, with every use, attacks the film on teeth.

It also multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva. That to digest the starch deposits which may cling to teeth and form acids.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

March 22.—The French, British and Italian Foreign Ministers, meeting in Paris, request the Athens, Constantinople and Angora governments to conclude an immediate armistice in the Turko-Greek war for three months, pending Allied mediation for a permanent peace.

March 23.—The British submarine *H-42* is rammed and sunk in the Mediterranean by the British destroyer *Versatile*, and the crew of 23 is lost.

Twenty persons have been killed and between 40 and 60 wounded in Southern Ireland since the truce went into effect, Sir Hamar Greenwood, Chief Secretary for Ireland, informs the House of Commons.

March 24.—The British Government formally invites Michael Collins, Chairman of the Free State Provisional Government, and Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, to confer in London on means of quieting the situation in Ireland.

Five are slain and two are wounded in the sectarian warfare continuing in Belfast.

March 25.—The Irish Provisional Government accepts the British Government's invitation to confer with Ulster leaders in London.

The German cabinet rejects the terms under which the Allies will concede a moratorium on the reparations payments due in 1922 under the Treaty of Versailles and the London ultimatum.

March 26.—Constantinople will be internationalized and Allied troops will evacuate the city at the end of the Turko-Greek war in Asia Minor, if the Athens, Constantinople and Angora governments accept the agreement reached by the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, France and Italy.

Insurgents of the Irish Republican Army meet secretly in Dublin and vote to repudiate the government of the Dail Eireann and to maintain a separate Republican Army to defend the Republican movement led by Eamon de Valera.

Forty-six men were killed and 109 wounded on the German side during every hour of the World War, according to an estimate by General Von Altrock. Germany's casualties are estimated at 1,808,548 dead and 4,246,779 wounded out of a total of 13,000,000 under arms.

The total number killed in Belfast from March 1 to March 28, inclusive, is 56—50 civilians, three regular policemen, two special constables and a military officer—according to a dispatch from Belfast.

March 27.—Premier Craig, of Ulster, accepts the British Government's invitation to meet the Irish Free State leaders in London.

The Irish Free State treaty bill passes the third and final reading in the House of Lords, with little opposition.

March 28.—Chancellor Wirth tells the Reichstag that the Reparations Commission's demands are nonsense and asserts that Germany must have a complete moratorium for 1922 and a foreign loan.

In an attempt to assassinate General Gwiichi Tanaka, former Japanese Minister of War, two Koreans kill an American woman in Shanghai.

DOMESTIC

March 22.—In identic notes to Belgium, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan, the United States Government insists on its right to be reimbursed for the cost of the American Army on the Rhine out of German reparations payments.

Earth tremors lasting 18 seconds and beginning at 8:22 p.m. are registered by the seismograph at St. Louis University, and are felt in Tennessee and Missouri.

March 23.—The House of Representatives passes the compromise soldiers' bonus bill by a vote of 333 to 70.

The United States Treasury announces a shortage of $200,000,000 in estimated revenues from collection of income and profit taxes of the March 15 instalment. The original estimate of revenue from these sources was $1,740,000,000.

Six persons are drowned when the flying-boat *Miss Miami* falls into the sea on her way from Miami, Florida, to Bimini.

American railroad operations last year resulted in the accidental death of 5,587 people and the injury of 43,324, according to compilations of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The totals for 1920 were 6,495 persons accidentally killed and 63,786 injured.

Governor Parker, of Louisiana, issues an appeal to law officers to suppress "with an iron hand the evil of Klu-Kluxism wherever it raises its head."

March 24.—The policy committee of the United Mine Workers appeals to 200,000 non-union men to join the coal miners' strike to be launched on April 1,

By a vote of 67 to 27, the Senate ratifies the Four-Power Treaty with the modified Brandegee reservation which excludes any commitment of the United States to use force or to form an alliance.

Eight miners are killed and ten are missing as the result of an explosion in a mine of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, near Trinidad, Colorado.

The Senate receives the soldiers' bonus bill from the House and sends it to the Finance Committee for consideration.

March 25.—Eight members of a Boy Scout party are drowned in Magician Lake, near Dowagiac, Michigan.

March 27.—Joseph P. Ryan, International Vice-President of the Longshoremen's Union, announces that the union will be prepared to take steps to prevent the importation of British coal into this country in an effort to break the miners' strike set for April 1.

William Phillips, of Massachusetts, present Minister to the Netherlands, is nominated by President Harding to be Under Secretary of State, succeeding Henry P. Fletcher, appointed Ambassador to Belgium.

As a protest against wage reduction approximating 20 per cent., 7,500 textile operatives in seven cotton-mills in Lawrence, Massachusetts, leave their work.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"C. F.," Seattle, Wash.—"Please tell me if there is such a word as *practise*, and if so, just how it differs from *practice?*"

The distinction sometimes made in the spelling of the word *practise* (*practice*) when used as a verb and as a noun is not correct, for analogy requires that the noun and verb, which are pronounced alike, agree in spelling. But there are two ways in which to spell this word; the New Standard Dictionary prefers the "ise" form because the word came into the English language through the Old French *practiser*. Some authorities sanction the spelling *practice*, and derive the word from the Latin *practico*.

"C. S.," Milwaukee, Wis.—"Kindly state what is the difference between *jealousy* and *envy?*"

"One is *envious* who cherishes selfish ill-will toward another because of his superior success, endowments, possessions, or the like. A person is *envious* of that which is another's and to which he himself has no right or claim; he is *jealous* of intrusion upon that which is his own, or to which he maintains a right or claim. An *envious* spirit is always bad; a *jealous* spirit may be good or bad, according to its object and tendency. A free people must be *jealous* of their liberties if they would retain them. One is *suspicious* of another from unfavorable indications or from a knowledge of wrong in his previous conduct, or even without reason."—Fernald, *English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions.*

"C. S.," Battle Creek, Mich.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the term *Pythagorean?*"

The term *Pythagorean* is preferably pronounced *pi-thag"o-ri'an*—*i* as in *habit*, *th* as in *thin*, first *a* as in *fat*, *o* as in *obey*, *i* as in *police*, second *a* as in *final*.

"R. P.," New York, N. Y.—"Can you give me the nicknames of the different States?"

The following are the nicknames of the different States:—*Alabama*, Cotton State, Lizard; *Arizona*, Sunset, Apache; *Arkansas*, Bear State, Bowie; *California*, Golden State, also Grizzly Bear State, El Dorado; *Colorado*, Centennial State, Silver; *Connecticut*, Blue Law State, Freestone State, Nutmeg State; *Delaware*, Blue Hen State, Diamond State; *Florida*, Gulf State, Peninsula State, Everglade; *Georgia*, Cracker State, Buzzard, Empire State of the South; *Idaho*, Gem of the Mountains; *Illinois*, Prairie State, Sucker State; *Indiana*, Hoosier State; *Iowa*, Hawkeye State; *Kansas*, Garden State, Squatter State, Central State, Jayhawker State, Sunflower State; *Kentucky*, Corn-Cracker State, Bear State, Blue Grass State, Dark and Bloody Ground; *Louisiana*, Pelican State, Creole State; *Maine*, Pine Tree State, Lumber State, Old Dirigo; *Maryland*, Old Line State, Cockade; *Massachusetts*, Bay State, Old Colony; *Michigan*, Wolverine State, Lake State, Auto; *Minnesota*, New England of the West, Bread and Butter State, Gopher State, North Star; *Mississippi*, Mudcat State, Bayou State, Magnolia State; *Missouri*, Bullion State, Ozark State, Iron Mountain; *Montana*, Stub Toe, Bonanza; *Nebraska*, Antelope, Blackwater State, Tree-planter State; *Nevada*, Sage-Brush State, Silver State; *New Hampshire*, Granite State; *New Jersey*, Jersey Blue, Garden, New Spain; *New Mexico*, Sunshine, Spanish; *New York*, Empire State, Excelsior State; *North Carolina*, Turpentine State, Old North State, Tar Heels; *North Dakota*, Flickertail, Sioux; *Ohio*, Buckeye State; *Oklahoma*, Boomer; *Oregon*, Beaver State, Web-Foot State; *Pennsylvania*, Keystone State, Steel, Coal; *Rhode Island*, Little Rhody, Plantation; *South Carolina*, Palmetto State; *South Dakota*, Blizzard State; *Tennessee*, Big Bend, Hog-and-Hominy, Volunteer State; *Texas*, Lone Star State, Beef; *Utah*, Desert, Mormon State; *Vermont*, Green Mountain State; *Virginia*, Old Dominion, Mother of Presidents, Mother of States; *Washington*, Evergreen, Chinook; *West Virginia*, Panhandle State; *Wisconsin*, Badger State, Copper; *Wyoming*, Equality (Suffrage Pioneer).

Quiet wilderness and bustling cities within a stone's throw of one another.

My Greatest Summers
all were spent in Southern California.

By An Easterner

THAT may seem strange to you. I, too, once thought—before I spent a summer there—that Southern California was a place to go in *winter*, not in summer.

And yet I know no other that offers such a wealth of summer fun, such complete recreation because of *complete change*, or—strange as you may think it—a summer climate so attractive in all ways!

I have spent summer after summer there, and in a three months' stay, slept under blankets ninety nights.

Southern California is America's ideal summer as well as winter resort. Average mean temperature: June, 66 degrees; July, 70 degrees; August, 71 degrees; September, 69 degrees.—The 44-year record of the U. S. Weather Bureau.

What Do You Do?

You motor, if you wish, for 4,000 miles on paved highways as smooth as city streets through a country unlike anything you have ever seen—unless you've been there.

You play golf on inspiring courses, some of the world's best. You stay at beautiful seashores at the foot of mountain ranges, or in the wilderness at mountain camps.

You view a great desert, like Sahara, and drive back to one of the world's largest cities for your dinner at a famous restaurant or hotel.

You visit great National Parks and Forests—see giant trees, stupendous panoramic views. Or you go quietly and fish in mountain lakes and streams or at world-famous ocean fishing grounds.

You hike, you ride horseback, you breathe deep and you enjoy a sort of youthfulness that you haven't felt, perhaps, for years.

And all within a *few hours* of a great *metropolitan center!*—an easterner who doesn't know hardly can conceive of this.

Different and Enchanting

The enchanting difference is what lures me and the other thousands who go there in the summer from the east.

It's that difference which renews your youth, changing your viewpoint if you're "run down." You become absorbed, fascinated, relaxed to perfection. The greatest cure for "nerves" you've ever known.

Summer? An amazing summerland—you'll never spend a more delightful, restful, interesting summer anywhere.

Ask any railroad ticket office for further information, or mail coupon below.

Special, low-rate, round trip fares beginning May 15th—*No more War Tax.*

Plan now for this summer. Let the family have this great change and great trip.

All-Year Club of Southern California

Dept. M-104, Los Angeles, Calif.

All-Year Club of Southern California,
Dept. M-104, Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
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Please send me full information about the summer vacation possibilities in Southern California.

Name.....

Address.....

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This one carat diamond is of good brilliancy. Mounted in Tiffany style 14K solid gold setting. Order this diamond, take it to any expert, make any comparisons you wish—if you are not entirely satisfied your money will be returned at once without a quibble. Our price direct to you.... **$145.00**

Ladies White Gold Diamond Ring... $75.00
Perfectly cut blue white diamond of exceptional brilliancy with four smaller perfectly cut, blue white diamonds on the sides. The ring is 18K solid white gold, beautifully pierced and carved.

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¼ carat, $31.00 | ½ carat, $ 73.00 | 2 carats, $290.00
⅜ carat, 50.00 | 1½ carats, 217.00 | 3 carats, 435.00

We refer you as to our reliability to any bank or newspaper in Boston.

If desired, rings will be sent to any bank you may name or any Express Co. with privilege of examination. Our diamond guarantee for full value for all time goes with every purchase.

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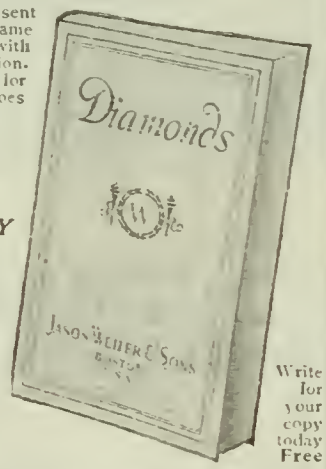
"HOW TO BUY DIAMONDS"

This book is beautifully illustrated. Tells how to judge, select and buy diamonds. Tells how they mine, cut and market diamonds. This book, showing weights, sizes, prices and qualities of a Million Dollars' worth of Diamonds, is considered an authority.



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BRONZE MEMORIAL TABLETS
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Flour City Ornamental Iron Co.
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So Easy to Use

New Shoes
Old Shoes
Tight Shoes
all feel the same if you shake into them some

ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

The Antiseptic, Healing Powder for the feet

Takes the friction from the shoe, freshens the feet and gives new vigor. At night when your feet are tired, sore and swollen from walking or dancing, sprinkle ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE in the foot-bath **and enjoy the bliss of feet without an ache.**

Over 1,500,000 pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by our Army and Navy during the war.

Rests the Feet

In a Pinch, use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

THE ▾ SPICE ▾ OF ▾ LIFE

Naturally.—No woman is so angelic as to prefer a halo to a hat.—*London Opinion.*

More Needed.—Lots of peace has been made; but the supply is still short.—*Wilkes-Barre Times Leader.*

More Nature-Faking.—Nature can not jump from winter to summer without a spring, or from summer to winter without a fall.—*Tiger.*

New Name for Old Trouble.—Despite the alleged shortage of money, there is no let-up in the business of buying and selling gold bricks.—*Wichita Eagle.*

One Word More.—"Have you given Jack his final answer yet?"

"Not yet—but I've given him my final 'No.'"—*Mass. Tech. Voo Doo.*

Bygones.—BIBBIE—"How did ye hurt yer hand? Been fightin'?"

EDDIE—"Yep. Those were awful sharp teeth Sammy Jones used to have."—*Life.*

Logical.—TOMMY—"Funny how a fellow would start a superstition that Friday is unlucky."

ROT—"Yeah, he musta been a fish."—*The Stanford Chaparral.*

The Only Danger.—CUSTOMER (with week's beard)—"Do you think that old razor will do it?"

BARBER—"It will, sir—if the handle don't break."—*London Tit-Bits.*

Where the Hole Thrives.—MATH. INSTRUCTOR—"What do we mean when we say the whole is greater than any of its parts?"

STUDE—"A restaurant doughnut."—*Gargoyle.*

The Voice of Experience.—CONDUCTOR (new to the job)—"I'm sure the old boy there has paid his fare twice. Think I had better tell him about it?"

MOTORMAN—"No-o! Ask him for it again."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

No Brains

The shades of night were falling fast,
The fool "stepped on it" and rushed past.
A crash—he died without a sound:
They opened up his head and found
Excelsior!
—*Boston Transcript.*

Economical.—JOHN—"Just burned up a $100 bill."

DEMIJOHN—"You must be a millionaire."

JOHN—"Well, it's easier to burn them than pay them."—*The Stanford Chaparral.*

Mistaken Identity.—As a steamer was leaving the harbor of Athens a well-drest young passenger approached the captain and pointing to the distant hills inquired:

"What is that white stuff on the hills, captain?"

"That is snow, madam," replied the captain.

"Well," remarked the lady, "I thought so myself, but a gentleman has just told me it was Greece."—*Kind Words.*

How Strange. — "HOMESEEKERS SEEKING HOMES."—*New York Sun headline.*

Another Point Against 'Em.—Politicians know the ropes—they smoke so many of them.—*Wilkes-Barre Times Leader.*

Limited Liability.—SI—"Be those there college students, Mirandy?"

MIRANDY—"Well, they all go to college, if that's what you mean."—*Lemon Punch.*

Razing Religious Standards.—Says the LITERARY DIGEST: "We burned six million dollars' worth of churches in the United States in the two years 1919 and 1920." Holy smoke!—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

Well-Named. — CO-ED—"Why didn't you find out who he was when the professor called the roll?"

ANOTHER CO-ED—"I did try to, but he answered for four different names."—*Shawme.*

Competition.—The Germans are said to be exporting to this country toy motor-cars made from waste material, such as old oil-cans, at seven marks a dozen. Mr. Ford is reported to be looking thoughtful but confident.—*Punch (London).*

Insuring the Cheers.—"Your constituents cheer your speeches enthusiastically."

"Why shouldn't they?" replied Senator Sorghum. "I always take care to avoid saying anything that is not in line with their present sentiments."—*Washington Star.*

Poor Mary!—"Mama, why do they wax people?"

"They don't; where did you ever get that idea?"

"I heard Uncle tell Papa that at midnight the party waxed Mary."—*Virginia Red.*

The Buck Passes the Buck.—An Americanization incident of the West is related: A Piute Indian with a stick and white paint raised a dollar bill and passed it on a Chinaman who paid a gambling debt to an American with it. The American was arrested.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Safe and Sane.—The head of one of the large American railroad companies was making inquiries with regard to acquiring a small branch line which belonged to one old man. "Now, as to the state of your road," he asked, "is it well and safely laid?" "Sir," replied the old man indignantly, "ours is the safest line in the country. I may say we have been running for over twenty years, and have never had a collision." "That's good!" exclaimed the big man. "And what's more, sir," went on the proprietor of the little line, "a collision would be impossible." "How do you make that out?" queried the other in surprize. "I know that the latest automatic devices are excellent, but 'impossible' is a big word." "It is literally true with us," was the proud rejoinder. "In what way?" "Well, sir, we have only one train."—*The Argonaut (San Francisco).*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"H. H. H.," Cincinnati, O.—"Are both spellings, *kidnapper* and *kidnaper*, correct?"

Yes; the dictionary, however, prefers the form with the one "p"—*kidnaper*, as the main stress is on the first syllable.

"S. J. H.," Carmel, N. Y.—"Please settle the following: Did or did not Colonel Theodore Roosevelt lead the assault of American troops up San Juan Hill in the Spanish-American War?"

The *New International Encyclopedia* under the article *Theodore Roosevelt* gives the following: "This regiment [the First United States Volunteer Cavalry], popularly known as the Rough Riders, Roosevelt (colonel since the action at Las Guasimas) led in a famous charge up San Juan Hill, near Santiago, Cuba."

"V. L. V.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Is it incorrect to use the expression 'Those kind of books'? If so, why?"

Since *kind* is singular, it should not be preceded by the plural *those*. Say, "This kind" or "that kind." "*That* kind of apples is best," not "*Those* kind of apples are best." "*That* kind of books" is the correct form. But *this* may be used instead of *these* in collective expressions, such as "*this* ten dollars." Shakespeare, however, wrote, "*these* kind of fools" (*Twelfth Night*, act i, sc. 5), "*these* kind of knaves (*King Lear*, act ii, sc. 2), and "*these* are a kind of men" (*Othello*, act iii, sc. 3). Professor L. C. Carson ("English Composition," p. 126) rules that before the plural of *kind* the plural demonstrative should be used; as, *these kinds* of apples.

"C. F. K.," Berkeley, Calif.—"Is it not incorrect to say 'each and every one' as many writers and public speakers do? Is not 'each one' the same as 'every one,' and the expression 'each and every one' the same as saying 'each and each one'? For instance, to say 'each and every one must do his duty' would be a stronger sentence if said 'every one must do his duty,' would it not, or 'each one must, etc.'? Please give your opinion of this question."

Johnson in his "Alphabet of Rhetoric" says—". . . As to the correctness of the expression *each and every* (*per se*), some critics hold that it never should be used. Certainly it is pleonastic in the great majority of instances where it occurs; but there are a few rare cases in which it serves the purpose of first attributing the predicate distinctly to each individual and then to all collectively, but using *every* as a more emphatic inclusive than *all*. An Ohio judge is reported as saying, 'The evil results of this verdict will be felt in this community long after *every one* of these jurymen are in their graves.' The last four words should be *is in his grave*."

Safety First.—"How is it that you are never affected this way, Captain?" asked the seasick old lady.

"Because I always bolt down my meals, madam," replied the weary captain, turning on his heel.—*Brown Jug.*

Our Flexible Language

This freak poem, we are informed by the lady who sent it in, was a favorite with Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Frolicked in the early spring a miss,
Fancy free with not a thought amiss;
Later in the season came a mister
Hanging round the maiden—then they missed her.
Fall in love perhaps they didn't mean to.
But papa objected and 'twas mean, too;
Swore that marry he would never let her
So she disobeyed him to the letter,
And the mister and the merry maiden
Fled and found a justice and were made 'un.

—*Boston Transcript.*

WINCHESTER
TRADE MARK
SKATES

1866 1922

BOYS

WE want you to own a pair of Winchester skates. They are good skates designed for speed, action and hard service.

¶The frame is supported by a bridge girder that strengthens and stiffens the whole skate. The ball-bearing rolls are light-running and especially hardened to give long wear on asphalt and concrete. We have had all sorts of boys skating continuously for days on these skates over rough pavements to test them out thoroughly before offering them to you. We believe they are right, and want you to own a pair.

¶There are 4000 stores in the United States which sell Winchester Skates and other new products. Look for this sign on the window: "*The Winchester Store.*"

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

TOOLS , POCKET AND KITCHEN CUTLERY
FLASHLIGHTS , GUNS AND AMMUNITION
SKATES , FISHING TACKLE

FIRESTONE CORDS

Firestone Cord values have given users a new high standard of mileage and service. For 1922 Firestone Cords have been selected by sixty-seven of the foremost American car makers as standard equipment. They lead in popularity too among taxicab and motor transport companies who buy on the strictest mileage basis.

30 x 3½,	$17.50
32 x 4,	32.40
33 x 4½,	42.85
33 x 5,	52.15

Maintaining Mileage Leadership

THE Firestone organization, justly proud of its record and its product, is keenly aware of the importance of the human factor in tire-building.

The Firestone worker is constantly reminded that Most Miles per Dollar is the Firestone standard. As he enters the main entrance of the factories he sees this message emblazoned on the company's bulletin board:

"It is our job to see that the name Firestone always means to the car owner the most miles for his money."

It is this determination to give greatest value that keeps Firestone quality improving while prices are lowered.

With Firestone mileage greater than ever before, Firestone prices now being quoted by dealers were never more favorable to the car owner.

Most Miles per Dollar

$11.65

30x3½ extra size non-skid, the best known tire in the light car class. Higher in quality than ever and now being produced on a scale that permits its being sold at the lowest price on record. The same unusual value in 30x3 size at $9.95.

Firestone

$9.99

Oldfield "999"—guaranteed—a full size 30x3½ anti-skid tire. Built with four-ply long staple fabric. In 30x3 size at $8.99. Prices that cannot be equalled for a reputable, well-known tire of trustworthy quality. Sold by Firestone dealers

Dramatized Facts out of The Day's Work

No. 14

All of the incidents depicted in this advertisement are facts—facts gleaned from the daily work of Grinnell engineers, salesmen and artisans. If you are interested in knowing the times, places or anything more concerning the facts, we shall be glad to answer your request.

"Say," yelled the Production Manager, bursting in, "the big valve on the Blooming Mill line has cracked."

Father's economy lesson explodes in his hand

"That, son, is the kind of economy that keeps this steel mill paying dividends," said the father, tapping the paper before him. "That Bar Mill pipe line you had done under contract cost $1,800 more than the Blooming Mill line Henry put in with our own men. And besides he utilized most of that old material you wanted to junk."

"It's no use, Father," replied the young man, "we'll never agree on it. I'd better resign. Any consulting engineer will tell you the only way to figure costs on a line like that is on the horsepower delivered over a period of years and not on initial expense."

But right here they were interrupted. The door to the office slammed open.

"Say," yelled the Production Manager, bursting in, "the big valve on the Blooming Mill line has cracked. It won't last the day out. You'll have to work all night with a crew to get a new valve hooked up."

"And that's the old valve from the saturated steam line," gasped the engineer, sinking into a chair. "We'll have to comb the country to find a special dimension valve like that in stock."

"That means a month's shut-down," cried the President, "and the Blooming Mill can't be shut down—it can't!"

"What's it worth, Father, to have the mill running again in 24 hours?"

"Worth? It's worth $7,000—and it's—it's nothing for you to mix in on."

"Four times what you think I wasted on the Bar Mill line, eh?" smiled the son. "Will it square it if I have a new steel valve on that line by 7 o'clock tomorrow morning?"

"He's kidding," snapped the engineer.

"No, I'm not kidding. I requisitioned a *real* valve long ago. The people who installed my job advised it when they saw Henry putting that cast iron valve from the old saturated steam line into the new 'super-heated' Blooming Mill line."

"You mean the Grinnell Company advised it?" asked the President.

"Yes, and more than that, I had them test the gaskets you're using in the 1100-foot line. Their micro-photographs show them up—about as worthless as chewing gum in those joints. Take their word for it, Dad, and save another $7,000. Pull out every gasket on that line and use the kind they furnished me on the Bar Mill line. If you don't, some day you'll have a long shut-down while you are digging up a trench, stripping off steel lagging and insulation to get at a bunch of leaky joints."

"Chewing gum gaskets that might cost me $7,000! I thought gaskets were just gaskets!"

"You'd know the difference if you had sat through just one lecture on 'Purchased Material as a Factor in Power Piping.' Every Senior class gets it in the course on engineering economics. Old Professor Holborn taught us that we've got to depend upon a concern like Grinnell Company, for instance, to be sure of the right materials. They know through experience in hundreds of power piping jobs and from the results of their investigations in their big testing laboratory. They buy materials on the basis of fact, not on the basis of price!"

* * * *

Ask to have the Grinnell Industrial Piping Bulletin sent you regularly. Address Grinnell Company, Inc., 274 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I.

GRINNELL COMPANY

Automatic Sprinkler Systems | Steam & Hot Water Heating Equipment | Humidifying and Drying Equipment | Fittings, Hangers and Valves | Pipe Bending, Welding, etc. | Power and Process Piping

If it's Industrial Piping, take it up with us

Volume 73
No. 3

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1922

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Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

An Architect, A Painter and A Sculptress Joined in Designing This Exquisite Lamp

The lines, proportions and coloring of most of the lamps you see in these days of commercialism are the work of designing departments of large factories. They are the fruits of a deep knowledge of what makes a "popular seller." But some people, the **Decorative Arts League** committee felt sure, would like a lamp designed purely with an eye to good taste, a lamp of artistic proportions and harmonious tones, a lamp embodying grace, symmetry and beauty rather than the long experience of the "salesman-designer" of what seems most in demand in retail stores.

Hence this exquisite little lamp you see pictured "Aurora," as it has been named by an artist, because of the purity of its Greek lines and tones.

"AURORA"
$3.50

A Labor of Love

For the delicate work of designing a lamp that should be a real work of art instead of a mere unit in a factory's production, and yet should be a practical and useful article of home-furnishing, the League enlisted the enthusiastic coöperation of a group of talented artists—one a famous architect skilled in the practical requirements of interior decorating, one a painter and genius in color-effects, and one a brilliant sculptress, a student of the great Rodin in Paris.

They caught the spirit of the League's idea and the designing of a lamp that would raise the artistic standards of home-lighting became to them a true labor of love. Model after model was made, studied and abandoned, until at last a design emerged with which not one of the three could find a fault.

Every Detail Perfect

One style of ornamentation after another was tried out, only to yield in the end to the perfect simplicity of the classic Greek lines. Even such a small detail as the exact contour of the base was worked over and over again until it should blend in one continuous "stream" with the lines of the slender shaft. The graceful curves of the shaft itself, simple as they seem in the finished model, were the results of dozens of trials. The shape, the exact size, and the soft coloring of the shade were the product of many experiments.

The result is a masterpiece of Greek simplicity and balance. Not a thing could be added or taken away without marring the general effect—not the sixty-fourth of an inch difference in any moulding or curve but would be harmful. And yet with all the attention to artistic effect the practical knowledge of an experienced interior decorator has kept "Aurora" in perfect harmony with the actual requirements of the home. It blends with any style of furnishing, it adapts itself to boudoir or foyer-hall, to library or living room. And wherever you place it "Aurora" will add taste and refinement besides furnishing, with its tiltable shade, a thoroughly practical and mellow light wherever required.

In the exclusive Fifth Avenue type of shops, where lamps that are also works of art are shown, the equal of this fascinating little "Aurora," if found, would cost you from $15 to $25—perhaps more. Yet the price of this lamp is but

$3.50—Think of it!

Only the Decorative Arts League could bring out such a lamp at such a price. And only as a means of widening its circle of usefulness could even the League make such an offer. But with each purchase of this beautiful little lamp goes a "Corresponding Membership" in the League. This costs you nothing and entails no obligation of any kind. It simply means that your name is registered on the League's books as one interested in things of real beauty and art for home decoration, so that as Artists who work with the League create new ideas they can be offered to you direct without dependence on dealers.

Send No Money

No matter how many other lamps you have in your house, you will always find a place just suited for this dainty, charming little "Aurora," 16 inches high, shade 10¾ inches in diameter; base and cap cast in solid Medallium, shaft of seamless brass, all finished in rich statuary bronze; brass-bound parchment shade of a neutral brown tone outside and an old rose colored reflecting surface; shade holder permitting adjustment to any angle; push-button socket; six feet of cord; 2-piece attachment plug.

You will rarely, if ever, get such a value again. Send no money—simply sign and mail the coupon, then pay the postman **$3.50** plus the amount of parcel-post stamps on the package. Weight of lamp shipped is only five pounds, so postage even to furthest points is insignificant. If you should not find the lamp all we say of it, or all you expected of it, send it back in five days and your money will be refunded in full.

Clip the coupon now and mail to

DECORATIVE ARTS LEAGUE
175 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Decorative Arts League (175 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.)

You may send me at the member's special price, an "Aurora" Lamp, and I will pay the postman $3.50 plus the postage when delivered. If not satisfactory I can return the lamp within five days of receipt and you are to refund my money in full. You may enter my name as a "Corresponding Member" of the Decorative Arts League, it being distinctly understood that such membership is to cost me nothing either now or later, and is to entail no obligation of any kind. It simply registers me as one interested in hearing of really artistic new things for home decorations.

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Address .....
City .....
State .....
L.D. 2

Reprinted By Request The advertisement below appeared a short time ago in the LITERARY DIGEST. Since then we have received an unusual number of letters asking whether this offer still "holds good." Rather than continue answering such letters individually we reprint the advertisement—to show all those who are interested that the offer has not yet been withdrawn.

Is this offer too good to be true?

Is it possible that we are offering a value too great to be credible?
Do people shy at the thought of getting too much for their money?

WE recently mailed several thousand circulars to booklovers. We described and pictured these thirty volumes of the Little Leather Library honestly, sincerely, accurately. But we received relatively few orders.

Then we mailed several more thousand circulars to booklovers, *this time enclosing a sample cover* of one of the volumes illustrated above. Orders came in by the hundred! The reason, we believe, is that most people can not believe we can really offer so great a value unless they *see a sample!*

In this advertisement, naturally, it is impossible for us to show you a sample volume. The best we can do is to describe and picture the books in the limited space of this page. We depend on your faith in the statements made by the advertisements appearing in Literary Digest; and we are hoping you will believe what we say, instead of thinking this offer is "too good to be true."

What this offer is

Here then is our offer. The illustration above shows thirty of the world's greatest masterpieces of literature. These include the finest works of such immortal authors as Shakespeare, Kipling, Stevenson, Emerson, Poe, Coleridge, Burns, Omar Khayyam, Macaulay, Lincoln, Washington, Oscar Wilde, Gilbert, Longfellow, Drummond, Conan Doyle, Edward Everett Hale, Thoreau, Tennyson, Browning, and others. These are books which no one cares to confess he has not read and re-read; books which bear reading a score of times.

Each of these volumes is complete—this is not that abomination, a collection of extracts; the paper is a high-grade white wove antique, equal to that used in books selling at $1.50 to $2.00; the type is clear and easy to read; the binding is a beautiful limp material, tinted in antique copper and green, and so handsomely embossed as to give it the appearance of hand tooled leather.

And, though each of these volumes is complete, (the entire set contains over 3,000 pages) a volume can be carried conveniently wherever you go, in your pocket or purse; several can be placed in your handbag or grip; or the entire thirty can be placed on your library table "without cluttering it up" as one purchaser expressed it.

What about the price?

Producing such fine books is, in itself, no great achievement. But the aim of this enterprise has been to produce them at a price that anyone in the whole land could afford; the only way we could do this was to manufacture them in quantities of nearly a million at a time—to bring the price down through "quantity production." And we relied for our sales on our faith that Americans would rather read classics than trash. What happened? OVER TEN MILLION of these volumes have already been purchased by people in every walk of life.

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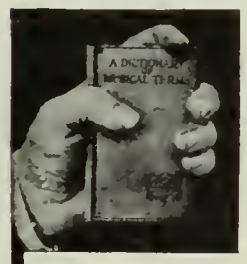

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

Photograph by Hine.

LEAVING THE MINE.

CAUSES BEHIND THE COAL STRIKE

AS SPRING COMES SLOWLY UP THE WAY, over half a million men, accustomed to spend their days mining coal far underground, are out in the sunshine in their little gardens with their children digging up the soil and planting vegetables, while seedsmen in coal towns report a record business. Coal operators, as their mines are not working, have gone to join their families and play golf at Pinehurst or Hot Springs. Government officials blandly tell us that there is nothing in the coal strike situation to call for Federal intervention, the Secretary of the Treasury perceiving no harm to business in the first weeks. But, perhaps, the great consuming public must be alarmed, anxious, frantic, in the face of the greatest strike in history, with all the anthracite and most of the soft-coal mines shut down, with 600,000 striking miners added to the ranks of the unemployed. Quite the contrary, for, to judge from editorial comment, the public views the coal strike calmly. As one writer puts it, "the public sits as a bored spectator until its bins are empty or its pockets."

But let the strike last long enough, say a number of editors who remember previous strikes, and this now indifferent public will rise in its wrath and demand coal, caring not whether the end of the strike means Government intervention, the smashing of the unions, or even the nationalization of the mines. The present then, they say, is the time to find out exactly what is wrong with the coal business that causes these recurrent strikes and startling price fluctuations. A Congressional committee is conducting hearings to this very end. Weekly and daily newspapers are gathering facts from authoritative sources in an attempt to explain the workings of this mysterious coal industry.

Before presenting some of their conclusions it may be well to note the positions taken by miners and operators as the contest in the coal-fields opens. It should be remembered that the strike which began on April 1 is a double-header. Anthracite and soft-coal miners are striking together for strategic reasons, but with different ends in view and under different circumstances. The hard-coal miners call for a 20 per cent. wage increase and their representatives are now in conference with the anthracite operators. The soft-coal miners call for the retention of their present wages in the face of the operators' demands for reduction; but the bituminous operators have been unwilling to meet the representatives of the workers in a joint conference to decide on a basic wage-scale. When the strike was called on April 1, some 560,000 union miners, more than 400,000 of them in the soft-coal fields, and an undetermined number of non-union men, responded. The strike in the unionized fields, says President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers, is 100 per cent. effective. Speaking for the soft-coal men he said on the second day of the strike: "The miners are looking to the carrying out of their contracts. The miners want to retain collective bargaining in the manner in which it has been in vogue in the coal-mining industry for thirty years." In reply to anthracite operators' demands for "wage deflation," Mr. Lewis says: "In the case of anthracite mine-workers, wages were never 'inflated'; they were never even raised to a fair and reasonable level, and are even now below such a level."

An outspoken advocate of the miners' cause, *Labor* (Washington, D. C.), wants its readers "to get certain essential facts straight":

"(1) The bituminous coal-mine owners have refused to meet

the representatives of the workers, altho they signed an agreement to do so.

"(2) The miners are fighting for a living wage. Congressman Bland of Indiana inserted in *The Congressional Record* a statement showing the average earnings of miners in the principal coal-fields. In the Pittsburgh field these workers received an average of $762 in 1921. In Ohio, $550, and in West Virginia, $500. How can men rear families on such beggarly incomes?

Photograph by Hine.

"CUTTING A KERF" IN A FOUR-FOOT SEAM.

The kind of work from which the miners are now taking a vacation.

"(3) This appalling situation is not due to the impoverished condition of the industry. While coal miners were probably never more miserable, the records show that coal-mine owners were never more prosperous.

"(4) The miners in demanding a five-day week and a six-hour day are insisting that they be permitted to do more work, not less. Miners are paid by the ton. They can not earn enough to support their families unless they are permitted to work at least thirty hours in the week.

"(5) The coal miners are fighting the public's battle as well as their own. The operators want to restrict production and increase prices. The miners want to decrease prices by increasing production.

"(6) The coal-mine owners are preparing to use the strike as an excuse for further profiteering."

All that the miner asks, writes Benjamin Stolberg in *The Nation*, is that "his poverty may be so regulated as to lift from his home the curse of debts and rags and hunger from which his family is now periodically suffering." The coal miner, declares Ellis O. Searles, editor of *The United Mine Workers' Journal* (Indianapolis), "can not maintain his family on anything like a decent American standard of living on his present meager income."

But these demands are "economically ludicrous," in the opinion of one coal operator. In a *Survey* article, Mr. C. E. Lasher, editor of *Coal Age* (New York), asserts that the miners have been getting a living wage, that their wages, raised to meet the high cost of living, have not been decreased now that living costs and prices generally have come down. The country, says Mr. Lasher, wants cheaper coal. The question has been asked, "why not have the producer cut the price out of profit and thus satisfy the public without asking the miner to dig it for less?" This, he answers, is impossible. The bituminous operators, he says, made 9.72 per cent. profit in 1918; between 8 and 9 per cent. in 1919; data for 1920 are not available. In 1921 the net production cost of half the soft coal sold was $2.94 and the average price received by the producer was $3.04 per ton. "What a magnificent sum, the remnants of a dime, to divide with the public!" Owing to the competition of non-union mines, we are told by this authority, the average price received declined to $2.56 in December, when the average loss per ton was 35 cents. "Save only those protected by high freight rates or bulwarked by contracts at comparatively high prices, the union mines have not operated for more than a year save at a loss." Mr. Lasher quotes 1919 census figures, which bring the average net profit to the operator on anthracite down to 4 or 5 per cent. He again uses census figures to indicate an average yearly earning for anthracite miners of more than $1,600. Mr. Lasher says that last December 75 per cent. of the soft-coal miners in Illinois were earning $50 or more every two weeks. Many miners in this district, he says, were making average earnings at the rate of $165 a month last year.

An important coal organ, *The Coal Trade Bulletin* (Pittsburgh), declares that the operators are not opposed to collective bargaining, that they are perfectly willing to take part in district conferences and, apparently referring to the unsuccessful efforts of the Secretary of Labor to bring about a conference before the strike, remarks that the Pittsburgh and Ohio operators "refuse to enter a Central Competitive wage conference and have told governmental meddlers so in unmistakable terms." *The Coal Trade Journal* (New York) asks: "Is the mine workers' pay envelop any more sacred than the butcher's, the baker's or that of plain John Smith? Shall railroad rates and coal prices stay up when everything else has been coming down?" That, we are told, is what the strike is about, "that and nothing else." *The Black Diamond* (Chicago), seems to welcome the strike "because it is going to bring many miners to their

"BID 'EM UP, GENTLEMEN!"

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

senses." None of these coal-trade papers, by the way, see the slightest chance of the miners winning the strike.

Except that the men in the two branches of the industry belong to the same organization and are quitting as one, the situation in the hard-coal districts bears little resemblance to that in the bituminous fields. In the latter it is a serious strike. Both the unions and the industry are in a critical position, and have much

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ONE REASON WHY THE PUBLIC VIEWS THE COAL STRIKE CALMLY.

Part of the reserve coal supply of a Chicago lighting company.

at stake. In the anthracite field, however, Mr. John J. Leary, Jr., asserts in the New York *World*, both operators and miners have prospered, and the present lay-off is hardly more than a suspension of work while the representatives of the two sides prepare a new wage agreement without bitterness or ill-will.

The complex and distressing situation in the bituminous fields is summed up for *The Survey* in a special number on coal, by two members of the United States Geological Survey. The fundamental trouble, write Messrs. F. G. Tryon and W. F. McKenney, is the soft-coal miner's broken year. During the last thirty years the bituminous mines of this country have lost three working days out of ten. In the Central Competitive Field men now receive about seven dollars a day, and those paid by the ton can earn more. For 1919, however, the average earnings were about $1,200. In 1920 there was a rise in wages, and in Ohio the average wage was $1,500; 1921 earnings are difficult to estimate. The potential working year is 308 days. Out of this 308, the men in the soft-coal mines were out of work 105 days in 1915; 75 in 1916; 65 in 1917; 59 in 1918; 113 in 1919; 86 in 1920; and 139 in 1921. The miner suffers not only from low pay, but because "irregular employment tends to beget irregular habits."

Nor is the miner the only one to suffer from the "intermittency of operation." "To the operator it means increased cost, lower profits, difficulty in maintaining and keeping an adequate labor force, mechanical troubles in the mine, waste of resource." And the consumer has to pay for it all. "He must pay the labor and capital in the industry for the 93 days of idleness as well as for the 215 days of work." The chief cause of intermittency is that our mines are developed to an annual capacity of 750,000,000 tons, "when the most that has ever been burned or exported in a year is 550,000,000." Car shortage, labor troubles and the seasonal nature of the demand for coal all play a part, but by far the most important is the rôle of "sheer over-development," which is credited with being responsible for 78 out of 93 idle days annually. This over-development, we are told, is not the fault of the operators—

"Without concerted action of a kind forbidden by the anti-trust laws, they can not control the economic forces which surround them. The over-development is the result of free competition playing on a resource so widely distributed as to be almost a free gift of nature.

"Whereas the concentration of the anthracite reserves in an area of 480 square miles in Eastern Pennsylvania naturally fostered combination and led to an economic organization which more than once has been challenged by the courts, the reserves of soft coal are spread over an area a thousand times as large. Nearly a sixth of the surface of the United States is underlain by soft coal or lignite. The beds are thick and readily accessible. Under these circumstances it has been so easy to open new mines that an effective combination to control production has yet to be created. The soft-coal market behaves as nearly like a free market as almost any the United States can show."

Thus do two geologists sum up the basic difficulty in the coal industry. An editorial writer in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* somewhat more breezily attacks the wastes of distribution and marketing, saying:

"Coal is not marketed in this country. It is left to find its way somehow, anyhow, from pithead to coal-bin. It is hawked and peddled, but it is not marketed. The retail and even the wholesale coal business is a dangerous jumble, merely unorganized and out on its own.

"Distribution is overlapped, scattered, puttering about, stepping on its own feet. This applies equally to bituminous and anthracite retailing.

"Mine costs are high and freight costs are strangling, but the climax always is capped by the marketing wastes and costs that are saddled on coal after it reaches the point of consumption. There is a classic case of the car of egg coal, mined in Pennsylvania in December, 1820, and delivered in a New England town in January, 1821. Mine labor per ton cost $3.38; cost at the mine was $6.92; freight, including tax, was $6.44; and on this particular car there was no dealer profit. The miner who pulled down the coal, dragged it out and lifted it to the top got $3.38; and local labor and delivery cost came to $1.81. The teamster who hauled the coal 300 yards got more than the man who tore it out of the seam. The long rail haul cost one cent per ton mile and the short local haul cost $4 per ton mile.

"Small wonder that car of coal cost $15.17 per ton delivered, even tho it paid neither wholesale nor retail profit! Add these to the marketing costs, plus mine and transportation costs, and you have a matter that is of vital concern to a nation that must shiver through the winters of the North Temperate Zone, and a situation that may some day be of vital import to that nation's government."

It has been noted before that one reason consumers are not panicky over the coal strike is because of the large supplies on hand. Newspaper summaries of official Geological Survey figures state that there is at present a supply of 64,000,000 tons of soft coal, which at an average rate of consumption ought to last some eight weeks. This, of course, might be increased by a production of perhaps as much as 6,000,000 tons weekly from the non-union mines. There is said to be in storage some 4,000,000 tons of anthracite available for domestic use, which should last twelve weeks, and something more than an eleven weeks' supply of steam sizes of anthracite available for industry. As Mr. Rodney Bean remarks in *The Annalist:*

"On the whole, the country is in about as sound a condition to face a coal strike as it was possible to get it. It is probable that the prediction that no great distress will be caused if a settlement is reached within sixty days will come true."

RUSSIA APPROACHING RECOGNITION

A FRANTIC NOTICE, printed in characters that "increased in size until the last word leaped from the cardboard like a shriek," adorned the door of Tchitcherin's private office in Moscow for weeks before the Russian delegation started for Genoa. It read: "It is forbidden to everybody, whosoever he may be, to speak with the people's commissar on the subject of Genoa." That Russia's Minister of Foreign Affairs found it necessary to resort to this device to protect himself from a too popular topic of conversation, remarks a correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian*, is evidence of the intense interest felt by the Russian people, after their long period of moral and diplomatic isolation, in the Genoa Conference for the economic rehabilitation of Europe.

THE CAN OPENER.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Nor is the interest all on Russia's side. Many weeks ago the British Prime Minister stated that if Russia could give satisfactory "guaranties and safeguards" at Genoa "then recognition may follow, perhaps immediately." And in his speech before the British House of Commons on April 3, when he again challenged his political enemies and again won an overwhelming vote of confidence, Lloyd George announced that the main plank of Britain's Genoa program would be qualified recognition of the Soviet Government. Under his plan the Bolsheviki are called upon to respect private property, acknowledge their debts, refrain from attacking neighboring states and discontinue subversive propaganda abroad. Emphasizing the importance to the world of "peace in Russia and peace with Russia," he explained that not only could Russia not get the capital necessary for her reconstruction without securing confidence and internal as well as external peace, but that Germany could not fully pay her reparations until Russia was restored. He pointed to indications of "a complete change of attitude" on Russia's part, and said that the famine had been "a great eye-opener to Russia regarding the dependability of her neighbors and the futility of the scheme of things which the Soviet Government has propounded as the method of solving the problems of life." Moreover, he urged, "Europe needs what Russia can supply." To quote further:

"Now what are the conditions laid down at Cannes? I am not yet going through them in substance. They mean that Russia must recognize all conditions imposed and accepted by civilized communities as the test of fitness for entering into the comity of nations. She must recognize her national obligations. The country which repudiates her obligations because she changes her Government is a country we can not deal with, certainly in these days when Governments change so often.

"Russia can not pay immediately. Nobody expects that she can. M. Poincaré said the other day that he acknowledged France's debt to America, but if she were called upon immediately to pay she could not do so owing to her position. That is equally true of Russia. But she must shoulder the responsibility as France and Britain have done and acknowledge it. . . .

"Impartial tribunals must be established, with free access to them by the nationals of all countries, and these tribunals must not be creatures of the executive. There must be complete cessation of attacks upon the institutions of other countries. There must be an undertaking that there will be no aggressive action against the frontiers of their neighbors. The compact which is embodied in the League of Nations will have to be extended in principle to Russia so that Russia shall undertake not to attack her neighbors, and her neighbors must undertake a corresponding obligation not to attack her frontiers. The only difference would be that I do not think we could undertake the responsibility we have under Clause 10 of the League of Nations of defending her frontiers if they are attacked."

As evidence of a changed attitude on the part of the Soviet Government, he cited new decrees in Russia which "recognize private property, set up courts, and acknowledge responsibilities"; and he went on to say:

"I would call the attention of the House to a very remarkable speech in which this new policy was propounded. It was propounded on November 1, 1921, in a speech by Lenine. It was an admission of the complete failure of the Communist system, and in that respect was a singularly courageous speech. He admits they have been wrong, that they have been beaten, and points out that the result of communism has been to destroy the very proletariat upon whom they are dependent. These are some of the words, and I think I quote them fairly:

"'There can be no doubt among Communists that we have suffered economic defeat on the economic front, extremely heavy defeat, and we put forward our new economic policy with a thorough knowledge of the fact.' He goes on to say: 'Our economic policy means transition to the reestablishment of capitalism to a certain extent.' To what extent we do not know. He continues: 'If capitalism is to win and grow, so will industrial production.'

"Was there ever such a condemnation of the doctrines of Socialism, the doctrines of Karl Marx? With capitalism and industrial production goes the proletariat, inasmuch as while large capitalist interests have been undermined and works and factories stopt, so has the proletariat disappeared. With the disappearance of the capitalist that of the workman follows. That is the new doctrine of Lenine, a very remarkable admission to make."

The British Prime Minister's quotations from Lenine's speech of last November move the New York *Tribune* to remark:

"More recent utterances of Lenine, recanting his recantation, seem to have escaped his attention altogether. The Russian dictator is still Marxian. His principles are unchanged. All he has altered are his tactics. He yields to capitalism because he has a famine on his hands and because Russia under communism has neither credit nor goods to buy essential supplies from other countries. Confiscation is still righteous to him and he merely defers communism.

"No orator is adroit enough to shuffle out of view the fact that production in Russia has been well-nigh killed. Except the gold

from Czar days that the Bolsheviki personally cling to, and some platinum and stolen jewels and sables and sacred vessels taken from churches and synagogues, Bolshevik Russia has little to offer in trade, and hence there is no trade. . . .

"It is said that the Soviet Government is now Russia's only center of authority—that should it fall there would be chaos. But this is mere prediction. Who has a right to say, if the pressure were removed and a free Russian Assembly held, that there would not arise a new and better power? The great mass of Russians know what is the matter—have seen communism face to face. Why assume that the 200,000 members of the Communist party have a monopoly of all the organizing talent? The likelihood of Russia being regenerated while the Leninites are in authority is slim. For many reasons the Bolshevik group, no matter what some of its leaders say, can not reverse its course.

"Everywhere is a great longing for Russia's restoration. But the lessons alike of common sense and of history demand the retirement of those who have demonstrated their incapacity. Russia's misery is due to a particular economic system. It must go. The change should scarcely be placed with those who don't in their hearts wish a change. Lloyd George has contributed more to confusing the issue than to clarifying it."

"Soviet Russia's economic retreat has ended, and will go no further in its concessions to capitalism," Nikolai Lenine told the Moscow Congress of Metal Workers on March 9 of this year. "The comedy of Genoa will not catch us," he assured them, because "while we are going to meet the Allied merchants, the limits of our yielding are already fixt." And early this month War Minister Trotzky said to the Moscow correspondent of the Paris *Journal:*

"You foreigners have exaggerated notions of Russia's ills, With or without Genoa we would pull through. The Conference is not indispensable to the revival of Russia. We only consented to participate on being guaranteed that the delegations meant business and that the Conference was not merely an electioneering dodge of Lloyd George."

Trotzky went on to say in the course of this interview:

"We are prepared to meet considerable hostility in France, chiefly over our refusal to recognize the Czarist debts. I propose that France should take over all Russian property in France and redistribute it among French workers. Then we would be quits.

"Why should we recognize these debts? Fifteen years ago as President of the Petrograd Workers' Syndicates, I warned Foreign Governments that the Russian people would not repay the debts being incurred by the Czar for the subjection of the Russian people.

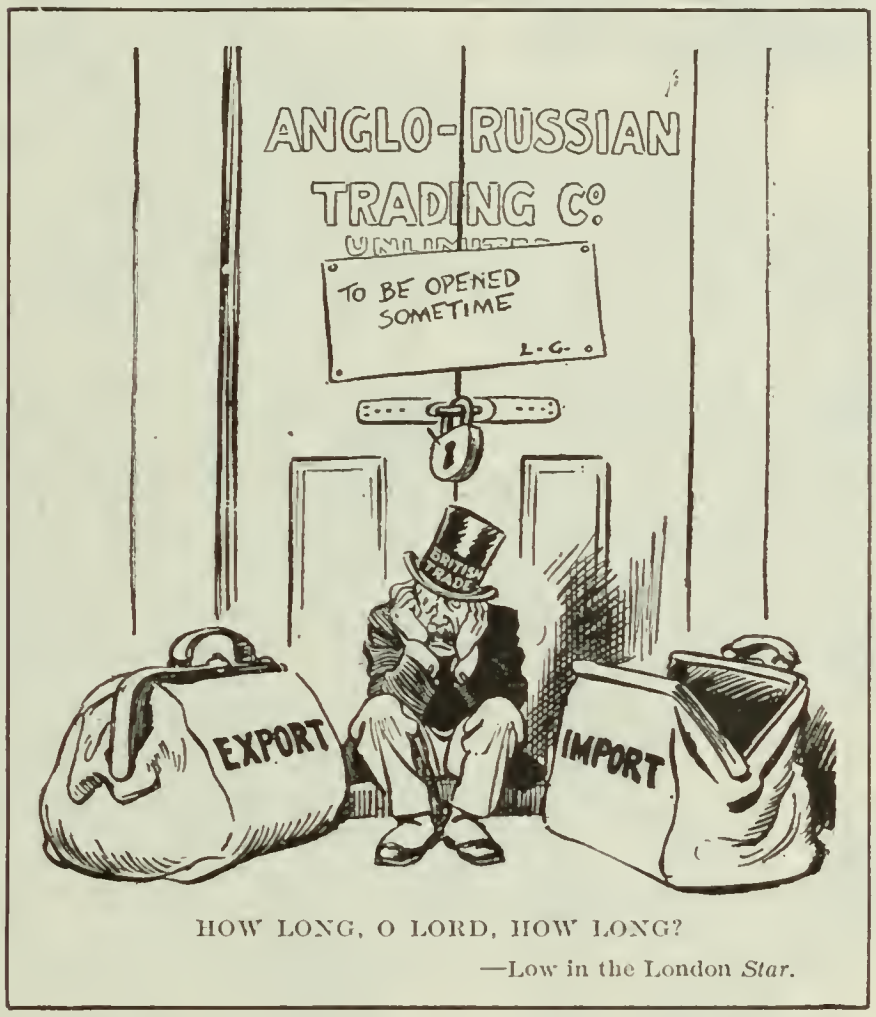
"Supposing French industrials went into business at Naples and an eruption of Vesuvius ruined their property. Would the Italian Government repay those industrials? Well, we have an eruption in Russia."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* calls this "a flat defiance to France." On the other hand a Berlin wireless dispatch to the New York *Times* quotes Mr. Tchitcherin, Russia's Minister of Foreign Affairs and leader of the Russian delegation to the Genoa Conference, as saying that "the Russian Government is at one with the British Prime Minister regarding the tasks to be faced at Genoa, particularly in regard to the restoration of normal economic conditions."

The Washington *Post* sees the Soviet Government as "hard prest and straining every nerve to reach an understanding with European Governments in order to retain its grip upon the governmental machinery of Russia." And in another issue it says: "American intelligence rejects the idea of a politico-financial confab at Genoa, to bring about the exploitation of Russia for others' benefit, while ignoring the existence of vast armies that are eating the substance of Europe and preventing the production of food." "The fact that Russia is represented at Genoa is one of the reasons why the United States is not represented," remarks the Cleveland *Plain-Dealer*. And in the Troy *Record* we read:

"Both the French and the British desire access to Russian markets. The British are far more conciliatory to the Russians than are the French, but even the French are not as firmly opposed to dealings with the Soviet as is the United States. However, both the British and the French are determined in one particular, namely, that the Soviet Government must give certain clear guaranties before there can be any official recognition of that Government. . . .

"Admitting the importance of Russian rehabilitation to the general reconstruction of Europe, a question may be properly asked in regard to the degree of trust that may be placed in Soviet promises. Lloyd George says that Russia must recognize all the conditions imposed upon and expected of civilized communities as a test of her fitness for entering the community of nations. That is true enough, but the position of the United States Government, judging from Secretary Hughes's note declining the Allied invitation for American participation at the Genoa Conference, is that the political and social structure of Russia must be radically changed as the only guaranty worth considering so far as recognition of Russia is concerned. In



HOW LONG, O LORD, HOW LONG?

—Low in the London *Star*.

other words, the United States will have no dealings with a Government that refuses to recognize certain principles upon which civilization is based in this and other countries."

On the other hand we read in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald* that "the American Government will interpose no objections to any trials which may be made to bring about a change in the Russian situation for the better. But it will not be stampeded from its present position, regardless of what may be done at Genoa." "It is by no means certain that the restoration of Russia to a place in the family of nations may not prove the quickest and most effective way to combat the communistic ideals which are now made the chief excuse for denying her that place," remarks the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*. The New York *Journal of Commerce* regrets that "we have pursued the Pharisaical policy of 'watchful waiting' in its present form." But the New York *Evening Post* suggests that possibly "something of the sanity which has been creeping back into Russia is the result of America's moral boycott." And it adds:

"The very fact that the Soviets are changing is a fair vindication of American consistency. The American people may be excused for thinking—quite apart from the rights and wrongs of the question—that if the United States goes on being consistent a little longer the Soviets' rulers may go on changing; may go as far, perhaps, as allowing the Russian people to vote."

THE ROCKY ROAD GROWS SMOOTHER

MARCH 30, 1922, WILL BE REMEMBERED in Ireland as the day on which the age-long bitterness between the North and South officially began to give way to unity and cooperation. For it was on this day that the Governments of Northern and Southern Ireland signed an agreement to cooperate in every way for the restoration of peaceful conditions in the Emerald Isle. "This is the best news that has been received from Ireland since the treaty with Great Britain was signed," say half a dozen editors who look upon March 30 as a milestone in Irish history. Moreover, believes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "the prospects of the Northern Government joining the Irish Free State were never brighter than they are to-day." "It is now for the Republican irreconcilables under de Valera to say whether they alone will hold out for war in Ireland," declares the New York *Evening Post*.

SUMMARY OF TERMS OF IRISH PEACE AGREEMENT.

The main points of the peace agreement signed by representatives of the Irish Free State, the Ulster Government and the British Government are as follows:

1. Peace is declared, the two Irish governments agreeing to cooperate to restore order in the unsettled areas.

2. The police of Belfast in mixed districts are to be composed half of Catholics and half of Protestants, and all police, except the secret service men, are to be uniformed and numbered.

3. A court, of which the Lord Chief Justice will be a member, is to be constituted for the trial, without jury, of persons charged with serious crimes, such as those punishable by death, penal servitude or imprisonment exceeding six months.

4. A committee consisting of equal numbers of Catholics and Protestants, and with an independent chairman, is to be established in Belfast to hear and investigate complaints of outrages and intimidation.

5. Irish "Republican" Army activities in Ulster are to cease and a special police organization is to take the place of the Army.

6. The British Government is to ask Parliament for a relief fund not exceeding £500,000 for Northern Ireland, one-third to be expended for the benefits of Catholics, and two-thirds for Protestants. The Ulster Government agrees to use every effort to reinstate expelled workmen in their former positions.

7. The two Irish governments can, in cases agreed upon, arrange for the release of political prisoners imprisoned for offences committed before March 31, 1922.

In Ireland, notes the New York *Times*, "things have a way of looking their blackest just before they brighten; a week before the agreement was signed, it seemed as if there would be civil war." Aside from that, a British war ordnance tug had been seized by Republican factions, and more than a thousand rifles, revolvers, and machine-guns, with 500,000 rounds of ammunition taken. Approximately 2,000 Irish Republican troops had announced that they would take a new oath of allegiance to De Valera. *The Freeman's Journal*, of Dublin, an ardent advocate of the Free State, had been wrecked while the representatives of Northern Ireland and Southern Ireland sat at the council table in London, and in Belfast the toll of fatalities due to disorders had reached a total of sixty-four for the month of March—the blackest in Belfast's history, cables an Associated Press correspondent.

Even after the agreement was signed by the two Irish Governments and by Great Britain, and the King had given his assent to the bill ratifying the Irish Treaty, thus endowing the Provisional Government with full powers to administer the country until the general election, "the Republican Army secessionists gave notice that the boycott against Ulster goods would be enforced until further notice," says a Dublin cable to the New York *Herald*. Casualties in Belfast continued in excess of those on the border between Ulster and Southern Ireland. American editors, therefore, are not highly optimistic regarding immediate peace in Ireland, particularly, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* notes, since "De Valera declares for a revival of the war for independence and for a flat repudiation of the Irish Treaty." As this paper observes:

"The announcement of another treaty involving the Irish Free State on the one hand and Ulster on the other, with the British Government as a third party vitally concerned in the agreement of the other two, will be everywhere greeted with mixed feelings. Hopefulness will be judiciously tempered by the knowledge of what has been going on in the North and South ever since the London Treaty was hailed as the end of a conflict centuries old."

"But peace on the Ulster frontier will do much to promote peace throughout Ireland," thinks the Springfield *Republican*, while the Baltimore *American* tells us that—

"Those who are acquainted with the local details of Irish conditions will recognize that the agreement just reached is a considerable step in advance. On this side the Atlantic it is a perfectly normal affair for Protestant and Catholic to cooperate sincerely and heartily for public ends. The significance of the agreement which representatives of the three governments have signed is its record that for the first time during the last generation Protestants and Catholics in Ulster, as organized bodies, have formally and officially pledged themselves to work together whole-heartedly for the repression of violence and the maintenance of law and order."

"The new agreement, if loyally executed, should remove the grounds for the most serious differences between the North and the South," maintains the New York *World*. "The will to unity has been shown," remarks the Newark *News*, which goes on to explain that—

"Best of all, the agreement shows the Irish moderates of North and South making common cause against the extremists at both ends of the line; and that is where Ireland's hope lies. The strength of the extremists has been due to the division of the moderates of the North and South. When this great body unites, the De Valera Republicans of the South and the die-hards of the North are weakened. It is the best move Ireland can make toward meeting all its troubles—political, economic and religious."

"But it is a little early yet for us to grow wildly enthusiastic about the Irish agreement," in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Record*. Says this paper:

"How the agreement shall work out must depend in great measure upon the ability of the governing parties in both sections to make their 'die-hards' followers behave. The attitude of De Valera and those associated with him in the determination that all Ireland must be an absolute republic, owing no allegiance whatever to England, will have to undergo a radical transformation before this latest pact can be wholly acceptable to them."

Also, remarks the Boston *Transcript:*

"It is to be noted that ultimate success for the agreement hinges on the supremacy of the Provisional Free State Government in South Ireland. At this moment that supremacy appears, unfortunately, problematic. The Provisional Government is having very poor success in keeping order. The wrecking of the *Freeman's Journal* office, for the crime of criticizing the acts of the De Valera insurgents, is a poor augury for peace; so is the squarely disobedient attitude of a large part of the Irish Republican Army."

"Important as the agreement is," observes the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, "it is still far from a complete solution of Ireland's internal troubles." For, as this paper sees the situation—

"The agreement, it must be remembered, does nothing with De Valera and his troublesome Republican Army of the South. It is impossible that any conversations in London or anywhere else could settle the question he has raised."

THE "SOFT-MONEY" ISSUE LOOMING

ARE THE MID-WESTERN FARMERS "headed toward a new greenback party"? "Put that question to a business man and he laughs," observes a writer in a farm weekly; "put it to a banker and he looks worried; put it to a certain kind of farmers' meeting and you get a cheer that raises the roof." Among thoughtful politicians in Washington, says one press correspondent, there is neither laughter nor cheers, but a settled and growing belief that the banking and currency question will figure largely in the next presidential campaign and perhaps in the preliminary contests. The agricultural bloc in the Senate is supporting measures tending to cheapen money, believing, in the words of Senator Capper, that "cheaper money means cheaper and more abundant food." But a representative of Eastern business like the New York *Journal of Commerce* declares that this "new Bryanism" would "make bank credit as cheap as dirt and would raise prices of goods accordingly—with resultant 'prosperity'." In a Washington dispatch to this newspaper, Mr. H. Parker Willis asserts that the recent attacks which have been made on the Federal Reserve System by radical members of Congress have a distinct political object. For one thing, there are expectations that Mr. Bryan will organize his personal following in no small measure on banking and currency lines and will "attack the Federal Reserve System as one of the chief stones of stumbling in the way of the nation." Political lines are somewhat obscured by the fact that while the Federal Reserve System is a Democratic achievement, the Republicans have been defending the system "and thus assuming a place as its natural supporter while Democrats of the Heflin-Watson variety were lavishing their abuse upon it." But this Republican policy, we are told, "has become unavailable on a national scale through the fact that the agricultural bloc has so largely devoted itself to attacks upon the system and will probably stand out against any so-called 'conservative' policy." Mr. Willis continues:

"The issue of sound banking would, in fact, be sure to arouse more antagonism inside the Republican party than outside it. Therefore, not a few of the compromisers in the organization now regard it as unavailable as a major issue for them. The radicals, however, want to bring it forward as their own. They would gladly forestall the Bryan-Democratic group by outstripping them in abuse of the Reserve system. This makes a complex situation within the Republican party just as within the Democratic party.

"A very peculiar feature has been added to the contest by the fact that Messrs. Ford and Edison have taken ground on the populistic or radical side. Thus far, they have confined themselves very largely to attacks on the gold standard and to demands for Government issues of paper money, but the anti-Federal Reserve cult is very close to this inflation movement. What they are doing is thus a great support for the advocates of unsound money and banking measures.

"There are a good many evidences of the influence that this work on the part of Messrs. Ford and Edison is having upon the rank and file of business men.

"Measures are now pending in Congress which would permit the discounting of long term agricultural paper presented by land banks. Apart from these relatively moderate changes, however, there is a large mass of bills of very drastic character calling for extreme action on questions of money and banking.

"The free-credit and soft-money propaganda is thus not only a political issue of the early future, but affords a present problem of first-class importance."

The Middle West is now experiencing a return of the greenback movement of the '70's, writes Mr. Donald R. Murphy in a leading article in *Wallaces' Farmer* (Des Moines), owned by the family of the present Secretary of Agriculture. It seems to this writer that two basic contentions of the old greenbackers "were sound then and seem sound to-day; that the gold production of the world is inadequate to furnish the circulating medium for trade; and that the control of the volume of money and circulation should be by the Government and not with bankers." To some extent the creation of the Federal Reserve System is said to be an acknowledgment of the justice of these claims and, incidentally, by its policy of lowering interest rates and thus slightly inflating values, the Reserve Board may possibly "kill the fiat money boom." Eastern financial experts are advised that they reckon without a large and growing sentiment in the farming districts when they predict further deflation and a return to pre-war price levels. Mr. Murphy reminds us that:

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FOLKS WHO BELIEVE IN CHEAP MONEY FOR THE U. S. A. SHOULD TAKE A GOOD LOOK.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

"Fiat money has been adopted as almost an official creed of the Iowa Farmers' Union. Milo Reno, its president, is preaching the greenback gospel in a series of meetings over the State. A similar attitude seems to be taken by the Farmers' Union of Kansas. In the official publication of the Union, of March 16, the editor says, in discussing the bonus question:

" 'The business body is sluggish on account of contracted credit and currency. Why not stimulate it with a little transfusion of circulating medium turned out by the Government printing-press?' "

TIES WITH GERMANY RENEWED

HAVING IN MIND the hundred-odd years of "peace and friendship which bound the American and German peoples, rather than the few years of war and misunderstanding which have separated them," our first Ambassador to Germany in five years sailed recently for that country. While American Legion posts denounce this light interpretation of "misunderstanding," and the New York *Tribune* surmises Ambassador Houghton's farewell speech "will scarcely make a great hit in America, even tho much admired in Berlin," the New York *Evening Post* declares that "Ambassador Houghton is right in refusing to enter upon his mission with a hymn of hate upon his lips." "It is possible to hold the Germans to their obligations without perpetuating hatred against all of them," agrees the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

The new Ambassador, a wealthy glass manufacturer and member of many clubs in New York and Washington, who has served in Congress and who was educated in Germany and France, said at a farewell dinner in New York that:

"First and foremost, I do not believe in the moral or spiritual or even the economic value of hate. Hate serves no useful purpose. It is far more dangerous to those who hate than to those who are hated. It leads only to confusion and destruction.

"The war is ended. The loser, to his ability, must foot the bill. But its causes, the apportionment of blame or guilt, are matters which, frankly, I for one will no longer discuss.

"Both North and South after the Civil War found the way out of the dilemma when they simply turned their backs upon the causes of the issue which had divided them, and went to work. The parallel is not exact. But, frankly, it does seem to me that a similar process of practical reconciliation must be worked out or European civilization, at least, will perish."

"HIS IS A THANKLESS TASK,"

says the Boston *Transcript* of Alanson B. Houghton, our first post-war Ambassador to Germany. He has made a fortune in the manufacture of glass, and his farewell speech before sailing for Berlin shows that he doesn't believe in throwing stones.

The German press, regardless of political complexion, says a Berlin wireless dispatch to the New York *Times*, featured the Houghton speech, and he is said to be hailed by some of them as the "Peace Ambassador." He will confer at London with Ambassador Harvey and at Paris with Ambassador Herrick "on his way to his difficult and thankless post," as the Boston *Transcript* puts it. The better understanding which he will endeavor to build up between the United States and Germany "will help to lighten the world's load," believes the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle*, which has this to say of the new mission:

"By appointing an official representative to the German capital the American Government manifests its opinion that the time has come to forget the war and to put the world as near as possible back on a peace-time basis. The world's greatest economic and political problems will involve Germany for a few years and Mr. Houghton will play a leading rôle. Unhampered by ill feeling he will be able to look at the problems in the broad light of day and decide what is best. He will protect America's rights, but he will not seek to persecute Germany."

"The new Ambassador should not enter Berlin with an olive branch in one hand and a hand-grenade in the other," maintains the New York *Evening Post*. In this paper's opinion—

"To see in the expression of cordiality toward a late enemy nation with which we have made peace a disposition to sacrifice the interest of the country which one represents is to take a provincial view of international affairs. An Ambassador is not going to do his duty by his home Government the better by adopting an attitude of suspicion toward the other Government. There is no inconsistency between good will toward another people and a determination to obtain just dealing for one's own. If there were, diplomacy would be impossible."

But, warns the *Evening Post*,

"If there are any Germans in this country or in any other who hope that this means a repudiation of the principles for which we sent a million men to fight in France, they will soon be disillusioned. Any such attitude is as hostile to friendly relations between the United States and Germany as is the attitude of those who criticize Mr. Houghton for being too conciliatory. There can be no upsetting of the results of the war. Nor will either country lose anything by realizing that their renewed association will benefit not only themselves but also the entire family of nations."

"Peace with Germany has been restored," observes the New York *World*; "the time is past for fanning old passions as the best proof of patriotism. It is no disloyalty at this day to practise common sense and observe the ordinary rules of courtesy." "Much of the hate prevalent in Europe has been made to order by politicians," notes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. According to this paper—

"It is about time that the world cleared its mind of the remnants of some of the more reckless war propaganda, and remembered that there are women and children in Germany and a new generation, and that something must be left of that vast liberal element that would have set up a real democratic government in Germany within a very few years if it hadn't been deliberately overwhelmed and martyred in the war."

Ambassador Houghton's comparison of relations between the North and the South after the Civil War with present German-American relations is "a bit of Ambassadorial license," says the New York *Globe*, which adds:

"It is the fashion to romanticize the Civil War and pretend that both North and South were fighting a just cause. None the less, by any rational interpretation of progress, this war must be construed as a war of a democracy against a slave autocracy, and the 'lost cause' must be regarded as a bad cause.

"In the same way the war against the German Government arose, not from a misunderstanding, but from an exceedingly clear understanding of the purposes of that Government, which were evil. Reconciliation between the two peoples will not be brought about by condoning the sins of the Hohenzollern Empire any more than by exaggerating the sins (which were sufficiently numerous) of the Entente nations. Renewed friendship must rest on truth, and the truth is that the Hohenzollerns were as much enemies of the German people as they were of the rest of the human race."

ANOTHER FOREST FIGHT

A SPECTACULAR POLITICAL ROW between two Cabinet officers, reported to have all the earmarks of the "Ballinger-Pinchot fight which did as much as anything else to break the Taft Administration," as the Baltimore *Sun* puts it, is now declared by Washington correspondents to be "on" between Secretary of the Interior Fall and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. In the opinion of the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record*, "one or the other of the principals will be called upon to quit the Cabinet sooner or later" because of the differences that have arisen, and the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* does not see how President Harding "can avoid taking a hand in the controversy." The issue, we are told, is which Department shall have jurisdiction over Alaska and other forest reserves.

In the days of Roosevelt the public forests were taken from the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior and placed under the Department of Agriculture, where they are now. This arrangement, however, does not suit Secretary Fall; he would have them returned to the Department of the Interior, particularly in Alaska, in order to "obtain better coordination of effort between the various bureaus handling public lands." Certainly some coordination of effort is needed, according to Alaska's Governor, Scott C. Bone, for at present the affairs of the Territory are handled by some thirty-eight bureaus at Washington.

"POEMS ARE MADE BY FOOLS LIKE ME,
BUT ONLY GOD CAN MAKE A TREE,"

wrote Joyce Kilmer. Here are two giant Sitka spruce trees—the larger 38½ feet in circumference—in an Alaskan forest reserve—which both Secretary Fall and Secretary Wallace wish to administer.

Bills are pending in Congress for the transfer of forest reserves, especially in Alaska, from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior. Other bills propose that the Department of Agriculture not only shall retain all its present functions, but that the national parks, Indian Affairs, and the Reclamation Service shall be transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture. The whole matter, according to observant Washington correspondents, is put directly up to President Harding by the fact that he must approve or disapprove certain recommendations regarding the reorganization of government departments made by Walter F. Brown, the President's personal representative. One of Mr. Brown's recommendations, we are told, is that the Alaskan forests be transferred to the Department of the Interior.

The "farm bloc," writes Mark Sullivan, the New York *Evening Post's* Washington correspondent, "has lined up solidly in favor of keeping the forests in the Department of Agriculture." "Under the Department of Agriculture the forests have been adequately safeguarded, and the work of forest conservation has reached a high plane of efficiency," maintains the Cleveland *Plain-Dealer*. "This wealth must be conserved," agrees the New York *Times*. "It would be neither good business nor good politics to transfer the forests to the Department of the Interior," believes the Washington *Herald*. As the St. Paul *Pioneer-Press* puts the case of the pro-Wallace element:

"There is actually no more reason for the transfer of the Alaskan forestry service to the Department of the Interior than there is for the transfer of the service in general. The forestry service is not a matter of mere administration, but a service of development and production of timber. . . . This is true no less of the Alaskan forests than of American forests in general."

"But," maintains Secretary Fall, "conservation has been overdone." "Hoarding forests is not conserving them," points out the Rochester *Post-Express*.

Another complaint against conservation comes from the Los Angeles *Times*: "Why should the Government build barriers around the great Alaskan forests and thus add to the cost of the lumber so necessary for home building?" "There are 20,000,000 acres of virgin timber in Alaska, and it is a promising field for the paper-making industry," points out the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, while other papers remind us that the tree crop must be harvested the same as any other crop, or it will deteriorate. "The forests of Alaska, lying idle, could furnish one-third of the paper used in the United States without noticing the loss," declares the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, "yet Alaska newspapers are paying five cents a pound freight charges on paper shipped in from British Columbia." "Conservation of natural resources is highly desirable," in the opinion of this paper, "but it can be carried to extremes."

"There is more than appears on the surface in the bills which the 'agricultural bloc' have introduced in Congress," asserts Ashmun Brown, Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times*. As this writer views the bills favoring conservation:

"The purpose is to prevent those lands and resources from coming in competition with the lands and resources now privately owned. It is a project to permit those who have 'got theirs' to exact a larger degree of profit than they now enjoy.

"A practical application of this proposed policy would mean that the public lands remaining in the West and Alaska would never pass into private hands, never get on the tax rolls, but would remain in idleness.

"This is the real issue that lies beneath the present controversy in which Alaska is a figure. It is becoming clearly defined. Presently it must be fought out to a conclusion."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

SHARP practises will not cure dull times—*Asheville Times.*

WHAT Ireland needs is a coalition party.—*New York Evening Post.*

IF one swallow doesn't make a summer, it sometimes makes a fall.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE white race will continue dominant only so long as it acts white.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

BIBLICAL miracles are admirable material for motion-picture productions, William Jennings Bryan announces. Including the marriage at Cana?—*New York Tribune.*

TAKE care of your sense and your dollars will take care of you. —*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

IN the matrimonial field, Major Max Oser is some international harvester himself.—*Columbia Record.*

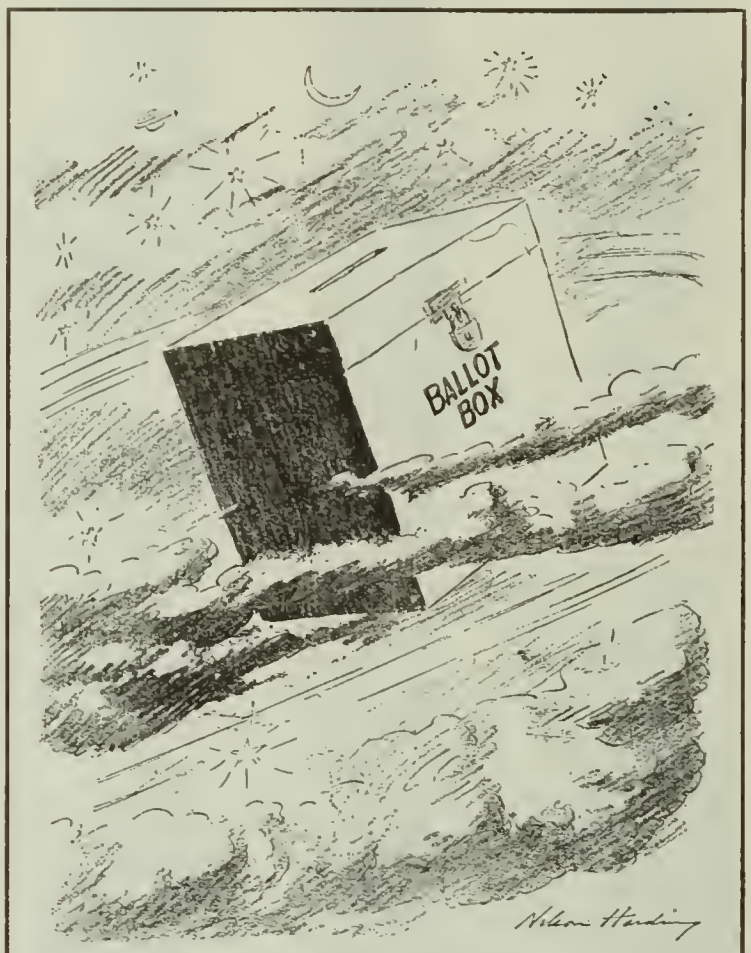
"PEACE Concluded in Ireland." If we remember right, it came to a conclusion some centuries ago.—*Boston Transcript.*

"MOST of the liquor is consumed on the Atlantic seaboard." So that's what makes the West wild. —*Richmond News Leader.*

"BUSINESS needs more able executives." That's encouraging. For a time we feared it would need an executor.—*Pottsville Journal.*

MR. QUILLER-COUCH says prohibition ruins literature. In other words, it makes dry reading.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

PARIS seems determined that our girls shall wear long skirts, but the Declaration of Independence was not written in vain.—*Toledo Blade.*



TO AN AVERAGE CONGRESSMAN THE WORLD IS NEITHER ROUND NOR FLAT.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

THE original Homer never pulled down $75,000 a year, and from this we infer that it is more profitable to smite a horsehide than a lyre.—*Mitchell Republican.*

WE expect to see prohibition enforced when each would-be drinker in the land has a dry enforcer detailed to watch him.—*Columbia Record.*

ONE puzzle confronting the British public is what they will call the House of Lords now that the ladies have been admitted. —*Detroit Free Press.*

DOC COOK wants a congressional medal for discovering the North Pole. If Congress remains obdurate Doc might try for the Nobel fiction prize.—*Toledo Blade.*

SENATOR FRANCE was the only objector to the naval ratio treaty. Evidently the Senator is trying to live up to his name. —*New York Morning Telegraph.*

NEW YORKERS have subscribed $65,000 to aid the war in Ireland, which seems to be less in need of aid than any other activity we know of.—*New York Tribune.*

SPAIN is beginning to be glad that the interposition of the American Continent prevented Columbus from carrying out his intention of discovering India.—*New York Tribune.*

IN this country about the only retired business man we have is the one who has gone to bed and is dreaming about what he has to do in the morning.—*Cleveland Commercial.*

A DOG expert suggests that, since the prohibition enforcement agents are chasing bootleggers with airplanes, some of the rum-hounds will have to be crossed with Skye terriers.—*Kansas City Journal.*

IMMIGRATION policy in brief: Refuse the refuse.—*Wichita Falls Record.*

GOD made the world round; only men can make it square.—*Greenville News.*

THE greatest menace to civilization appears to be the civilized nations.—*Sharon Herald.*

LOTS of women think Easter Sunday is Decoration Day.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

THE farmers' movement that brings results is the kind that begins at daybreak.—*Asheville Times.*

OUR politicians keep their ears so close to the ground that criticism goes over their heads.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

ALL the necessary proof that the war ended too soon is furnished by German statesmen. — *Wall Street Journal.*

WHAT will become of the money saved by reducing armament? One guess. That's right. — *Roanoke World News.*

THE difference between the League of Nations and the Four-Power alliance is forty nations.—*Charleston Gazette.*

IF you expect a tired business man to do any spring digging, you will have to give him a golf club.—*New York Tribune.*

HALF the population objects to alcoholic beverages going down and the other half objects to their going up.—*Cleveland Commercial.*

EUROPE appears to be laboring under the delusion that our army on the Rhine is merely making a social call.—*Milwaukee Leader.*

THE shrinkage of the income tax is due to the fact that so many people who formerly paid it have gone into the bootleg and bandit business, both of which are exempt.—*New York Tribune.*

THOSE getting in on the ground floor often find there's no elevator.—*Cincinnati Post.*

IN leaving Ehrenbreitstein the American forces will chiefly regret the last syllable.—*New York Tribune.*

SOLOMON never had the satisfaction of seeing his paragraphs quoted by THE LITERARY DIGEST.—*Canton News.*

JUDGING from a list of their demands at Genoa, the Bolsheviki think the Conference is going to be a petting party.—*New York Tribune.*

"THINKS Wrangell Important Air Base," says a headline. Give 'em Wrangell. Don't we have Washington?—*New York Evening Post.*

IT is customary to drop the pilot after reaching deep water, but what is mere precedent in the case of Lloyd George?—*Tacoma Ledger.*

THE war was the biggest crime wave in the world's history, and the crime waves which are troubling the world to-day are merely the following ripples.—*Houston Chronicle.*

FISH are coming out of a California oil-well, according to dispatches. Lots of poor fish wish they could get out of the wildcat oil-wells as well off as they went in.—*Houston Chronicle.*

NOW that we have outlawed chemical warfare, I suggest that something be done about the comical kind that is put on with such regularity in little South American republics.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

SENTENCED TO DIE

TWELVE MEN, with grave faces, were met to decide an issue of life or death.

No burly criminal stood there to receive punishment for his crimes—only a little child, begging for life.

Her sin was hunger and nakedness.

She trembled, and almost fell, as she stretched out thin, bare arms in supplication.

"Hunger!—Bread!" were the only words she spoke.

A long time passed, while those men fought to escape the verdict they must render. But then the words came:

"We have not found any one who will give you bread, little girl. We have told a great many people about you, but they have given to so many other boys and girls that they are tired of giving. There is not enough bread, now, to go around—no, not even a crust. We are very sorry, dear little girl, but—*we must let you die.*"

A cruel jest? No! A cruel fact, multiplied thousands upon thousands of times! If only one such pleading child were condemned to die because we are "tired of giving" it would be enough to blanch the cheeks of every man and woman who reads this page. But upon many thousands of boys and girls the sentence of death has just been passed.

In Armenia a Christian race is being blotted out—while the world looks on. In Armenia peace did not come when the rest of the world stopt fighting. Last year 140 villages were destroyed; thousands of mothers and grown daughters were violated and slain; fathers were herded into buildings and burned; multitudes of orphaned children were driven into the wilderness to wander and die, unless, perchance, they might be gathered, like lost lambs, into folds of safety by the Near East Relief. Conditions are worse than at any time since the armistice. Frantic appeals for *more* food to save the children, for *more* clothing to cover their naked bodies, for *more* hospitals and orphanages to give them refuge come surging over the cables to "kind, generous America," the hoped-for savior of Armenia.

And in the moment of this crisis, when the question of life or death for unnumbered thousands of children must be answered, the tender charity of American mothers and fathers *has begun to fail.* Their answer to the multitude of little orphans whose only sin is hunger, and nakedness, and immeasurable grief, has been—in December, and January, and February, and March—not more money, and more clothing, and more food, *but less.* And so the cruel order has gone forth from the offices of the Near East Relief *to reduce* all expenditures twenty-five per cent. Twenty-five children from every hundred now receiving care must be turned away. Among the many thousands whose wails of hunger, and sickness, and cold have not yet been answered, *not one* can be satisfied.

And now the cries of terror and dismay are reaching America:

CABLEGRAM, via Paris: "Thousands of deportees filling Near East threshold, receiving crust of bread, hoping for summer peace. *Shall we push them off our doorstep?* Order of twenty-five per cent. reduction necessitates closing all general relief."

CABLEGRAM, Constantinople: "Appalling increase of need for general relief throughout Anatolia Caucasus. Reduction in already inadequate appropriations *cuts off multitudes who are hopeless without American aid.*"

CABLEGRAM, from American Women's Hospital, Erivan: "We have eight hundred and fifty-two cases in the hospital, and children dying in all corners of Erivan. All day long we can hear the wails and groans of little children outside the office buildings hoping we can and will pick them up. If the sun shines a little while they quiet down; when it rains they begin again. One day when the rain turned to snow it was awful to listen to them. The note of terror that came into the general wail was plainly perceptible upstairs, and I had the windows closed. They well knew what a night in the snow would mean. We are picking them up as fast as possible, but it is fatal to crowd them to such a point that we would lose those already in orphanage."

Has that story of unutterable suffering, of passionate love and gratitude for what has been given, that trusting, prayerful appeal for rescue of children whose lives now depend on us—has it all grown wearisome to us? Are we tired of being "kind and generous? Is there no longer any sacrificial tenderness for little children in our hearts? Is it time to be rid of the burden, to stop our giving, and so, through the Board of Trustees of the Near East Relief, *who must act as we dictate,* to pronounce the sentence of death on these thousands of boys and girls who have believed, to the last moment, that *we* would save them?

Mothers and fathers of America, it is not true! You will not allow it! Your hearts have not turned to stone! What are a few paltry miles of distance! They can not separate you from that famine-stricken land, where dead and dying children litter the city streets. They can not shut out from your vision those hunger-pinched faces and outstretched hands! You can shut your windows, as they did, in very desperation, in the City of Erivan; but the wails and moans of little children, waiting in rain and snow, by day and night, to be "picked up" and clothed and fed, can not be shut out of your heart.

From far-away stations, by the magic of science, our homes are being filled with song, and story, and music for the dance. But there are messages more wonderful than any controlled by the wizards of wireless. They are coming now from far away, and the story they bring is burdened with tears. The music is not for dancing, for those who make it can scarce stand upon their feet. The song, swelled to a chorus of wo by thousands of little voices that ought to be musical with laughter, is always the same: "Hunger—Bread!" And with the pleading cry of the children comes a voice, sweet and solemn, saying: "These are MY little ones; ye are My Shepherds; *Feed My Lambs.*"

To catch these messages, every American heart that has thrilled at the laughter of a little child or throbbed at its cry of pain is the receiving instrument, and the messages are broadcasted to us from the very throne of Heaven.

No mistake can be more tragic at this moment than for you to say, "The call is not to me; *I* need not respond this time; others will give, and the children will not have to die."

There are no others—if *you* refuse. Armenia is surrounded by bankrupt nations, or nations struggling to keep from bankruptcy. Europe is full of suffering and need. Armenia's only hope is America. *A Christian race will die if America fails* at this crisis.

There are no others to love and care for Armenia's little children—no others *but you.* The vast majority are orphans. Father is dead; mother, too, is dead; sister—if not dead is praying God for death; brother is dead; aunt and uncle, grandfather and grandmother—all dead, the home destroyed, and the lonely little girl or boy has *no one*—but you. You are father, and mother, and sister, and brother—the *only one* in whose heart the sad little waif can now find refuge.

How splendidly you have given, perhaps, sometime in the past, and have brought health and laughter to some of Armenia's little sufferers! But for every one saved then, *at least* one other was left without food, or shelter, or friends. And the child to whom you gave one meal a day *last year* can not live now if that meal is stopt. A year ago the delivery of supplies for the Alexandropol orphanage was interrupted between November and May by transportation difficulties. Before April the children had to be placed on half rations, and by May, on the very morning the supply train arrived, the last meager ration was distributed. During those sad weeks, when there was so little food at Alexandropol, *more than two thousand children died.*

If you withhold your gift now, the boys and girls you fed last year may be the very ones "sentenced to die."

Revoke the cruel sentence! Stop the order to reduce all relief work twenty-five per cent.! Thank God *it is in your power* at this Easter time to give life in place of death, health in place of sickness, laughter in place of tears. *You* can speak the word of *Resurrection* which will call back some little child from the dark valley of shadow and flood its new life with sunshine.

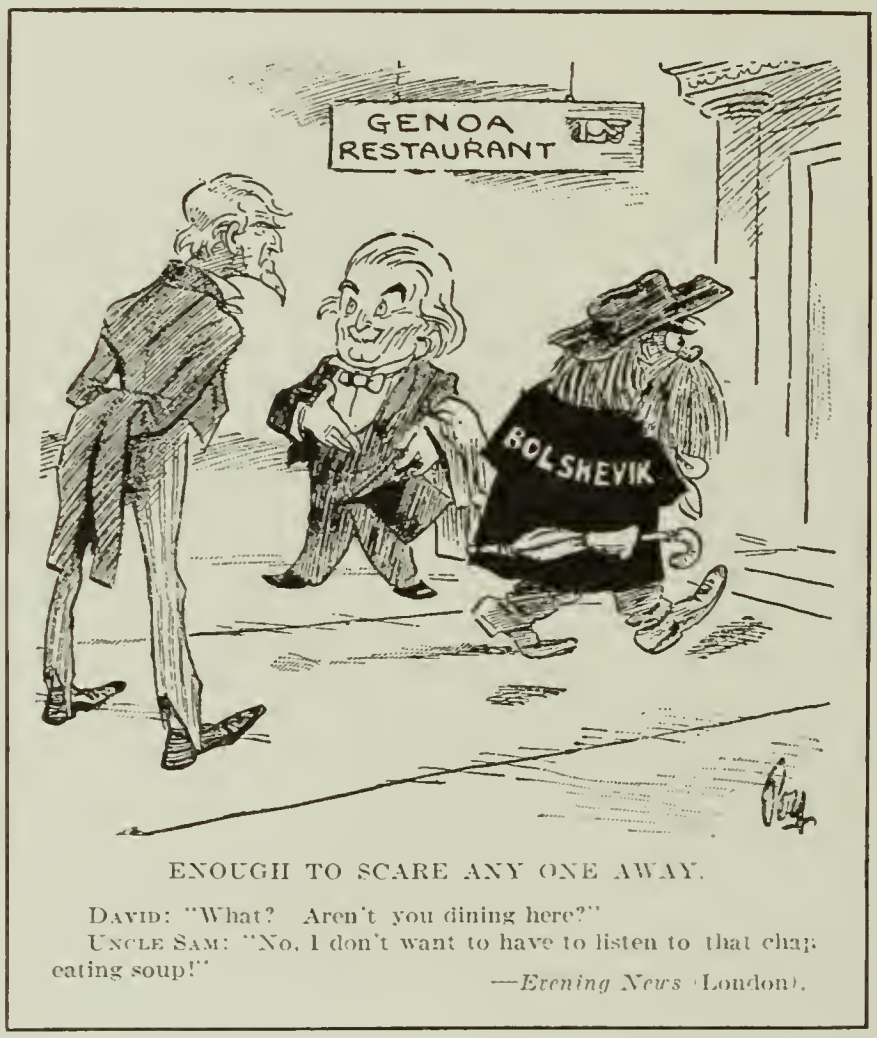
Two things will fill your Easter Day with sweetest joy; the knowledge that Armenia's children did not wait for you, and trust in you, and appeal to you in vain; and the voice of the Risen Christ, the Lover of little children, saying to your soul, "Ye have done it unto Me. Ye have done it unto *Me.*"

So deeply have we, as publishers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, been stirred by the tragedy impending among the innocent children of Armenia, that we would feel a heavy share of responsibility for the needless death of countless little ones if we did not do as we are urging you to do, and give, still again, a substantial contribution to save their lives. Therefore, altho we have given several times before, we feel that we can not—we *must not*—do less in the present crisis than add immediately another five thousand dollars to help save the children of Armenia from the death that threatens them. Send *your* check at once to CLEVELAND H. DODGE, Treasurer, Room 1600, 151 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

AMERICA'S REFUSAL TO GO TO GENOA

FAILURE IS FOREDOOMED at the Genoa Conference because America will not be there, say some pessimistic German spokesmen, while among the British and French press, we find it hazarded that, if Europe loses by America's non-participation in the present effort to restore economic soundness on the Continent, America herself may have to share in the resultant loss. It is hinted in some French quarters that if Europe single-handed must fight her way out of her international rivalries, evils from which America is free, America may yet find social conflicts within her borders, which are threatened by no competitive nation, and Europe's troubles are "bound to react indirectly on America's domestic difficulties." Speaking before the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Reichstag, Dr. Walter Rathenau, Germany's Foreign Minister, assured his hearers that Genoa will "furnish an opportunity for diagnosing the general causes of the world's ailments, and for inducing the nations to collaborate in discovering ways and means to heal the maladies from which the entire European Continent is suffering." He prophesied that Genoa "will be the first link in a chain of conferences which will take place this year and next year," but whether the Genoa Conference will constitute a milestone along the road leading to world peace, depends largely on the attitude of the United States, and he added:



ENOUGH TO SCARE ANY ONE AWAY.

DAVID: "What? Aren't you dining here?"
UNCLE SAM: "No, I don't want to have to listen to that chap eating soup!"

—*Evening News* (London).

"Through its entry into the war, the United States decided the outcome; at Versailles it determined the peace, and now by throwing its political and economic assets into the balance, it is in a position to accomplish the salvaging of the disordered world, thus decisively influencing the direction of political and economic peace."

The Berlin *Taeglische Rundschau* agrees that Germans wish America would "assume the responsibility that Dr. Rathenau has placed upon her shoulders," but it declares that "this is a weak hope on which to build the German policy." Frankly disillusioned seems to be the Berlin *Zeit*, which avers that "beyond all doubt America has renounced her moral and political duties to Europe." This daily believes that Premier Lloyd George was convinced of the efficacy of the Genoa Conference, because he counted upon America's support, but it asserts: "One characteristic of American idealism is the fact that it often fails to function over long periods."

In England the London *Westminster Gazette* considers the arguments in Secretary Hughes's note of declination to be "genuine enough" and worthy of serious attention. The United States Government is of the opinion that the Genoa Conference is "not primarily an economic conference, as questions appear to have been excluded from consideration without the satisfactory determination of which the chief causes of economic disturbance must continue to operate." On this argument of Mr. Hughes this newspaper remarks:

"This can only refer to the exclusion from discussion of questions arising out of the treaties of peace and the reparations scheme. Here, of course, the Americans are right. Without a revision of the work done in Paris a revival of European trade is impossible. We find some difficulty, however, in reconciling this very sound argument in the Note with the objections raised to the 'political' aspect of the Conference and to the invitation sent to Soviet Russia. Americans are quite alive to the dangers and extravagances of the present international politics of Europe, and to the urgent necessity to reform its ways in which it finds itself. Political and economic questions cut across one another all along the line, and as a matter of fact if the subjects wrongly excluded from discussion had not been so excluded, the Conference would have been more political than ever. Turning to the references to Russia, we fail utterly to understand how the 'chief causes of economic disturbance' in Europe can be removed while Russia is treated as a pariah. Russian raw materials and Russian markets are vital to the trade of Europe, and without a political settlement with the Soviet Government the policy of disarmament which America is rightly anxious for Europe to adopt is only very partially possible.

"It is understandable that the United States should hesitate to enter upon a discussion of European affairs until the future policy of the European nations has been more clearly defined. Americans fear that the cooperation asked of themselves will be expected to take the form of new credits and of the remission of old debts. For such proposals American opinion is not ready, and it will certainly not become ready while it retains any suspicion that Europe intends to go on squandering its funds on a riot of militarism. It is for the European Powers to demonstrate at Genoa that they resolutely intend to put their past errors behind them."

As the American people are firmly convinced that they ought not without necessity to become involved in European questions of a political order, remarks the London *Times*, their Government feels bound not to be represented at Genoa, and it points out that—

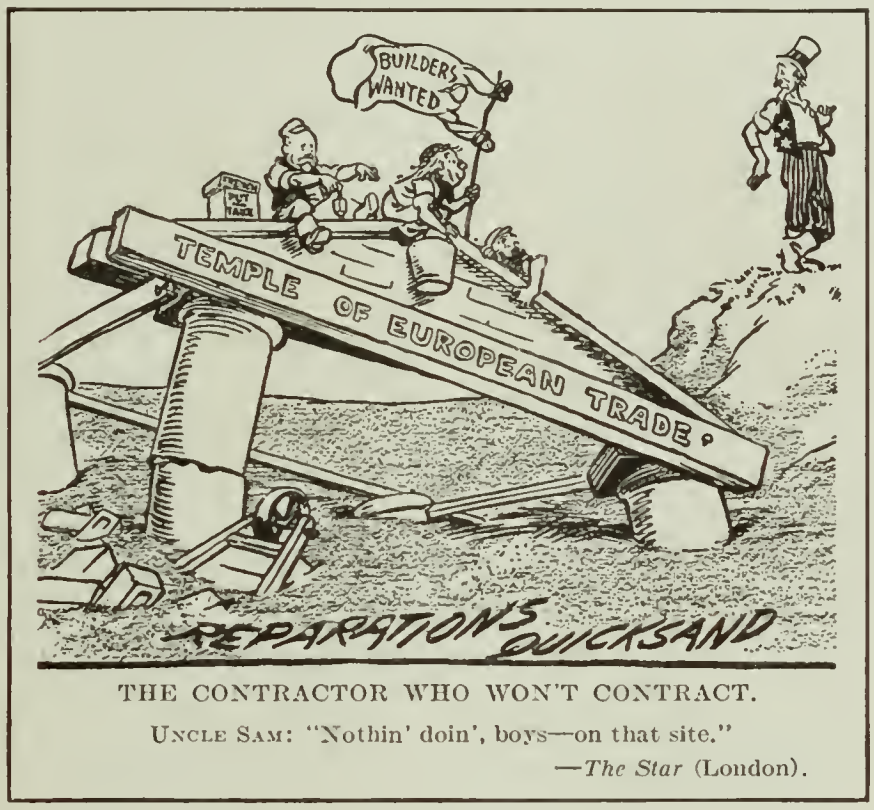
"The American people are paying the interest on their war loans to Europe in the form of taxation. To help her, the better-informed classes know would be not charity, but an act of enlightened self-interest. But this truth has not yet come home to the masses. They feel the burden and nevertheless they are not unwilling to help Europe, if they were satisfied that Europe is really doing all she can for herself. But they do not believe she is doing the best she can for herself. They think reparations

ought to be discust they look askant at land armaments, the necessity for which they do not grasp, and their suspicions were stimulated by the submarine controversy at Washington. The Genoa project was not likely to heighten their faith in the intentions of its authors. Rejection was the only course open to them, and rejected it they have, naturally and wisely, as we believe most competent observers will judge. . . .

"Broadly considered, it would be far better that the United States should not be represented at Genoa, save possibly by a diplomatic 'observer,' than that it should take part in the Genoa Conference only to find the Conference unable to agree upon measures calculated to restore stability to Europe. Far better would it be that at Genoa a successful attempt should be made to deal, practically and precisely, with urgent European issues, so as to prepare the way for a more important gathering later on, in the preparation for which the United States might wish to take an adequate part. We trust, therefore, that nothing will be done at Genoa to confuse European issues, to estrange American opinion, or to accentuate differences of view, but that every effort will be made to achieve precise results on precise issues, so as to clear the way for the treatment of larger problems that can not, by their very nature, be solved without American cooperation."

"A WISE OLD BIRD THAT'S HARD TO SNARE."
—*John Bull* (London).

In France the Paris *Gaulois* expresses the belief that without the cooperation of the United States at Genoa it is difficult to see "how it will be possible to establish economic reconstruction in Europe, since such perforce implies the preliminary liquidation of the interallied debts, by means of an international arrangement, of which America would be in a sense the keystone." The Genoa Conference is "becoming a gathering of insolvent debtors who can not extricate themselves unless through an understanding with their principal creditor," and this journal points out that if the principal creditor remains absent, all the discussions of the conferees are of no avail. Thus it begins to look as if "the only beneficiaries of Genoa would be Soviet Russia and Germany, which is always clever at turning confusion to her advantage."



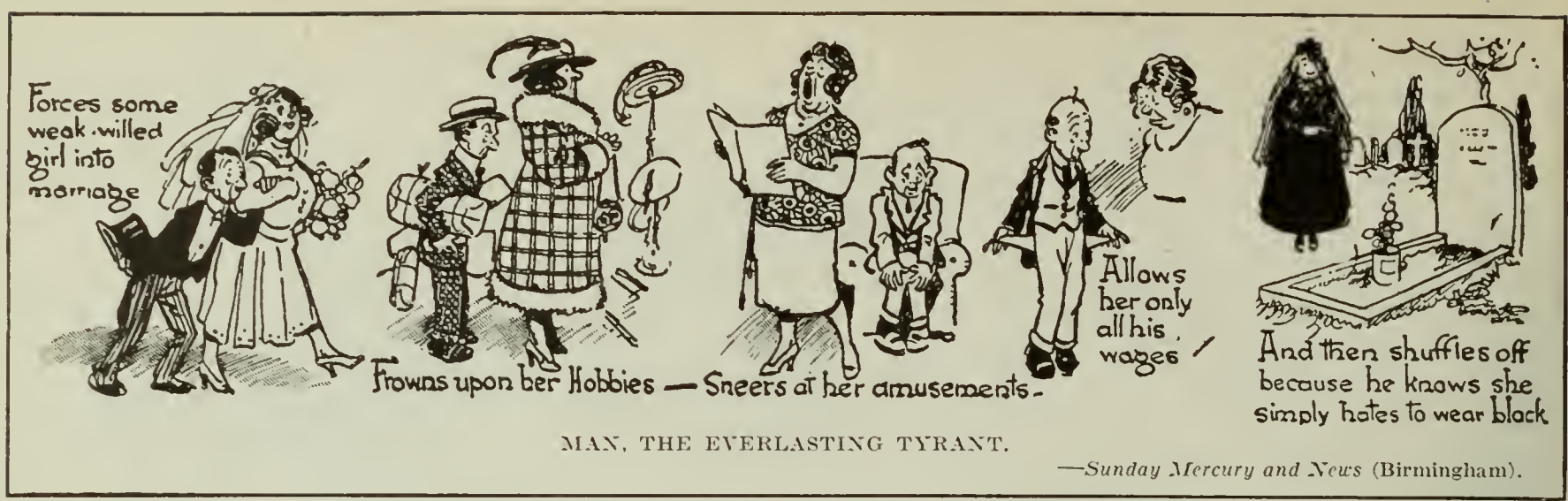
THE CONTRACTOR WHO WON'T CONTRACT.
UNCLE SAM: "Nothin' doin', boys—on that site."
—*The Star* (London).

America's refusal was expected, according to the Paris *Journal des Débats*, and it may be considered to mark the failure of the combination formed in London last December, based on America's participation in what was pomponsly named the "Reconstruction of Europe," and this daily proceeds:

"It becomes more and more obvious that the Americans will consent to no sacrifice for the sake of this grandiose project, bound up, in the mind of its authors, with the devalorization of the German mark and the Russian ruble, and with other phantasmagoria. The Americans are mainly concerned with recovering the moneys they advanced to the Allies, in order that they may improve their economic situation, which is no brighter than our own."

Gloomy prophecies about Genoa are not greatly tempered, it is said, by the rousing votes of confidence given to Premier Lloyd George in England, and to Premier Poincaré in France, on the eve of the opening of the Conference. Mr. Lloyd George was confirmed in his Genoa policy, say London dispatches, by a vote of 372 to 94; and Mr. Poincaré was equally assured of his policy by a vote of 484 to 78. The argument of Mr. Lloyd George's one hour and a half speech in the House of Commons is that there must be a united effort to get a broken Europe on its feet again by assuring peace and setting the wheels of world trade again in motion. He envisaged recognition of Soviet Russia by cautious and slow stages, we read, dependent on Russia's recognition of her international obligations and proofs of her *bona fides*. According to Paris correspondents, the debate in the French Chamber of Deputies showed that the present Chamber expects France to withdraw from Genoa if any discussion is raised of a political character, such as reparations, treaty revisions, or Russian recognition without guaranties, and especially efforts at the present time go reduce France's Army.

THE INNOCENT BYSTANDER.
UNCLE SAM: "Guess it's just as well I stay outside and look on while they're working."
—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).



MAN, THE EVERLASTING TYRANT.

—*Sunday Mercury and News* (Birmingham).

BRITAIN'S DIVORCE LAW "SCANDAL"

CRIES FOR DIVORCE LAW REFORM are frequently uttered by American editors because of the miscellany of statutes affecting the marriage bond in the various States, but British editors are clamoring for reforms that under certain circumstances will make the marriage contract "less ironclad." England's divorce laws are "hopelessly antiquated," they say, and the radical changes proposed as long as ten years ago by a Royal Commission were lost sight of in the great cataclysm of war. Meanwhile they point out that every year supplies more evidence supporting the conclusions of the Commission, and exposing the scandalous cruelty to which large numbers of innocent husbands and wives are being subjected "in the name of a conventional and hide-bound morality." The subject is agitated anew because of a decision in the Appeal Court, which we are told has the effect of "tying Mrs. Rutherford to a husband who was found guilty of murder, but insane." The London *Daily Chronicle* points out that there is no need to recall the circumstances of the *crime passionnel* of which in effect Colonel Rutherford was found guilty; or of the events which led to Mrs. Rutherford's action in the Divorce Court. It is sufficient to point out that "even the law which has refused to make the decree *nisi* absolute, so far recognizes the impossibility of this man and woman living together that it grants a judicial separation, but is unable to grant logical relief by divorce." Since the Royal Commission made its recommendations ten years ago, this daily observes, public opinion has "moved a long way in favor of the reforms advocated, and indeed beyond them," and it adds that legislation is "urgently needed." Says the London *Times:*

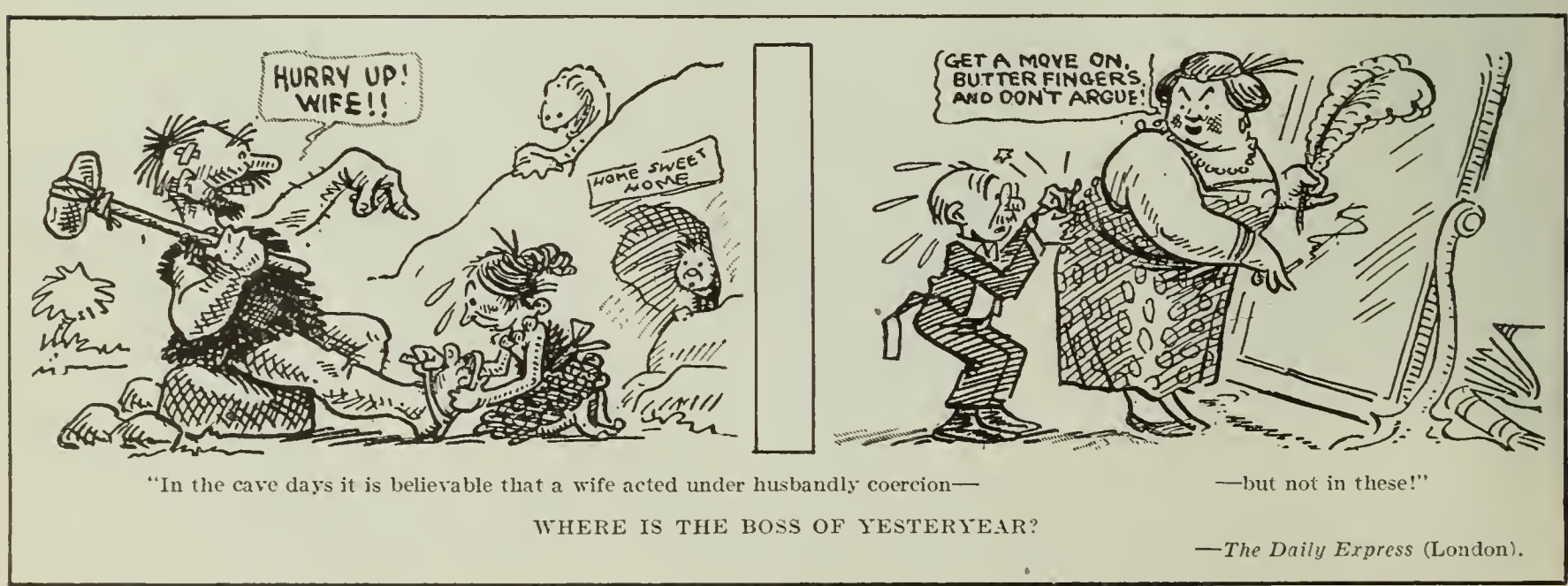
"In the interests of the parties and of the State there can be no reason of general recognition to be advanced for rigorously maintaining a matrimonial bond the entire basis of which has disappeared, and which if it could be restored would lead in every conceivable case to consequences disastrous to the public welfare. In the report of the Royal Commission on Divorce the minority concurred with the majority in recommending that there should be a decree of nullity in cases where one of the parties at the time of marriage was of unsound mind. *A fortiori* can it be said that the marriage bond should be deemed to be indissoluble where one of the spouses has been found guilty of the capital offense and is detained as a criminal madman?"

According to the London *Daily Telegraph*, the abuses flowing from the "existing narrow and illogical requirements of our divorce laws are steadily undermining public morality" and this journal believes it to be "strictly accurate" and explains:

"The nation is not in a position fully to realize the wide-spread results traceable to the anomalies which now exist, for even the present restricted facilities for divorce are not usually available to the poorer classes. There is, in fact—tho not in intention—one law for the rich and another for the poor. . . .

"If Mrs. Rutherford had been a working-class woman, without means or friends, nothing would have been heard of a case which has aroused the keenest sympathy for the sufferer. Her misfortune has again directed attention to a grave social sore, which is far more wide-spread in its ill-effects than is sometimes imagined. Hundreds of married men and women have been put away by the state for life, or for many years, for good reasons; but the state which incarcerates them in the interest of society generally refuses to concede relief to those to whom they are bound by the existing marriage law. The husband or wife of a confirmed and hopeless drunkard or an incurable lunatic is firmly denied freedom, tho the marriage has become a tragic mockery. The law legalizes separation in certain circumstances, and that separation may continue until the grave closes over one or other of the parties; death offers the only hope of release. Can it be seriously suggested that such efforts to perpetuate a contract—for marriage is a contract—are conformable to the tenets of justice and make for the maintenance of high moral ideals not merely in theory but in practise?"

Since the above was written, we learn from London dispatches that under proposed new rules the poor in England are to be



"In the cave days it is believable that a wife acted under husbandly coercion— —but not in these!"

WHERE IS THE BOSS OF YESTERYEAR?

—*The Daily Express* (London).

given increased facilities for using the divorce courts, and it is related that—

"Heretofore a wife could not be admitted as a 'poor person' in a matrimonial case if the combined income of herself and her husband exceeded £4 a week, even if they were living apart. Moreover, the wife could not bring action unless she deposits £5 with the court.

"Under the proposed rules a 'poor person' wife may obtain the benefits of the rulings if her own income is less than £4 a week. If unable to deposit £5 with the court it will be possible for her to obtain an order for her husband to pay the amount."

SCOTTISH ORANGE AND PROTESTANT PARTY

ULSTER WAS BETRAYED when Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues concluded their treaty with Sinn Fein, and the great majority of Scottish Unionist members in the House of Commons were consenting parties to the betrayal, says the Belfast *Weekly News*, when the "infamous compact" came before the House of Commons. Therefore this newspaper finds much satisfaction in the foundation of an Orange and Protestant party in Scotland, which is to be known by that name and which is made up of the members of the Orange Institution who, we are told, are to be congratulated on the "bold and courageous" step they have taken. For years the members of the Orange Institution have been loyal supporters and enthusiastic workers in the cause of Unionism in Scotland, this weekly relates, and the claim that they were really the "backbone of the party in the West of that country is amply justified."

BRITISH SUGGESTION FOR A NEW IRISH STAMP.

—*The Passing Show* (London).

In the official proclamation of the Orange and Protestant Party we read that the Constitution, briefly stated, embodies the following principles: "One flag, one throne, one empire, equal rights for all, and special privileges for none." The four committees to carry out the purposes of the party are denominated as the Ulster, the Election, the Propaganda, and the Finance, and to quote further:

"(1) The Ulster Committee will be responsible for policy in supporting the Northern Parliament of Ireland and carrying into effect the wishes of their brethren and North of Ireland Protestants in any manner as directed, and other matters which meantime will remain private.

"(2) The Elections Committee will deal with the following items: (a) Imperial Parliament—To promote the election of men and women of good Protestant character. (b) Parish, Municipal and County Councils—To promote the election to these bodies of men and women of good Protestant character who are able and willing to serve solely in the public interests, and who will support economy and efficiency in local administration. (c) Educational Authorities—To promote only the election of good Protestants to this body who will stand firm for the teaching of religious and temperance instruction in the schools. (d) Scrutinizing and questioning of all candidates for these foregoing bodies, and advising all Orangemen and women and Protestants whom to support.

"(3) The duties of the Propaganda Committee are of such a nature that it is not deemed advisable to divulge them beyond stating that it will supply speakers on demand to Protestant bodies splendidly equipped to deal with Religious and Evangelical, Economic and Social and Parliamentary and Local Government questions in all their phases.

"(4) The Finance Committee—This body will undertake, supervise, and manage all matters regarding the financial part of the new organization. These four committees are responsible to a powerful executive."

The organization is of such a strength, according to the party statement, that properly directed it "can make itself a power to be reckoned with by either the Unionist, Liberal, or Labor and Socialist parties."

The Belfast *Weekly News* believes that now that the Orangemen and Orangewomen of Scotland have shown such enterprise in the Protestant cause it is surely time for the Protestants of Ulster to bestir themselves, and it adds:

"Had we in the past attended to propaganda work as we should have done we would never have been plunged in our present plight; but if we allow public opinion to be poisoned against us we need not expect to escape the consequences. When the Ulster Unionist Council launched its propaganda in England and Scotland the results were soon apparent, and we believe that similar effects could be produced to-day. On every hand our opponents are hard at work. In England and Scotland the majority of the papers are only too ready to insert anything that will discredit Ulster while from the Provisional Government offices comes a steady stream of communications all designed to produce a similar effect. Surely it is time for some organized attempt to be made to counter this poisonous propaganda, nor is the need confined to England or Scotland. Almost every mail from the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand brings us proofs of the wide-spread and efficient propaganda that is being carried out by our enemies, and laments that Ulster takes no steps to set herself right before the world. Surely something more could be done in this respect, nor is it necessary that it should entail a big expenditure of money. Our kinsfolk in the United States and the Dominions are eager to hear our side of the case, and we believe they would be quite prepared to pay for admission to lectures and addresses on the subject."

At the same time, this newspaper points to the necessity of "order with loyalty," and trusts that every Loyalist will respond to Sir James Craig's appeal for a "continuance of the splendid restraint shown by our people under unparalleled provocation." The Belfast *Northern Whig* also recognizes the need for educating public opinion, but chiefly at home, and explains:

"A general election can not be long delayed. Ulster's case must be put before the constituencies. Let there be an appeal from faithless, opportunist Ministers and a subservient Parliament to the people. Lord Carson did an excellent night's work in the House of Lords by revealing a part of the sinister truth about Southern Ireland under the new régime, which, so far as is possible, is being hidden from the British electorate. The obscurantism which has helped the Government and their Sinn Fein allies has to be fought and beaten; and the more volunteers are engaged on the side of Right, Justice and Loyalty the sooner will success be attained."

SOVIET TRY-OUT IN SOUTH AFRICA

SETTING UP A SOVIET REPUBLIC in South Africa was the aim of the revolutionary element in the recent outbreak originating in the mining strike on the Rand, according to Premier Smuts, who declared before the House of Assembly that there had been "a menace of slaughter comparable with that of the French Revolution." South Africa, he said further, has "escaped a tremendous danger, the gravity of which has not been sufficiently made clear." Fortunately the Government forces had overcome this danger and the situation following is "almost normal," according to the Premier, who explained that the Mine Workers Union and the Industrial Federation of Trade Unions were "not free agents—but that there was another agency in the background."

As reported in Cape Town dispatches, Premier Smuts asserted also that the great mistake of the labor organizations was in not dissociating themselves from the revolutionary element when they noticed the movement toward physical force. There was no doubt in his opinion that the revolutionaries wanted to set up a Soviet republic and that they expected assistance from the country. It had been his fear, we read, that before the burghers could come to the Government's assistance the rebels would have been able to start a revolutionary régime and "mete out executions, with the result that there would have been a blood bath at Johannesburg." But every part of the country responded to the Premier's appeal for support, we are told, and tribute is paid by him to the police, who had done their duty beyond praise, while he averred that deep gratitude was "due the natives for not having stampeded." As to the prisoners taken in the disturbances, Premier Smuts exprest his dislike of trial by court-martial, and informed the House of Assembly that they should be tried by the ordinary course of the law of the land. What is more, the President announced that the Government adhered to its decision to appoint an Industrial Commission to consider the labor grievances, and that in order to make it impartial, neither side to the dispute should be represented on it. Cape Town correspondents advise us that "this announcement was greeted with loud cheers." In Canada the Vancouver *Province* points out that on the labor question in South Africa "there can be little in common between the union workers and the Boer farmers," but—

BOLSHEVISM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

"Smuts bags the man-eater!"

—*The Mail* (Birmingham).

"The Communistic industrial group may make common cause with unreconciled Boers in their resistance to the established order. In the last general election Hertzog and his party advocated separation from the Empire and the establishment of an independent republic. The Labor party had its own program and candidates. Against this divided opposition the Smuts Government obtained a decided victory. It would appear that revolutionists of the labor camp and revolutionists of the Boer camp are now partners in arms and the Rand district. How far the great body of prosperous Dutch farmers throughout the Transvaal would be interested in such a movement remains to be seen. They are themselves large employers of labor, but the farm laborers are mostly natives."

The fact that the South African Government has some 6,000 prisoners to deal with for complicity in the recent disturbances, remarks the Winnipeg *Manitoba Free Press*, is as vivid an indication as is necessary of the extent and serious nature of the trouble. It recalls that the strike began as an industrial dispute between the gold miners and the mining companies, and proceeds:

"The points at issue were the question of reduced wages and the ratio of employment of white men and natives. After running for a number of weeks the temper of the strikers began to manifest itself in acts of violence. Dynamite explosions and acts of intimidation were charged against them fully a month ago, and these acts of violence rapidly developed during the past few weeks into what became a virtual armed revolutionary uprising endangering the government of the country. The strike became general throughout the Rand, where the strikers formed themselves into 'commandos,' or organized armed bands, the total numbers in the commandos running evidently into many thousands. Pitched battles were fought between the insurrectionists and government troops, and many casualties were suffered by both sides; artillery and bombing airplanes were called into service, and the South African Rand was the scene of what was evidently a violent and bitterly contested civil war."

The inquiry which Premier Smuts has ordered to be made into the rising, this Winnipeg newspaper goes on to say, will disclose the facts as to the foreign influence and money which, it is alleged, were behind the strike and fomented it into revolution. But it is noted also that the great spread of the strike through the Rand mining area indicates that the Rand is a fallow field for industrial trouble, and that the relations existing between the miners and the mining companies are far from amiable. We read then:

"The Rand is the richest gold field in the world, and in recent years some $200,000,000 worth of gold has been mined in it annually; the white laborers, numbering between 22,000 and 25,000, it is admitted, have found the post-war years a time of great hardship. One writer says:

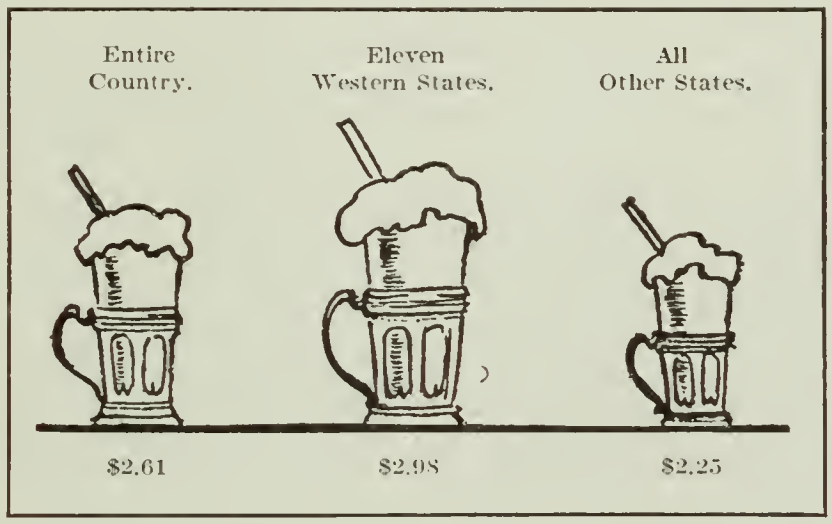
"'Their industry is not permanent and is highly speculative. Many of the richest mines have been worked out, and in others the value of the gold content of the rock has dropt so far that profits are small. The fall in the value of gold since 1914 has aggravated the discontent.'

"The strike was the product of this aggravated discontent, and just how aggravated it was may be judged by the lengths to which it ran. Numerous conferences, and the intervention of Premier Smuts, who, at the beginning of March, advised the strikers to go back to work pending a negotiated settlement, had no effect, and the conditions in which the miners will now find themselves are a matter of conjecture. The original grievances are all still to be settled; they will undoubtedly be settled by some process of negotiation such as Premier Smuts advised. But now a ruinous strike, an armed and bloody civil war, and a huge army of captured prisoners awaiting trial, lie in the background of whatever settlement is reached—grave facts which will continue to occupy attention in South Africa for some considerable time to come."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE WEALTHY WEST

MONEY LINES THE POCKETS of the Far-Westerner these days. At any rate he is spending money faster than the dweller in any other section of the United States, as shown by recent Internal Revenue reports, says a writer in *The Stirring Rod* (San Francisco). Possibly he is oftener a tourist and less often a factory worker than the Easterner. At any rate, figures compiled from government reports on proprietary, excise and luxury taxes show that the States lying between the Rockies and the Pacific, and especially the Coast group, have unusual per capita spending power. For the statistical purposes of the pharmaceutical journal named above, the "Middle West" is here grouped with "the East," an experience enjoyed by the Mississippi Valley States only when a Californian or an Oregonian is conducting the proceedings. Why should the Far-Westerner spend 73 cents more annually for soda-water and 57 cents more for perfumery and cosmetics, than the rest of us? Our author has the answer. "The great West," he says, "has the money and is spending it." He continues:



"And by West we do not mean that 'West' to which the Way-Down-Easter refers when he talks of taking a trip 'way out west to Buffalo." We mean the Great West which lies between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific and which comprises nearly one-third of the total area of these United States, tho housing only 8.6 per cent. of the population.

"'West' is more than a direction or a point of view; it is more than a state of mind. It is a separate entity among the subdivisions of the United States and a market worthy the best efforts of the Eastern producer.

"That the West is spending its money, is now and has been all along through the trying times of the past year and a half the most prosperous section of the country, is shown in the reports of the Internal Revenue Bureau on its collections of excise and luxury taxes on soft drinks, carpets, trunks, umbrellas, wearing apparel, jewelry, watches, clocks, perfumes, cosmetics, medicinal articles and amusements. Just how much of the country's production of commodities of all sorts are bought and consumed in the West can only be a matter of conjecture, for there is no way of tracing them. The reports of the Internal Revenue Bureau, however, allow of no contradiction. These statistics are gathered by States and districts and are accurate to the last penny. They form the only reliable check on the spending power and spending habits of different sections of the country.

"Tables throwing into relief some remarkable facts regarding the buying power of the eleven Western States compared with that of the remainder of the country have been prepared with painstaking care from the Internal Revenue reports by *Sunset* magazine, published in San Francisco, and form signposts pointing the road along which the Far West is destined to travel. The figures were taken from the Government reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921. By 'West' is meant the eleven Western States, grouped and treated as a unit, because they form a distinct entity from the advertiser's point of view and fall geographically into place as a separate market. Among the eleven Western States the Pacific Coast group, Washington, Oregon and California, separates itself automatically from the rest, for it embraces the entire coast line and includes more than half of the population of the 'eleven West' group.

"Based on a tax of 1 cent on each 25 cents or fraction thereof, during 1921, the Western States spent $17,937,474 for perfumes, cosmetics and proprietary articles, according to the stamp tax returns. At the same time all the rest of the United States spent $136,733,262 the same way. Per capita sales in the West on these articles amounted to $1.99, while per capita sales in the rest of the United States came to $1.42. In other words, the eleven Western States, or 8.6 of the population, spent 11.6 per cent. of the money spent in the entire country for proprietary articles, perfumes and cosmetics, a per capita expenditure 40.1 per cent. greater in the West than in all the rest of the country combined.

"While sales in 1921 in the other States fell off sharply, suffering a drop of 4.5 per cent. from 1920's figures, sales in the eleven Western States experienced a rise of 2.5 per cent. over 1920—remarkable in the face of existing conditions.

"Sales of medicines, perfumes and cosmetics in the three Coast States made up 79 per cent. of the total sales in the West, while the per capita sales exceeded those of the eight inland States of the group by 57 per cent., and per capita expenditure in the whole group exceeded the rest of the country by 40.1 per cent.

"California shows up exceptionally well, with a sales total of $9,980,000, well over half of the total for the Western States, and a per capita sales figure of $2.93 as compared with $2.72 for the Coast States and $1.99 for the entire Western group, and $1.42 for the other States.

"During the same period the West spent $26,170,271 for soft drinks, or $2.98 per capita, while all the rest of the United States spent $216,468,349, or $2.25 per capita. In other words, the eleven Western States, comprising 8.6 per cent. of the population, spent 10.74 per cent. of the money spent in the entire country for soft drinks, a per capita expenditure 32.4 per cent. greater in the West than in all other States combined. Soft drink sales in the three Coast States totaled 70 per cent. of the gross sales for the eleven Western States, altho the population of those States amounts to only 64 per cent. of the entire group. The per capita expenditure of $3.26 in those three States is 26 per cent. greater than in the remainder of the Western group which, as a unit, exceeded the rest of the country by 32.4 per cent. California assumes the lead in the three Coast States with a sales figure for 1921 of $12,428,000, more than two-thirds of the total sales in the three States. California's per capita sale was $3.63, against $2.42 for the remainder of the Western group and $2.25 for the rest of the country."

X-RAY PROSPECTING—A rumor which *Nature* (London) hesitates to credit, but will not condemn, because marvels so often insist on coming true nowadays, is embodied in what this magazine terms "a somewhat startling paragraph" in *The Times* (London), giving an account of petroleum "divining" of an extraordinary nature by means of laboratory experiments carried out in France. Says *Nature:*

"Dr. Henri Moineau and M. Regis have apparently been at work on an apparatus for which it is claimed that by 'harnessing Hertzian waves' the composition of subterranean solid, liquid, and gaseous matter may be indicated, quite irrespective of distance! Experiments are at present being carried out at the Puy du Dôme, in the Clermont-Ferrand region, and already this mysterious apparatus has detected petroleum deposits in Alsace, Saxony, Hanover, Czecho-Slovakia, Italy, the Rocky Mountains, the Allegheny Mountains, and finally in the Andes. No account whatever is given of the nature of the apparatus itself, tho it is suggested that X-ray photography plays an important *rôle* in the determinations, particularly in the elucidation of

underground structures. It is further alleged that with the apparatus it is possible to discern, not only oil, but also coal, minerals, and water occurring in remote parts of the world, the idea being that once such occurrences are located all that is necessary as a preliminary to successful boring is an aerial reconnaissance for the purpose of taking 'X-ray photographs' of the selected areas. We can not refrain from remarking that, altho first impulse may dictate a dismissal of the matter as extravagant, present knowledge of electromagnetic wave propagation, tho limited, is sufficient to promote realization of possibilities, and caution before condemning prematurely their utilization in the present connection."

IS THE CORN BELT DRYING UP?

TO THIS QUESTION, asked by George H. Dacy in an article contributed to *The Illustrated World* (Chicago) he replies that it is, if by "drying up" we mean the lowering of the level of water stored in the soil. This level has fallen an average of nine feet throughout the United States since the Civil War. Mr. Dacy holds excessive drainage responsible for much of the change, and he thinks that if we keep it up, Illinois, Iowa and Indiana may become unprofitably arid. Mr. Dacy asserts plainly that underdrainage may develop into overdrainage to the permanent disadvantage of the lands thus rescued unless land reclamation enthusiasts make more comprehensive studies of both the losses and benefits which result when waterlogged fields are drained and dried. He continues:

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ARE THESE VAST FIELDS IN DANGER?

Miles upon miles in Illinois, Iowa and Indiana are covered with corn as far as eye can reach.

"The surplus ground water really is a reserve moisture supply for the crops which they can draw on during periods of drought. Ordinarily the upper level of the ground water coincides very closely with the limit of its availability for crop growth. The universal lowering of the ground-water level throughout the United States should be a matter of grave concern to all of us, as it indicates restrictions in potential food production unless efficient control measures are instituted and practised religiously.

"During the last sixty years, the average lowering of the ground-water level for the entire country has amounted to approximately nine feet. In Iowa, during this period, the water-table level has dropt on the average 12.5 feet. This recession of the ground water is still continuing gradually year by year. Unless most effective measures are adopted and practised to conserve our supplies of soil moisture, it will only be a matter of a few years until the great reserve supply of soil moisture is out of the reach of some of our most useful economic crops. Crop and drainage experts say that it is time to take inventory of our water resources in order to devise and perfect ways and means of limiting extravagant leaks and losses of this our most important natural resource. The U. S. Department of Agriculture made a survey of fifteen thousand farm wells in all parts of the country which showed that the subsoil water level is being lowered gradually each year due to our unsatisfactory systems of husbanding soil moisture.

"Scientists do not believe that this country is reverting to a condition of aridity rapidly or that the rainfall is gradually decreasing. Facts do not support the fantastic theories that cultivation increases rainfall or that deforestation reduces it. The waste of storm and thaw waters through surface run-off is one of the chief causes of the lowering of the subsoil water table. This condition, fortunately, can be remedied very easily. The waste of soil water results indirectly in depleting the fields, to a certain extent, of their supply of plant food. Run-off waters cause destructive floods and heavy property damage. They destroy the navigable properties of many minor streams and also operate to contaminate the drinking-water supply. Water losses of particular moment also result from the cultivation of the land, drainage and industrial operations such as mining. Open ditches are flagrant offenders in lowering the water table and increasing the run-off."

In most of the Corn Belt States, says Mr. Dacy, the local ponds, streams and small lakes were Nature's safeguards to maintain a fairly constant ground-water level, to stabilize stream flow and to reduce soil waste. The extensive construction of innumerable open ditches and tile drains with catch-basins in many Middle Western farming regions has more or less completely removed these natural barriers. Open ditches are objectionable because they waste from two to eight acres of land per mile while their banks develop all kinds of obnoxious weeds. Tile drainage operates to equalize the run-off while open ditches increase the inequalities between flood waters and low waters. We read further:

"Investigations by the United States Geological Survey in the White Mountains of New Hampshire show conclusively that the amount of forest is intimately associated with the regulation of stream flow. Deforestation makes for rapid melting of snow waters and increases the amount of run-off, floods and soil removal, while the protection and multiplication of our forest resources work for the conservation of valuable soil moisture. Potentially, the matter of water conservation will be one of the most important which will confront progressive agriculturists. Intelligent drainage and cultivation as practised by the leading Corn Belt communities will be the most effective weapons for combating this condition. The open ditch must go except in the case of community drainage districts where often conditions make it a necessity.

"One worth-while suggestion offered by a leading conservationist who also is actively engaged in agricultural pursuits recommends that a thorough hydrometric survey be made of the most prominent agricultural regions of the Middle West where underdrainage is practised on a large scale. The prospects are that such a scientific survey would indicate the wisdom of preserving large tracts of wet and swampy land in their natural state. From an agricultural insurance standpoint, such moisture-protective areas would be well worth while. When one also considers that they could be developed into valuable sources of wild game and fish production, their utility as economic projects would be endorsed. Such reservations might serve incidentally as parks, playgrounds or recreation summer camps."

HEATING ORCHARDS WITH STOVES

FRUIT-GROWERS in Southern California have been equipping their orchards with portable heaters, to fight frost, for many years back. This protective device was put to an unusually severe test during the cold wave of January last, we are told by N. L. Chapin, editor of *The California Farmer*, writing in *The American Fruit Grower Magazine* (Chicago). This "January freeze" was "one of the worst cold snaps of history," yet many California growers saved their crops by having for emergency use an adequate system of heaters. The test, writes Mr. Chapin, emphasized lessons which heater manufacturers and meteorological experts have long been preaching. He continues:

"'Heat efficiently or not at all,' is the big lesson of the freeze, says Floyd D. Young of Pomona, Calif., meteorologist of the Department of Agriculture, and author of a government bulletin on frost protection.

"'No grove which the owner proposes to protect,' he says, 'should be equipped with less than 50 heaters to the acre. An orchard properly equipped and tended during a cold spell can always be protected from damage either to fruit or foliage. But if there is to be a lack of vigilance, lack of foresight and preparedness, or carelessness in regulating heaters so that the oil burns out at a critical time, it would be better to save the expense of the equipment and not fire at all.

"'The most perfect system of orchard firing in the world is that of the Limoneira Company at Santa Paula. Here no detail is overlooked, and the firing itself is reduced to an exact science, with every contingency prepared for in advance. Next to this company I would say the Bear Creek Orchard Company of Medford, Oregon, has the best system.

"'Efficient frost protection is largely a matter of personality. It depends wholly on the directing head of the frost-fighting forces and on his capacity for planning so that the fuel supply shall never run short and that fires will always be lighted and regulated when needed.'

"The Limoneira Company grows lemons, principally, and uses a heater to every tree, about 80 to the acre, of the modern, high-stack type, holding nine gallons of oil each. The Bear Creek Orchard Company grows deciduous fruit and protects from spring frosts at blossoming time with 105 lard-pot heaters to the acre. This type of heater burns low after about two hours and must be refilled to restore its heating power. Never more than half of the heaters are lighted at once. Refilling at night frequently becomes necessary.

"With temperatures in most citrus districts ranging as low as 18 degrees for many hours the first night, nearly as low the second night, and very low for five successive nights, the drain on oil resources and equipment for refilling heaters was severe. Several cars of oil were rushed on passenger schedule into the Pomona district, but teams and tank wagons enough to resupply all groves could not be secured.

"Frost hit every district alike, except Rialto, Fontana and Bloomington, where high winds prevented serious damage. Favored groves, close to the foothills and with good air drainage, escaped in some districts. No heating was done in central California, but this district of early Navels had shipped its fruit, and the trees, being dormant, did not suffer severely.

"The first official estimate of the California Fruit Growers Exchange of 40 to 50 per cent. damage to the orange crop and 35 per cent. damage to lemons will stand for some weeks until more accurate figures are available. About 1,500 cars of lemons were safe in packing-houses. About 25,000 cars of oranges and 9,500 cars of lemons for the entire season is the shipping estimate. This compares with last year's total of 60,000 cars.

"A high, freezing wind in Ventura County, home of the Limoneira orchards, blew the heat out of the groves, but the damage in the district was limited to about 5 per cent., almost wholly in unheated orchards.

"The Leffingwell Ranch reports a similar cold wind. It cut down some tender shoots, but on the same trees practically all mature lemons and a great many of the blossoms and tender fruits just forming were saved. Here 32 seven- and nine-gallon heaters to the acre were used, and temperatures were raised over 150 acres from 10 to 12 degrees. Near by Mr. W. C. Scheu and the writer found a lemon grower who declared he never would go to the trouble of heating. From appearances at that time his trees will be several years recovering from the damage they have suffered.

"Manager Frank G. Webber of the Sierra Madre-Lamanda Citrus Association, finds 95 to 98 per cent. of the fruit saved in some heated groves and 75 per cent. in others. He was in the lemon grove of Col. Thomas Lambert of Chicago the morning of the 20th when the outside temperature was 20 degrees and that inside the grove 31 degrees, a difference of 11 degrees caused by heating.

"At Corona 35 per cent. of the lemons and 5 per cent. of the oranges were equipped with heaters. The district suffered lighter damage than others."

Courtesy of "The American Fruit Grower."

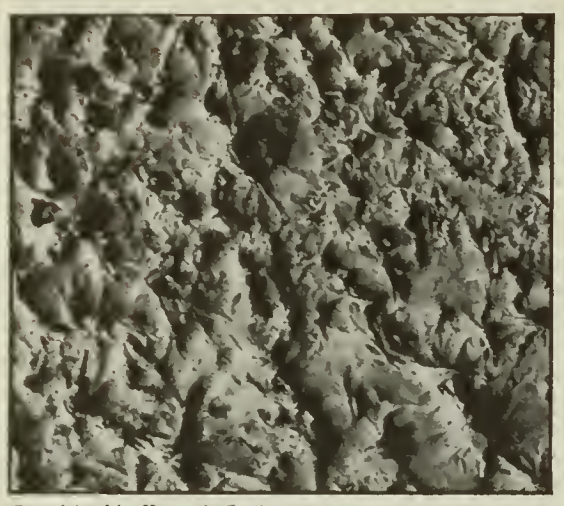
"THE ENTIRE CROP SAVED."

Ten-gallon automatic heaters—forty to the acre—with an extra row 25 feet to windward in an orange grove at Pomona, Calif. The entire crop was saved and the trees were undamaged.

In his official capacity Mr. Young tests appliances devised to fight frost, but he finds that nothing will take the place of the orchard heater. A device now being developed by a Pomona grower to create an artificial breeze, however, looks promising and, if successful, will be patented in the name of the Government for the benefit of all growers. In this connection, a zephyr, probably a gust from the Fontana district, blew into Cucumonga for twenty minutes and during that time raised the temperature from 20 to 30 degrees. The mixing of the air strata was the reason. We read further:

"With any heater it is essential to keep out water, or the oil will boil over, and there will be no fuel when fuel is needed worst. This is accomplished by using a cap over the stack and by raising the regulator opening about a quarter of an inch so water will flow off the bowl. To meet the anti-smoke ordinance, high-stack heaters are used, or high stacks added.

"In the Pomona district temperatures were raised about three degrees over all groves by the heating that was done, and and it has been shown by Mr. Young in actual tests that heaters may actually help the grove to leeward more than the grove in which they are lighted. Hence the necessity for a protective row of heaters on the north and east some distance to windward of the outside rows."



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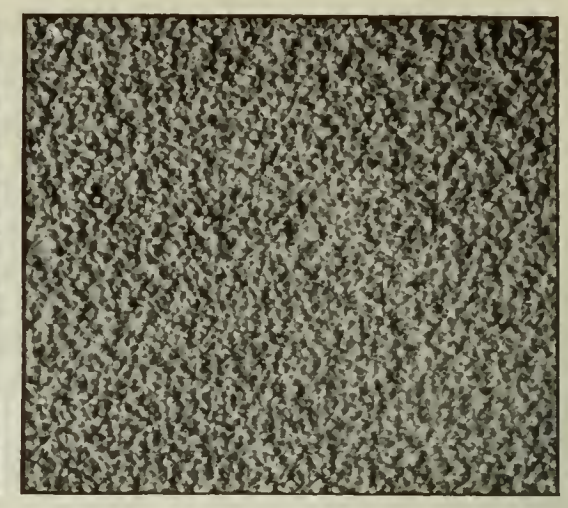
SPONGE FINISH.

CORK FINISH.



SAND FINISH.

ROUGH WALL SURFACES THAT KILL ECHOES.

KILLING ECHOES WITH PAINT

OBJECTIONABLE ECHOES IN AN AUDITORIUM may be softened, or done away with, by the application of proper paint to the walls. So we are assured by Henry Gardner and William Downie, in a paper on "Paint as an Aid to Proper Acoustic Conditions," read before the International Association of Master Painters and Decorators at Kansas City and now printed as a pamphlet. This subject, Messrs. Gardner and Downie believe, has been much neglected. Every one knows that light in a room may be controlled by the paint on reflecting surfaces, but the similar control of reflected sound seems to have been ignored. A study of this subject is of importance, they say, to the decorator of an auditorium, or even of rooms in schools, offices or factories. They write:

"The principles of acoustics have been developed to such an extent that the only obstacle to precise determination of the effect of design is lack of numerical data on the sound-absorbing properties of different materials.

"Sound waves follow a straight course, but their course is liable to become changed by the obstacles they meet. They are subject to reflection, deflection, conduction or absorption.

"The laws of reflection are analogous in many instances with both light and sound. A ray of light when striking a polished white tile is not much dimmed or altered. The same is true with a sound. Thus when light falls upon the walls of a very rough-painted surface, less is thrown back. Sound waves are also absorbed by such a surface.

"Sound is swallowed up easily by large unoccupied spaces and by all soft, dull-painted surfaces within reach. The audience in any room absorbs much sound by the soft, uneven, unreflecting surfaces which they present. Similarly, all curtains, hangings, and carpets deaden and absorb much sound. When there is too much reverberation in any room, the judicious presentation of a soft-painted, absorbing surface may correct it. In the British Museum reading-room the reverberation was excessive and so the bare floors were covered with cork composition and the chairs and tables covered with leather.

"Foremost authorities on acoustics in the United States are agreed upon the fact that the texture of any material will largely determine the degree to which defective acoustics develop in auditoriums. Reverberation may be due to the defective proportions of a building, the conduction of sound along the walls, or to spaces above the ceilings, below the floors or beyond the walls. Sometimes the general tone of a room is such that it is desirable to increase the reverberation. In such cases, smooth, unbroken, high-plastered walls and plastered ceilings, somewhat square and of lofty proportions, tend to give the desired effect.

"Sound is a form of energy. Energy can not be destroyed, but may be transformed. A hard surface reflects and transmits sound at each impact. A panel or a painted surface containing a sufficient number of fine pores may produce a different action. The sound passing through these pores is absorbed and converted into heat. Paints having a high volatile content, which will cause the formation of minute pores in the film, would be well suited for this purpose. This would suggest a flat wall paint. In many instances, however, such as in factories, it may be desirable and highly advisable to use a gloss or egg-shell finish. In such cases undercoats may be built up with flat finish. It would appear to the writer that in factories in which many machines are operated, such as spinning-mills, a great reduction of noise would result from the use of any one of the three finishes mentioned. Such factories would be quiet as compared to those in which the walls are left unpainted.

"If a room is 'dead,' add metal fixtures just enough to tune up the sound. Hardness of surface aids in making rooms noisy, and this is always likely to occur where smooth, hard wall and ceiling linings are employed, as is the case in what is known as the whispering gallery at St. Paul's. If the walls and ceilings of this gallery were given several coats of paint, it would probably lose its place in the Old World as a mecca for Cook's tourists.

"It has been pointed out that in offices, typewriters, adding-machines and other office equipment, together with conversation and street noises, produce a condition that is fatal to proper mental concentration for the carrying out of good work. Fatigue of the nerves is apparently brought about, and the efficiency of the workers is greatly lessened. One manufacturer has overcome this through the use of a system of so-called acoustical correction, which, briefly stated, consists of the application of a special non-inflammable, vermin-proof felt having very high sound absorption properties. Over this is usually applied a special fabric or membrane susceptible of decoration with a special paint.

"The echo is the final obstacle which takes our interest. Echo is caused by reflection from some obstructing surface. Successive repetitions are termed multiple echoes. The echo is not always a menace, since, as a general rule, rooms are so small that the echoes blend with direct sound. When echo results from the wall, to cure such echo two methods may be considered. One method consists in changing the form of the walls so that the reflected sound no longer sets up the echo. The second method is to make the reflecting wall a good absorber, so that the sound is swallowed up and little or none reflected. Painting the wall accomplishes this. It is less expensive than the other methods and can be easily done. The paint, however, to have the greatest sound-absorbing factor should have the qualities of porosity and flexibility, consequently thickness is a very important requisite. High plasticity is desirable for certain finishes. Several successive coats of paint may be applied, or one heavy coat with the special sand, cork or sponge treatment, as outlined in the illustrations.

"In order to get at least an approximation of the sound absorbing properties of paint, a series of tests was made by one of the writers, using a specially constructed cylinder three feet long and one foot in diameter, placed horizontally on a wooden base. In the center of the cylinder a watch was suspended. The observer then stood with one ear at the open end of the cylinder, and slowly moved away. The point at which he could no longer hear the tick of the watch was marked. The cylinder was then lined with coatings such as are depicted at the top of this page. The results are given below as the averages of several readings by four observers:

GREATEST DISTANCES FROM END OF THE CYLINDER AT WHICH TICK OF A WATCH CAN BE HEARD

Metal wall	40 inches
Metal wall with sand finish paint	19 inches
Metal wall with sponge finish paint	18 inches
Metal wall with cork finish paint	14 inches

"It will be noted from the above results that all of the finishes reduced the carrying properties of the sound over 50 per cent. The amount of sound absorbed will, of course, depend upon the thickness of the paint, the roughness of surface, porosity, and other similar data.

"In a church building that has recently come under our observation the acoustical properties proved to be very unsatisfactory. A reverberation or undue prolongation of the sound existed, and, in addition, echoes were set up. Speakers found their utterances thrown back at them, and auditors all over the house experienced difficulty in understanding what was said. After the decoration of the auditorium with a soft lithopone flat wall paint, it was the consensus of opinion that the acoustics had been very materially improved.

"Another instance where we have been privileged to see the effect of paint was in the dining-hall of a large Eastern country club having a high arched ceiling. A perfect babel of voices prevented conversation during the dinner-hour. The ceiling and walls were given two additional coats of paint, and stippled. Marked improvement was noted.

"When the surface of the walls and ceilings of a certain auditorium where the reverberation was excessive were changed from a smooth plaster to a rough plaster surface created by the circular motion of a barbed trowel, and then painted and stippled, the reverberations were materially reduced.

"That the application of any type of interior paint will greatly lessen reverberation, there can be no doubt. To date there is apparently but little information regarding the sound-transmitting properties of various paints.

"The value of auxiliaries to acoustics, especially the subtler ones, such as paint, are often underrated, since the benefits they produce are less self-evident than the injuries resulting from great defects. If an auditorium is free from echo, the architect is apt to forget to inquire whether music sounds pleasant or speakers feel at ease. The architect who wishes to accomplish most should remember that it is within his power to determine, by the aid of acoustical paint, whether his rooms shall be good or bad music rooms, and whether his churches and auditoriums shall be the joy or the bane of the speakers who use them."

Courtesy of "The Guide to Nature."

GUESS WHAT PLANT THIS IS.

BURNING METAL UNDER WATER—A smashed submarine water-main in New York harbor was repaired with the electric torch recently, by methods borrowed from marine salvage practise, we are told by *The Engineering News Record* (New York). Last month a section of the 36-inch subaqueous cast-iron pipe line delivering Catskill water from Brooklyn under the Narrows to Staten Island, was broken by the spud of a dredge at a depth of 50 feet, and the problem was to remove the damaged section, replace it and get the line back into service. We read:

"The novel and outstanding feature of the operations was the use of an under-water electric torch for cutting out the broken section of pipe, which had a minimum thickness of 1⅝ in. To have attempted this work by drilling or other cutting methods would have been a slow and tedious process. With the electric torch, however, the damaged section of pipe had been removed nine days after the burning began.

"In ordinary water-works practise such methods as were employed on the Narrows siphon will rarely be used, but the under-water cutting of metal has many other engineering applications, and the effectiveness of the tool developed for such work has been demonstrated not only on the Narrows siphon job but on a number of ship-salvage operations. It was for the latter type of work, in fact, that the electric torch was primarily developed. It was employed in salvaging the steamship *St. Paul*, which turned over on her side at a North River pier in New York, April 25, 1918; here the under-water torch was used to cut large drainage holes between compartments. Again, in raising the army transport *America*, which listed and sank at her pier October 16, 1918, drainage holes were cut under water through a number of bulkheads. While both rolled and cast steel have previously been cut under water by the electric torch, the Narrows siphon work represents the first successful submarine burning of the much more refractory material, cast iron."

DOES TOBACCO MAKE ONE TIRED?

THE EFFECTS of tobacco upon the efficiency of persons engaged in strenuous mental occupation have recently been studied at Stanford University, California, by J. P. Bomberg and E. G. Martin, says *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.):

"Telegraph operators were selected as the subjects. As all were smokers, the comparisons were made not between smokers and non-smokers but between heavy smokers and light smokers. Men who smoked much of the time when off duty were regarded as heavy smokers. Those who smoked two or three cigarets before work at noon and after work, or smoked two pipes or one cigar a day were considered as light smokers. None of the operators smoked when at work. There was also a group of women who were non-smokers whose performance might be considered as establishing a standard for non-smokers, altho this is hardly fair, for the reason that it is reasonable to expect of the average man a greater degree of endurance than that of the average woman. The results of the research showed the relative efficiency of the heavy smokers, light smokers and non-smokers to be as 38 for the heavy smokers, 40.1 for the light smokers and 46.6 for the women. From this it appears that the efficiency of heavy smokers was 95 per cent as compared with the light smokers and 80 per cent. as compared with the non-smoking women. This is certainly a bad showing for the smokers."

In this connection a process for rendering tobacco innocuous, while still remaining agreeable, is of interest. The *Bibliotheque Universelle* (Paris) says that it has been strongly recommended by a French physician to a medical committee at Bouches-du-Rhône. We read:

"This process is simplicity itself, consisting merely in adding to the tobacco the stamens of the little plant known as 'colt's-foot.' Dr. Ambial declares that he can smoke thirty cigarets a day of this mixture without inconvenience. The only change noticeable in the tobacco, which retains its aroma perfectly, is that it seems to acquire some resemblance to Oriental tobacco."

WHAT PLANT IS THIS?—Many of us, writes Herbert W. Faulkner of Washington, Conn., in *The Guide to Nature* (Sound Beach, Conn.), have seen flowerlike snow crystals, but who has ever found a specimen of this strange and beautiful plant, pictured in the illustration above, which he discovered in the wintertime? He continues:

"My nephew brought it in to me from a winter's walk along the railway, and I at first mistook it for seaweed dried under pressure, and was much surprized to discover that the beautiful and delicate spray is made of steel. My nephew found many of these 'plants' on the snow close beside the rails, where the wheels of heavy locomotives had shaved off thin scales of steel which had curved and twisted into exquisite forms strangely imitating mosses or seaweeds with all their beauty and charm. Of course these steel shavings are frequently forming unobserved and soon dissolve in rust, but in winter they are easily seen upon the white snow."

RADIO · DEPARTMENT

ASTONISHING GROWTH OF THE RADIOTELEPHONE

AN ARTICLE BY MR. ARTHUR RUHL, in *Leslie's Weekly* (New York), records the writer's feelings after hearing his first radio concert, and gives a popular account of the amazing recent growth of interest in radio, which Mr. Hoover is quoted as describing as "one of the most astounding things that have come under my observation of American life."

Under a picture that shows a family group of three generations "listening in," we find a caption which summarizes the situation thus: "For a time interest in the wireless telephone was confined to a few sapient scientists who talked a jargon that failed to arouse any enthusiasm with the ordinary mortal. Then the small boy suddenly discovered that he could have a world of fun with a 'radio' telephone. Presently the small boy's elders became interested. Men, women and children caught the wireless fever, and as a result to-day there are in this country over 600,000 persons who own apparatus with which to receive wireless messages."

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SECRETARY HUGHES ENJOYING A MUSICAL NUMBER

On the radiophone outfit recently installed on his desk in the State Department.

Mr. Ruhl gives us illustrations of the reaction of some of the listeners to the messages that come to them out of the air. For example:

"An Englishman, employee of a power company buried somewhere in the Canadian snows, wrote the other day to the American company which 'broadcasts' a daily wireless-telephone service—news, music, sermons, crop and weather reports and so on—from Newark, N. J.:

"'I stept outside the shack for a while, while they were listening to you inside. It was a cold, clear, bright night, stars hanging like jewels from the sky, five feet of snow, 42 below zero, not a sound but the trees snapping in the frost, and yet, if everybody only knew it, the air was full of sweet music.

"'I remember the time when to be out here was to be out of the world—isolation complete. Not a soul to hear or see for months on end. Six months of snow and ice, fighting back a frozen death with an ax and stove wood, in a seemingly never-ending battle.

"'But the long nights are long no longer—KDKA (call name for one of the transmitting stations) and WJZ are right here in the shack shortly after sundown, and you come in so plain that the dog used to bark at you, even tho I had the headphones clamped tight on my head. He does not bark any more. He knows you the same as I do—just pricks up his ears at first, then sits blinking at the bulbs and listens. . . .'

"In the offices of the 'broadcasting' companies you will find hundreds of letters of this sort—not so eloquently exprest, perhaps, but each telling, in its way, how magic came out of the air to people listening scores of hundreds of miles away. There are letters full of technical jargon which the writers themselves wouldn't have understood a year ago, probably, and which the greater part of the intelligent public wouldn't understand to-day—the use of 'broadcast' as a verb is a matter of recent months. There are letters from invalids who listened to concerts or sermons from their beds; from farmers or farmers' wives, grateful for news of market prices; from ships' officers at sea; and from the American small boy, whose interest in the wireless telephone is so important an element in the development both of the telephone and of the small boy himself, that the Government, the other day, in the person of Mr. Hoover, announced its intention to protect it.

"The present popularity of the wireless telephone began with the establishment of powerful 'broadcasting' stations which send out a regular daily program of news, special talks of various sorts, sermons and music. The waves are flung out into space, they spread in concentric circles just as the waves spread on a quiet pond when a stone is flung into the water, and all the individual has to do is to hang up his aerial wire, attach it to his receiver and anything he can pick up is his. No thought or bother, but something going on every hour on the hour, and in the evenings a regular concert.

"About one-tenth of the population of the United States can be served by WJZ (Newark, N. J.)—by its everyday, normal broadcasting, that is to say, and not considering the chance conditions that permit messages to be picked up somewhere in the Pacific. Among the other well-known stations are KDKA at East Pittsburgh; WBZ at Springfield, Mass.; KYW at Chicago (all these Westinghouse); 1XE (Amrad) near Boston; WDY (Radio Corporation), Roselle Park, N. J.; 6XG (Atlantic Pacific) at San Francisco; 6XG (Meyberg) at San Francisco, and 6XAK (Meyberg) at Los Angeles.

"There are stations at various colleges. The physics department of the University of Wisconsin broadcasts over a radius of sixty miles in broad daylight and further at night. (Radio waves carry better at night than in the daytime and better in winter than in summer). The University sends out weather reports, market and other news of special interest to farmers, concerts and so on, and it has issued mimeographed forms so that the receiver can jot down the information picked up with a minimum use of time.

"A typical week's program broadcasted from WJZ recently included a Sunday sermon, stories for children, talks on such varied subjects as play-writing and hygiene of the mouth, 'how to make a house into a home,' and writing scenarios for the movies and all sorts of vocal and orchestral music. Naturally most of this station's broadcasting is picked up in the New York neighborhood by people with inexpensive home receiving sets. When the distance is greater than fifty miles, a set with what is called a 'vacuum tube detector' instead of the cheaper 'crystal detector' is generally necessary, and such a set may cost anywhere from $50 up. As the distance increases there must be amplifying apparatus and other refinements. Roughly speaking, and considering comparatively short distances, it is said that the cost of wireless telephone receiving apparatus is about $1 for every mile of distance from the transmitter."

THE RADIOTELEPHONE ON THE FARM

IN AN ARTICLE in *Wallace's Farmer* (Des Moines, Iowa), Mr. A. M. Price calls attention to the advantages of radio for the residents of rural districts, and incidentally shows that the Middle West is well in the van—as it is wont to be in worth-while matters—in the conduct of that newest form of public-utility, radio broadcasting. In familiar style he thus addresses his readers:

"How would you like to sit in your own living-room, after the chores are done, and be able to talk to a far-distant friend or relative; or listen to a lecture being delivered by some prominent speaker in a distant city—Chicago, New York, or Denver, perhaps; or enjoy a good opera performance being given in Chicago; or listen to the music of an orchestra or band playing in St. Louis or St. Paul; or, perhaps, move back the furniture, roll up the rugs and dance to the music which has its origin many miles away?

"How would you like to know every evening what kind of weather the latest returns of the Weather Bureau indicate that the morrow will bring; what the hog market is, the egg market, or the corn market; in fact, what the closing price of the day happens to be on any product you have for sale?

"The government bureaus are cooperating with the needs of the farmer by sending out daily weather forecasts and storm warnings, market reports and correct time signals.

"In addition to the advantages of the radiotelephone just mentioned, there are numerous other advantages. The radiotelephone brings the world to the operator's finger-tips. He may listen to the news of a flood in Colorado, a train wreck in New York, a new attempt to go over Niagara Falls in a barrel, or whatever the latest news may be; relatives and friends living miles apart may keep in close touch with each other. Phonograph, instrumental or vocal music is as easily transmitted as the human voice, and all may be heard with the same set of receiving instruments.

"There is a certain grocer in Des Moines, Iowa, who talks to his customers by radiophone, giving them prices on staple goods and advertising his special sales. Many people within a good radius listen to his reports, spread the news to their neighbors and then go to take advantage of the special sales.

"Operas, orchestra music, band concerts and lectures may be heard without the trouble and expense of going to the theater, auditorium or lecture-hall. If one has a knowledge of the International Morse code, many additional things of interest may be heard by using the same instruments as for the radiotelephone.

"The following is a partial list of the stations operating regularly and which can be heard in the Middle West. The government stations at Washington, Chicago and New Orleans send out correct time signals, news and weather forecasts; the Iowa State University station at Iowa City and the Iowa State College station at Ames work during the evenings; general news items transmitted twice daily and musical concerts sent out Sundays is the program from the Denver station; the Nebraska State University station at Lincoln sends out concerts every evening."

The suggestion that the farmers of Iowa and Nebraska may listen to records sent from New York, Washington, New Orleans, or Denver would imply that the Middle Westerner is expected to use a multiplex-vacuum-tube radio equipment of the most approved model. And why should he not? One recalls that the value of farm acreage in Iowa more than doubled in the decade 1901-1910. The Hawkeye farmer has but to "cleave to his acre" to attain opulence, and with radio equipment, as with other labor-saving and pleasure-giving mechanisms, none but the best should be good enough for him. Then, too, in the matter of far-listening he may hope to emulate the example of Dr. Taylor, of the University of North Dakota, one of whose specialties is the picking up of messages from Europe on one hand and Japan on the other.

COMBINING RADIO AND WIRE TELEPHONY

THE NEWSPAPERS VERY APPROPRIATELY gave a good deal of space a few weeks ago to accounts of a feat in radiotelephony that is regarded as the augury of a new era in practical communication between ship passengers and their friends ashore. The distinctive feature of the episode consisted of the combination of ordinary telephone and radiotelephone, permitting a direct conversation between an inland telephone station in Connecticut and a steamship three hundred and seventy miles out from the port of New York. The New York *World* gives a graphic diagram which shows the channels of communication in both directions; and the Pittsburgh *Sun* makes the following suggestive comment:

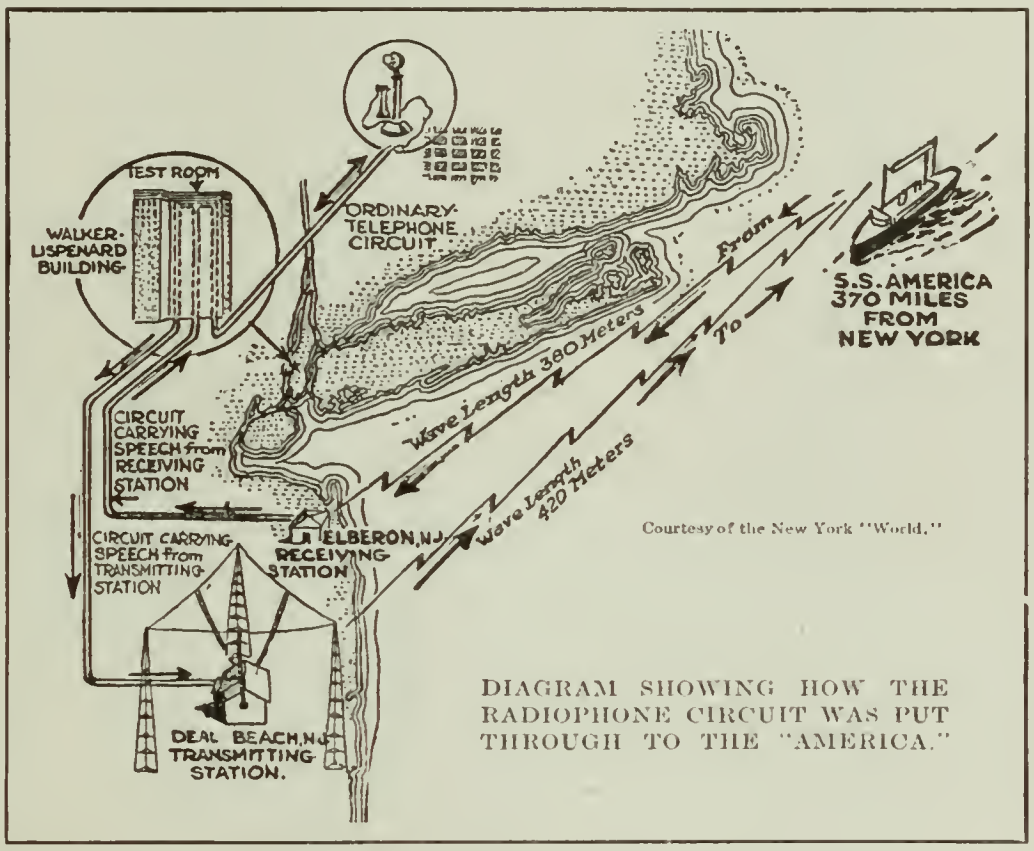


DIAGRAM SHOWING HOW THE RADIOPHONE CIRCUIT WAS PUT THROUGH TO THE "AMERICA."

"When the president of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, from his home in Connecticut, conversed with the captain of the United States liner *America*, 370 miles out from New York, the highest pinnacle apparently was reached in the development of wireless communication. The imagination can not go much farther without accepting telepathy as being among the practical possibilities. There will be great improvements, of course, in radiotelephony, but no radical change in the essential features seems likely.

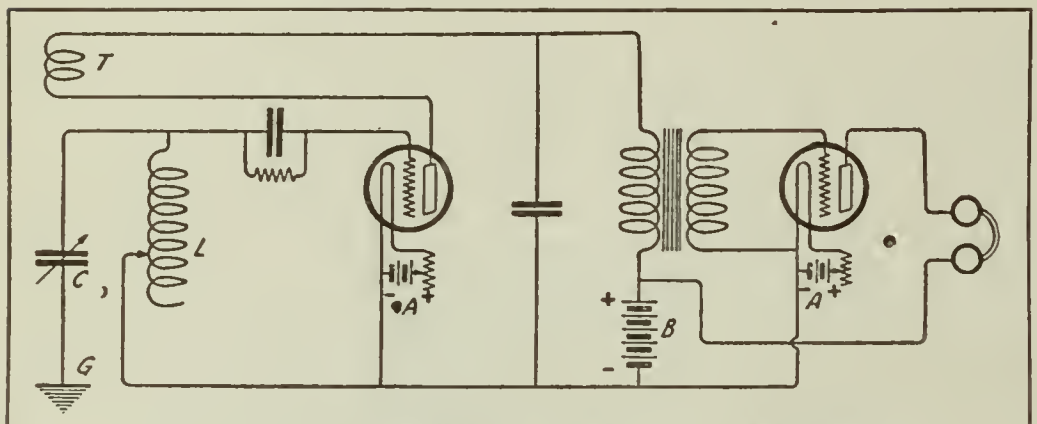
"It is estimated that 200,000 persons heard the conversation between the telephone company officer and the captain of the steamer. They were amateur radio operators who 'listened in.' The absence of privacy in radio communication is objectionable, and may prevent its wholly superseding the 'old-fashioned' telephone and telegraph.

"Plans are already being made to put telephones into the staterooms of steamers, and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Radio Corporation of America announce their willingness to connect land telephone subscribers with ships either in the Atlantic or Pacific oceans as soon as the public demands it. Such conversations soon will become commonplace.

"The time has arrived when the nomenclature and terminology of wireless communication should be revised and simplified. For wireless or radiotelegraphy and telephony there should be substituted a single short word. Appropriate verbs meaning to send or receive such a message also should be coined. The mistakes made in coining names for other recent inventions should be avoided. The automobile was first called the 'horseless carriage.' 'Automobile' is an unsatisfactory substitute because its length causes variation in the pronunciation, some persons placing greatest emphasis on the first syllable and others on the penult. 'Aeroplane' was also an awkward word, generally mispronounced. The War Department did well to change it to 'airplane.' It is to be hoped that such errors will not be made in devising the terminology of wireless communication."

A LIFE-BOAT EQUIPPED WITH RADIO

WE HAVE HAD OCCASION to note that there is a striking tendency in modern radio practise to get away from the sky-high antenna. For receiving apparatus in particular, it is quite feasible to do this, provided you have an up-to-date equipment of vacuum-tube amplifiers. The so-called loop antenna is becoming increasingly popular, and numberless amateurs are experimenting with plans to cut out the aerial. And not the amateur only. The New York *Times* gives an account of a successful effort made by the United States Coast Guard Service in cooperation with the Bureau of Standards to apply a modification of the loop antenna idea to the equipment of motor life-boats.



CIRCUIT OF RECEIVING SET WITHOUT ANTENNA.

"Heretofore the principal objection against the use of radio by life-boats was that the apparatus was too bulky and projected over the deck level of the boats, and as most of the rescue work is performed in stormy weather its installation was deemed impracticable and unsafe. No loose wires above, in or under the boats is permissible, since these would interfere with the proper handling of the boats and the throwing of lines. For this reason the installation of a small antenna of the ordinary elevated type, even a short distance above the deck, would be very undesirable.

"After considerable investigation it was decided that a coil antenna offered the best prospects for success. A coil antenna need not be insulated from the earth to give good results. Two vertical pipes grounded at each end and having a connection made across their upper ends have been used successfully for this purpose, and several years ago two members of the staff of the Bureau of Standards developed a coil antenna for use on submarines, consisting of a single wire elevated a short distance above the submarine and connected at each end to the metallic hull of the vessel. This constituted a single-turn coil antenna of which the hull formed a part, and successful communication has been carried on with a submarine so equipped.

"A similar arrangement was adopted on the motor life-boat for the Coast Guard. The boat on which the installation was made was thirty-six feet long, driven by a gasoline engine and was equipped with a heavy metal keel. The receiving and transmitting set was installed on the boat as far forward as possible and from it a wire was run forward connected to the keel, while two other wires, heavily insulated, were run aft along the guards and also connected to the keel. A particular kind of coil antenna was thus formed, of which the keel constituted a part.

"This arrangement was satisfactory from a navigating point of view. The transmitting apparatus used at the station and on the boat were identical and consisted of a 5-watt radio telephone set. The wave-length used for transmission from the boat was 380 meters and that used for transmission from the shore station was 675 meters. The receiving equipment used included an amplifier employing three stages of radio-frequency amplification and two stages of audio-frequency amplification and was specially designed for the wave-length used. This apparatus as installed on the boat was extremely compact."

It is said that the test has proved so satisfactory that a number of the more important Coast Guard Stations will soon have radio telephones installed, enabling them to keep in constant communication with boats engaged in rescue work. Thus radio registers another practical triumph.

A RECEIVING-STATION WITHOUT AERIAL

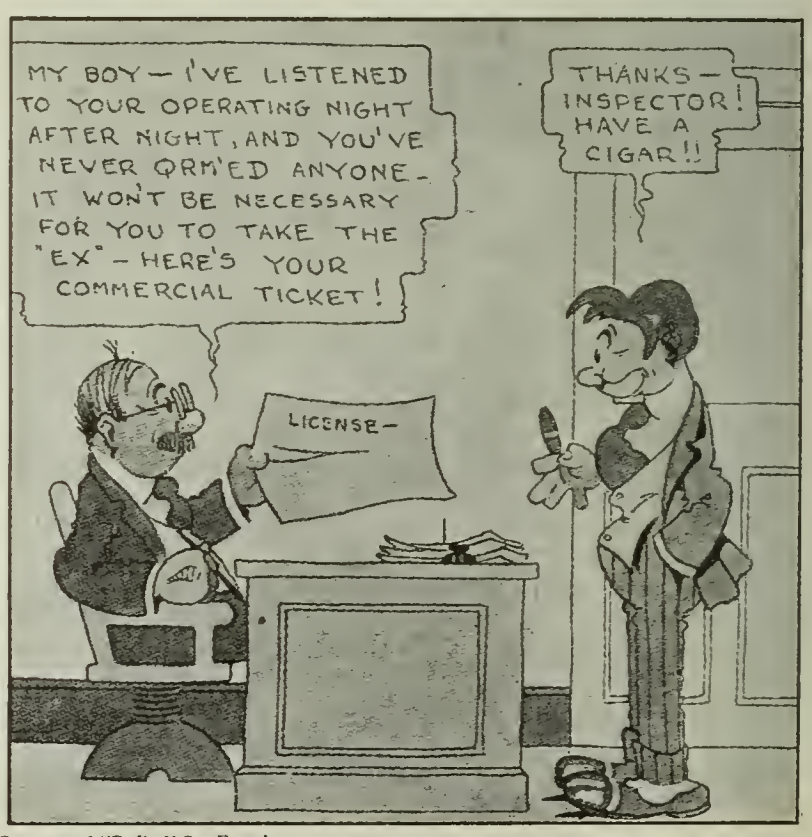
THE AERIAL IS THE ONLY PART of a radio outfit with which the average layman has personal acquaintance. It is also the part the installation of which the novice finds most bothersome. The beginner is assured that he can not do without it; but there is a growing body of evidence that any fairly accomplished amateur, equipped with the modern type of regenerative receiving outfit, may garner messages with a compact tuning coil, omitting the aerial to which this apparatus is usually attached. In *Wireless Age* (New York), Mr. Lee Sutherlin tells how he has personally accomplished this feat.

"These are days when so many things are being done in radio telegraphy and telephony that most of us are inclined to take much of the new development as a matter of course. If we consider all of the minor details of receiving circuits we soon find that there are scores of different ones. The exact circuit to be used in any case usually depends upon the apparatus at hand.

"The accompanying diagram shows a circuit which can be made up by using a small amount of relatively simple apparatus, to be used without an aerial. The values of the constants of the circuits are the same as those used in any ordinary short-wave receiver with one stage of audio amplification. It is not necessary to use separate 'A' batteries as shown. The tuning is accomplished by varying L (inductance) in steps and making fine adjustments with C (variable condenser). The ground employed was the water pipe of a local heating system.

"Using the above circuit, the writer, located just outside of Washington, D. C., was able to hear the concerts sent out by KDKA, the broadcasting station of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co., at East Pittsburgh, Pa. KDKA was using 650 watts in the antenna. During the past year while located in Pittsburgh, Pa., I often heard the high-power stations of the East Coast and Canada with a single tube and without an aerial."

NEWS BY RADIO FOR RAIL PASSENGERS—The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, we read in the New York *Evening Post*, has equipped its trains with a radio system for the benefit of passengers. It seems that arrangements have been made for the installation of complete radio systems in the club cars of the Pioneer Limited trains between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis. All news of the day will be received.



Courtesy of "Radio," San Francisco.

THINGS THAT NEVER HAPPENED!

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

OUR LIMPING CIVILIZATION

AMERICANS MUST LOVE to have their ears boxed by foreigners, else their newspapers would not be so hospitable to the "opinions" of foreign visitors. In one issue the New York *Herald* has four different articles dealing with different phases of American civilization from which one might derive the conviction that such a commodity has no existence in fact. Our critics in these cases are British and French. One of the former declares that "any citizen of the United States who strives to be an artist in his own land finds himself practically without patronage for the simple reason that Americans in general have no critical faculty whatever." This is a bouncer and may be considered in the light of the fact that Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson, who makes it, complains that he couldn't sell his pictures here. Of course, he hurriedly goes on with a magnificent disclaimer: "Any Americans who have the idea that I am merely annoyed by a lack of financial success among them are quite wrong; on the contrary, I regard that failure as a splendid compliment." Here is even more critical magnanimity:

"It is they who are annoyed that it should have occurred to a stranger to go out and paint New York, the most wonderful city in the world, when American artists were being driven across the Atlantic to paint old bits of Paris.

"'My!' they said to themselves in wrath, 'that you should have painted *our* city!'

"I am, then, not in the least bit prejudiced against the United States. I still believe that their holy city is the most wonderful city in all the world. I think that American architects are the only architects we have. I think that Americans have the opportunity of being great sculptors.

"Their Russian and German element are keen supporters of music. The population in general has a fine feeling for literature. And when one comes to the art of living, I agree that the American hotel is an admirable institution. Yet just as they have nothing in the United States quite like the quiet dignity of our Claridge's so in pictorial art the American citizen must come to Europe, and particularly to London, if he is to keep abreast of his own generation.

"They see that for themselves in so far as the acquisition of paintings of another day goes. Thanks to English buyers who spend most of their time in Europe, America has now many art collections which I willingly grant are first-rate. Yet because of that lack of a living critical faculty they will only buy the gilt-edged dead. They are unaware that in the world to-day there are several artists as good as Degas, the equal of Monet.

"Here emphatically they have lost their courage. They are afraid to buy what they like; they rely entirely on the auction-room value. To read the American art news is like reading our *Financial Times*. The American art critic has no use for a picture which does not tell a story. . . .

"An explanation of the death of the critical faculty in American art is that nobody has the facilities to see modern paintings. They have facilities to read books. They have patronage for architects and sculptors. They have facilities for the illustrator; for the painter—no. There is no system of distribution; in all the big cities of America outside New York there are not more than fifty dealers. Facilities do exist, scholarships and art schools, and so forth, for driving a man into art, but nothing is done for him when he ought to be earning his living.

"They will say nice words in praise of American artists and they will support the growing chauvinist movement for American art. But they will not buy American pictures; that is the last step that occurs to anybody. In this respect the women are more responsible than their men.

"The absence of a critical faculty not only impels Americans to trust the auction room, to invest in the gilt-edged dead, to avoid their own native talent. It has the most alarming consequences for the artists themselves. The real artists of New York, by whom I mean the adventurers in art, the creators, have to earn their living as draymen or waiters, achieving their intellectual work when they are dead beat with manual labor."

Courtesy of the New York "Sunday Herald."

"UNPREJUDICED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES."

Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson, a British artist, whose works did not sell here, avers that "Americans in general have no critical faculty whatever."

Perhaps Mr. Nevinson wishes to be taken as speaking "ironically" for we find in his "farewell to America," printed in the London *Nation and Athenaeum*, this amid much of a similar nature:

"Good-by to the land where grotesque exaggeration is called humor, and people gape in bewilderment at irony, as a bullock gapes at a dog straying in his field! Good-by to the land where strangers say 'Glad to meet you, sir,' and really seem glad. I am going to a land of ancient speech where we never say we are glad to meet a stranger, and seldom are; where humor is understatement and irony is our habitual resource in danger or distress; where children are told they are meant to be seen and not heard, where it is 'bad form' to express emotion, and suspenders are a strictly feminine article of attire. Good-by, America! I am going home."

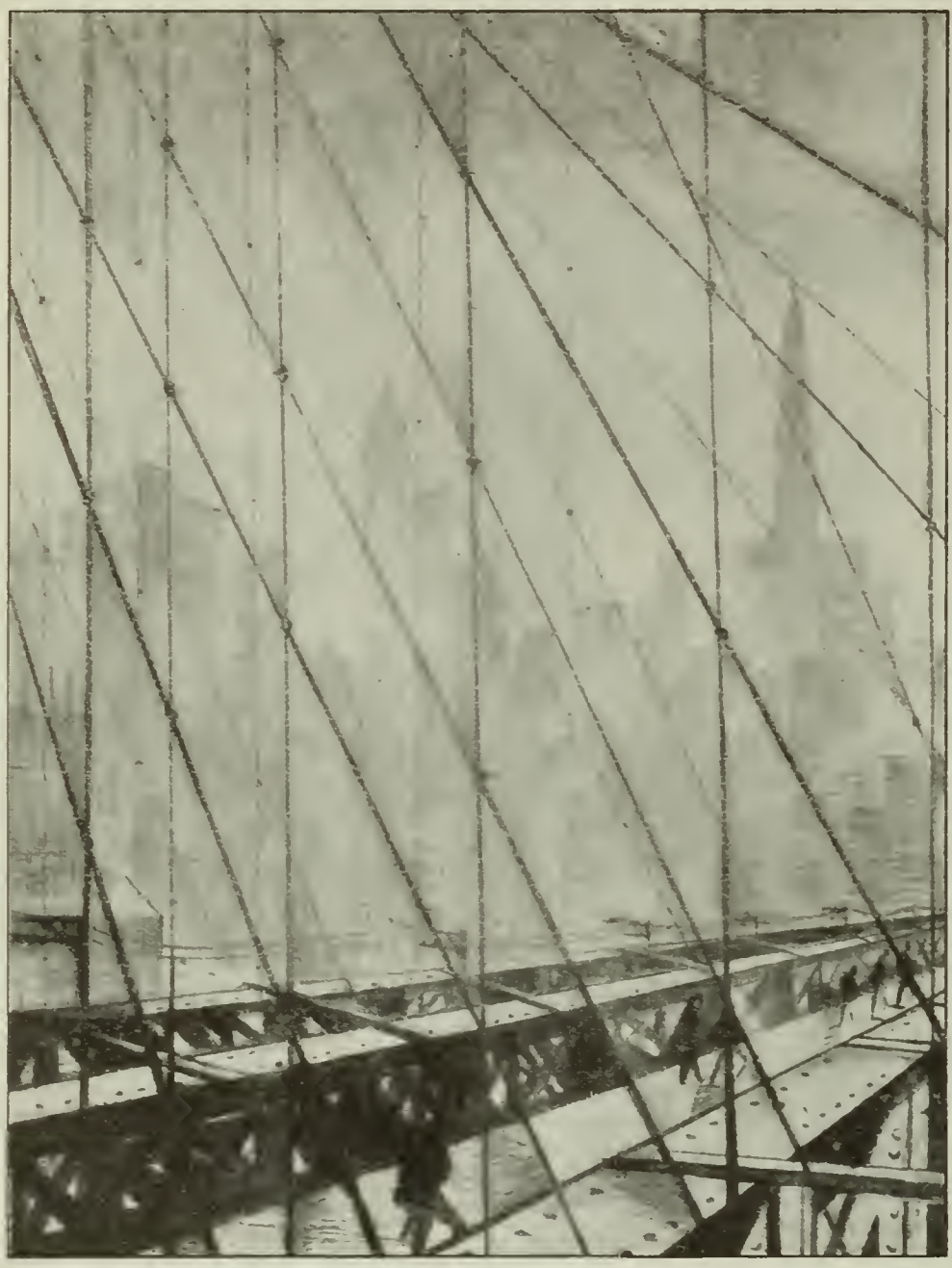
Turning to a French critic, we find that Professor Albert Feuillerat says something of the same kind of American students. Residing temporarily at Yale he finds that "in things of the mind the American student is too docile." His faith in his

teacher is so great that it "blunts the critical sense and the desire for originality." Writing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris) of his "Six Months at Yale University" he says:

"I have sometimes wished to encounter more resistance to my ideas, less admiring submission. It is a curious thing, these young men, capable of throwing themselves madly into battle, these born adventurers who find fierce delight in surmounting real obstacles, are almost pusillanimous when they have to engage in a struggle with ideas.

"That comes without doubt from their being trained to learn rather than to think. It is a tendency of education which when pushed to excess reacts against the end sought. In all stages of education students are urged not to lose sight of the real. Whether in a drawing, in mathematics, in history, always the same desire appears to make knowledge of practical utility. All that is purely bookish is condemned, all that is based on observation is lauded. Thus is developed little by little the idea that in all mental work the facts are the essential thing, that without them the thought is of no consequence. A great truth in itself, but one which leads by a treacherous descent to the error of supposing that the facts are more important than the thought, that they are the only things that count.

"The best among the students rebel against this narrow dogma; a great number, I fear, accept it implicitly as indisputable. One sees it in the avidity with which in newspapers, in lectures the public seeks concrete facts, anecdotes, in short, everything that is called information. One sees it in the taste for statistics which is general, and in this art Americans are past masters. Now what is the pursuit of statistics but the idolatry of facts erected into a science?"



Courtesy of the New York "Sunday Herald."

"MY! THAT YOU SHOULD HAVE PAINTED OUR CITY!"

Said Americans to Nevinson, astonished at his painting New York.

A third protestor, served up by the *Herald*, is of American origin but of European training and alliance. She is Marquise Clara Lanza, daughter of Surgeon-General Hammond of the Union Army, and a friend and collaborator of George Moore. She writes thus of our present-day school of realistic fiction:

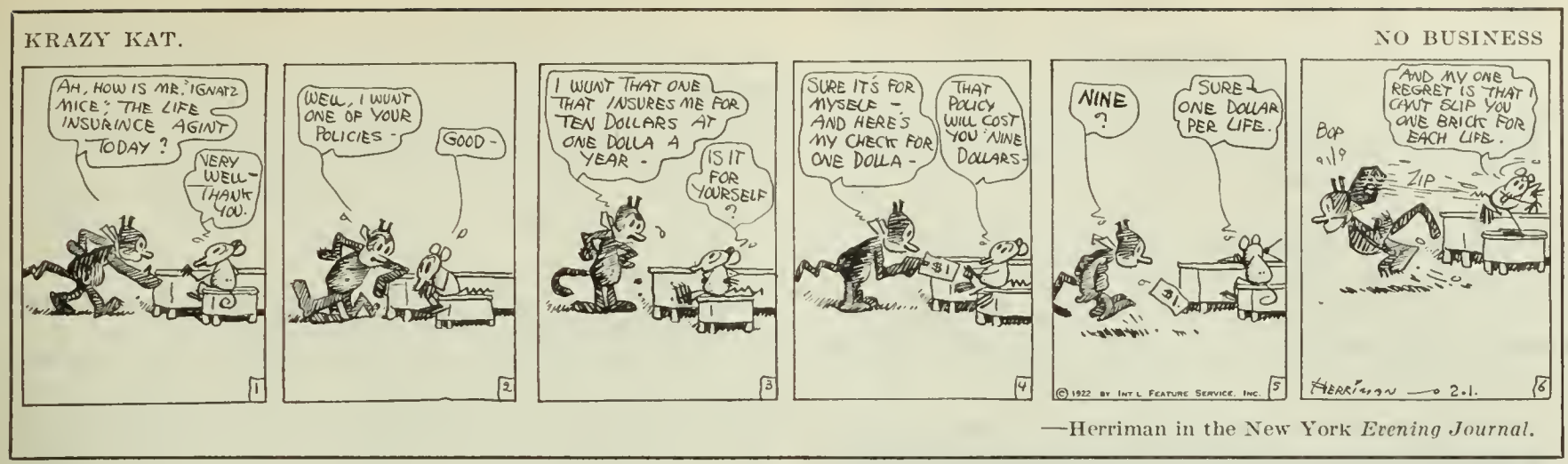
"What passes for realism in fiction has all the earmarks of a pose. It is modernism gone mad. It is not a truthful exposition of life, nor does it give us anything worth while. Select a batch of the most widely read and discust novels of recent publication —'Main Street,' 'Erik Dorn,' 'Moon Calf,' 'Cytherea,' 'Brass' and those much lauded English importations, 'Ursula Trent,' 'Coquette' and 'Dangerous Ages'—and what do we find? Not one fine or noble character, not a single sentiment reflecting the higher and better emotions of the human heart. The best of the lot is perhaps '*Doc*' *Kinnicott* in Sinclair Lewis's 'best seller,' who at times arouses in us something akin to admiration. But as a whole they are a sorry crowd. The women, when they are not insufferably dull or neurotic, are pleasure-loving dolls without sufficient moral stamina to prevent their toppling headlong into the first pitfall that yawns before them. On every page Sex stalks triumphant. The men believe in nothing. They are superegoists, devoid of ideals and aspirations, hard, arrogant and vicious. All, men and women alike, are soulless, spiritually dead, disillusioned and weary of existence before they have begun to live. We search vainly for the refreshing touch of humor so prized in the novelists of old, and we fail to sense that redeeming breath of genius that renders the author a law unto himself.

"Much has been said and written concerning the superior workmanship displayed by these young writers, but, with one or two exceptions, I have not been able to discover it. The style of 'Main Street' is that of a reporter on a daily paper, correct enough, but totally lacking in distinction or grace. In 'Erik Dorn' it is jerky, blazing and sputtering along like a pack of firecrackers to which a lighted match has been applied. In 'Cytherea,' with its two sharply contrasted types of womanhood—the mother and the harlot—which is the whole book, the sentences are often so clumsily constructed that one has to read them over several times before the author's meaning can be grasped. In 'The Narrow House,' tremendously praised, we are introduced to the most disgusting family conceivable, described in choppy syllables, and with a *Leitmotif* that impels the various members to dash up-stairs at stated intervals and cast themselves upon beds and chairs."

COMING OF THE GUITRYS—Despite the great tide of travel to France, and America's supposed love for the French people, the art of the French stage has never gained a strong popularity with us. But managers are courageous and a new venture is promised for next season. If Lucien Guitry and his son Sacha come before the American public next season we shall see, says the New York *Herald*, "two of the most beloved actors of the Paris stage of to-day." For—

"They represent the theater of France in its most modern manifestation. The senior Guitry has never been seen here. The son is known to America through the performance of his plays. David Belasco has produced in his inimitable fashion 'Deburau' and 'The Grand Duke,' and before these two works 'Sleeping Partners,' a London adaptation of 'Faisons un Rêve,' had been seen. So the dramatic work of Sacha Guitry is already fairly well known here.

"If these actors are accompanied by a selected company of French players, the modern theater of Paris will be well represented before our public. A really typical series of performances in French has not been seen here in some years. The seasons of the Vieux Colombie were scarcely characteristic of the French theater of the day. Jacques Copeau had a number of revolutionary, if interesting, theories which had not even taken root in the theater of his own land before they were transplanted to the sandy soil any enterprise in a foreign tongue must always find in New York. He has reopened his Playhouse of the Old Dove Cote on the banks of the Seine and the French public is said to be



—Herriman in the New York *Evening Journal.*

growing fonder of his combinations of the literary drama and a new scheme of decoration.

"Maurice Grau, who lived much of the time in Paris, never grew weary of exploiting the stage art of France, whether it happened to be lyric or dramatic. Under his management, Sarah Bernhardt made all her appearances in this country so long as he lived. Then he was tireless in importing other favorites, including Jean Mounet-Sully, Jane Hading, Gabrielle Réjane and Constant Coquelin. There was a certain degree of idealism in these efforts, since Sarah Bernhardt alone repaid financially his own outlay.

"To this day she holds the distinction of being the only actress playing in a foreign tongue who ever met here with any considerable degree of material success. If any other distinguished visitor came near to sharing this fame it was Eleonora Duse. For the other artists there was every kind of appreciation except that which expresses itself most effectively at the box office.

"Times have changed and it may be that the theater-going public of the day is sufficiently cosmopolitan to support a not too extended season of plays in French. Knowledge of the language is every year more wide-spread. There is increasing interest in the theater in every form. So it may be that the visit of these players will rival Mme. Bernhardt's unique achievement."

A JAZZ BALLET

REAL AMERICAN BALLET has made a beginning in a jazz composition that can't be fox-trotted. This is not saying that there have been no other attempts at American ballet. When Henry Gilbert wrote the "Dance in the Place Congo" there was a glorification of an old New Orleans ritual, but critics found the music itself not so far unrelated to some of its European congeners. Europe could lay no claim to John Alden Carpenter's "Krazy Kat" ballet, for the scenario found its birth in the comic strip that George Herriman contributes to the New York *Evening Journal*, and the jazz element of the music is American *sui generis*. When the Adolph Bolm Ballet organization gave some recent demonstrations of this work the audience grinned at the "funny noises that were meant to be funny." There was "nothing arty about this exhibit," says Deems Taylor, writing in *Vanity Fair* (New York), and singling himself out from his brother critics as almost the only one who liked the Carpenter ballet. Of course—

"You know 'Krazy Kat,' don't you—that classic of the comic 'strip' created by George Herriman, wherein the traditional relations between cat and mouse are reversed, and *Krazy*, he of the indeterminate gender, is perpetually being beaned with a brick by *Ignatz Mouse?* It is of what might be called the internecine school of humor: either you are pro-Kat, and pity the antis, or you are anti-Kat, and *conspuez les pros!* It's like Alice in Wonderland or French oysters: you worship or loathe. Carpenter's ballet was obviously the work of a pro. *Krazy* and *Ignatz* and *Offiser Pup* and *Joe Stork* were all there, amid scenery devised by the master hand of George Herriman himself. The plot involved *Krazy's* preparations for a Grand Ball, the coming of *Ignatz Mouse* disguised as a katnip merchant, *Krazy's* undoing by a sprig of katnip, and his final beaning at the hand—and brick—of *Ignatz.*

"The music critics didn't like it much. Several of them had never heard of *Krazy Kat*, and displayed a disposition to lecture the composer for wasting his time on such lowbrow material. And yet . . . I don't know. Perhaps some of us, that afternoon, realized a little more clearly just what 'American' means. For the ballet, and Carpenter's setting, are utterly of America. No composer of any other nationality would have chosen just that subject, and only Stravinsky, in all the world of music could have written as good a score for it.

"I heard one listener remark contemptuously that he could hear 'that sort of thing' done better at the Music Box Review or any vaudeville house. But he couldn't. The 'Krazy Kat' score, for all its broad burlesque—its vulgarity, if you like—is a logical, well-developed piece of dramatic composition. Its themes are low comedy, but what makes them effective is the immense technical skill with which they are handled. The orchestra is small, and the instrumentation is jazzy; but it is sophisticated jazz. Only a man who had orchestral timbers at his finger-tips could have produced such grotesque tone colors with such limited means.

"Not that we need take 'Krazy Kat' too hard. Dadaism is as demoralizing as highbrowism, and jazz isn't going to be the salvation of American music any more than Bud Fisher is going to be the salvation of American painting. But 'Krazy Kat' is good fun, and no more to be sniffed at than 'Gianni Schicchi' or 'Petrushka' or 'The Barber of Seville.' Its composer is one of the most interesting people in American music to-day."

Mr. Carpenter, dubbed by Mr. Taylor as "America's first dramatic composer," is also described as "probably the only ship chandler in the world who writes music." We read of him further:

"He is vice-president of the firm of George B. Carpenter & Sons, Chicago, Ill., Mill, Railway & Ship Supplies, and has been with the concern (it was his father's) ever since he graduated at Harvard in 1896. Most of his musical education was received in this country. His mother was a musician, and he studied the piano with her. At Harvard he worked under John Knowles Paine, and in 1906 he studied composition for a while with Edward Elgar, in Rome. The bulk of his training, however, he credits to Bernard Ziehn, of Chicago, with whom he studied from 1908 to 1912.

"He wrote a couple of albums of children's songs, one of which, 'Improving Songs for Anxious Children,' published in 1907, is still widely popular. But the musical world first sat up and stared at him in 1914, when he published 'Gitanjali,' his admirable collection of Tagore settings for solo voice. A year later he invaded the orchestral field with his suite, 'Adventures in a Perambulator.' The Chicago and New York Symphony orchestras both played it, and later it found its way to Europe. In 1916 came a 'Concertino' for piano and orchestra, and 'Watercolors,' another song collection, this time with lyrics from the Chinese. In 1917 his first symphony was played at the Norfolk (Conn.) music festival, and in 1919 the Chicago Opera Association produced his longest and so far most important work, the ballet-pantomime, 'The Birthday of the Infanta.'

"He has literary gifts of a high order. He wrote a long program note for 'Adventures in a Perambulator,' and the printed scenarios of the 'Birthday of the Infanta' and 'Krazy Kat.' They all display an English style of limpid clarity, a keen sense of words, and a delicacy and charm of humor that makes them good reading anywhere. His music sounds French until you analyze it, when you discover that it sounds like Carpenter. His wife wrote the lyrics of some of his songs, and is a designer of stage decorations."

MRS. ASQUITH—AS WE SEE HER AND SHE SEES US

MARGOT IS POSED as "trouble," and the trouble with her, from the American view-point, is that she came "to sell something at a high price without having anything to sell." Thus the St. Louis *Star* puts itself in line with one of her charges against America that it is "too much occupied with material interests." Its next sentence might cause her to revise her statement about the chivalry of American men—granting that a man wrote the editorial. It reads: "She will no doubt admit that she is not worth $2.50 to look at, and after

BOLM AS THE *KRAZY KAT*,

Who is credited with helping "some of us to realize just what 'American' means."

reading an account of her talk she discloses no message that is worth $2.50 to listen to." This is said of the woman who provided at least one international topic, her view of the failure of prohibition in this country, and who charged the press with inaccuracy in reporting her. Opinions upon this remarkable woman were sought by us from the press of the various cities she visited, and the symposium here presented is furnished from these eye-witnesses of her tour. St. Louis seems to have subjected Mrs. Asquith to one of her most trying tests, and while it charges her with impertinence as a lecturer it grants she is a sport as a woman. The *Star*, first of all, finds some excuse for her in the shortcomings of her predecessors.

"To an extent the lady is suffering from the flood of British lecturers that have preceded her in recent months. After spending good money listening to resonant platitudes from a Chesterton, tricky transparencies from W. L. George, and mildewed explanations of British failures in the Great War by former army officers and writers, the American people are inclined to cry enough.

"At that Mrs. Asquith gave St. Louis a fine exemplification of good sportsmanship and nerve. At the Odeon Tuesday night she faced an expanse of vacant seats and a callous frigidity that would have unnerved a gasoline-circuit *Hamlet*, yet she didn't bat an eye and went about her business as if addressing an overflow meeting at Albert Hall in London. Long after America has forgotten what Mrs. Asquith said or tried to say, it will remember her as a spunky woman and a courageously truthful one."

St. Louis makes amends in this tribute for what it did for the lady as she appeared before them. Quoting from the *Star's* account:

"The Auditorium was glaringly lighted so that the vast stretches of vacant seats seemed to stare and taunt. . . .

"At this torturing moment on walked the Englishwoman, once the toast of thousands and now the subject of conversation for many more.

"That instant seemed to shriek.

"What had happened? Mrs. Asquith must have known. Each member of the audience sensed it.

"Margot Asquith's reputation had overtaken and overwhelmed her. The hundreds of newspaper dispatches which have been drifting into St. Louis had surrounded her with a grotesquerie of false impressions and misquotations. If a rhinoceros with fangs had lumbered onto the stage, he could not have satisfied the expectancy which every one of Margot Asquith's hearers entertained.

"The atmosphere of disappointment seemed to coagulate into lumps and drop upon the consciousness of the audience with painful thuds. Two dollars and fifty cents for this!

"Lady Asquith seated herself in a chair, smelled her bouquet of roses which should have contained smelling salts, and smiled at City Counselor Caulfield as he began his speech of introduction.

"Women in the audience settled back with half-malicious, half-pitying nods of their heads. Margot Asquith is not beautiful.

"When she arose to speak her draped gown of gray velvet betrayed a suffering spareness of embonpoint. The lights were cruel. They would have been devastating to any woman.

"Thus with every possible element against her, Lady Asquith began her lecture on 'People, Politics and Events.'

"Before she had progressed very far, every literate person in the Odeon knew that she was not going to be able to do the impossible. The simile of a partially squeezed lemon inevitably arrayed itself against her. Her acidity had been tasted before. She would draw laughter, but it would be of the reminiscent sort. Only those who had not read her autobiography nor seen a paper for three years could be startled.

"Yet, imperceptibly, as she continued with her lecture, the tension eased. Those in the audience saw that she did not flinch, that her poise never lessened for a moment. Confidence in her returned; then shame at one's own criticism crept in, then admiration at the pluck of a thoroughbred; then interest and, finally, the hard-wrung tribute that here was a woman of situation-proof courage.

"She was fine. In her own British terms, she was sporting."

Mrs. Asquith's references to Prohibition have naturally called out more comment than what she has said on any other topic. She came to us believing we had "made a splendid try," but her travels convinced her that we had created drunkards among the young. She says that such a thing as a girl drunk at a ball in Europe is unheard of, and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* retorts:

"Unheard of? By whom? A writer for a British weekly, whose article is reprinted in this country by the *Living Age*, declares that 'whether we like it or not' the cocktail-drinking girl in England is a social element whose existence must be admitted, as she is everywhere in evidence.

"The British student of social tendencies cites as ridiculous the argument of a puritan in England that reports of drinking among girls must be exaggerated, and proceeds to prove to his own satisfaction that there is little exaggeration, and much drinking among girls."

The Columbus *Dispatch* enters a denial:

"If there had been any sudden plunge into such wide-spread excesses as Mrs. Asquith let herself be persuaded to believe, it would indicate an essential rottenness of American character dating further back than the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment and the enforcement laws. Mrs. Asquith's fellow-countryman, Lord Lee, at the head of the British Admiralty, was not too emphatic in declaring her hasty generalization to be 'as ludicrous as it was cruel and untrue.'"

Charging her with speaking without distinguishing between hearsay gossip and facts, the Grand Rapids *Herald* remarks:

"At best it is difficult to consider Mrs. Margot Asquith seriously. Her whole career in the limelight has been so ludi-

crously remindful of both a movie actress crying for the front-page and a politician groping for burning issues that her prominence may be attributed more to notoriety than fame. Her sex has permitted Mrs. Asquith to say and do many things, for which a trousered male would be lampooned and perhaps ridden out of town on a rail."

The retort of the Syracuse *Post* is exprest thus:

"Americans would perhaps generalize about England as visiting Englishmen generalize about America if the English had the patience to hear American critics lecture them from the platform as we constantly submit to lecturing from Englishmen who know little about us.

"America is no more to be judged from what she understands than England is to be judged by Margot Asquith."

That the English visitor did not pretend to speak for the whole of the country is seen by the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* which pays tribute to her in this way:

"In a material sense the people whom Mrs. Asquith meets are the larger beneficiaries of law and order and the inviolability of vested rights. If any class might be expected to obey the law for the law's sake it is the class that entertains and is entertained by Mrs. Asquith. Her verdict, then, is really the judgment of 'our best people.' It may be faulty, inaccurate, obtuse, but there it stands—derision of the law by our elegance and culture.

"We do not know how profound a 'social student' Mrs. Asquith's London critic is; but if he knows the rudiments of sociology he ought to be disheartened by the substance of Mrs. Asquith's conclusion, which is that prohibition has made lawlessness fashionable in the United States."

In another vein speaks the Duluth *News-Tribune*:

"However warped and foolish as some of Mrs. Asquith's judgments may be, she expresses one criticism that may well receive the consideration of every one. She says we take no personal interest in our sick and crippled soldiers. It is not money gifts she particularly refers to, but the fashion of England, France and Canada to visit, entertain, provide outings and generally make much of the men who were wounded in our service.

"One of the first places she desired to visit in America was the hospitals provided for the care of disabled soldiers. In Chicago, she found the hospital full of sick and disabled men, who were lonely and forgotten. It was her thought that those who had large homes near that city could entertain some of these men and provide pleasures for others."

Mrs. Asquith's reception in Canada seems to have been even less cordial than that accorded her in the United States—perhaps because they felt freer to criticize members of their own family, even if distant relations. The Ottawa *Journal* is thus irritated:

" 'Margot,' unquestionably, is clever, brilliant, vivacious, and daring. Nature has endowed her with a beautiful voice; she is not without charm. But when a woman, whose intimate acquaintances have included Gladstone, Tennyson, Rosebery, Meredith, Morley and Lloyd George—to select a few at random—comes before a Canadian audience and talks the childish tosh which Margot Asquith talked on Wednesday night, there is but one inference. It is that she suspected her audience to be composed of primitive illiterates."

The Citizen of the same city speaks more in pity than in anger:

"She is the true aristocrat, the product of generations of culture and exclusiveness, the ultimate answer of a life that is sheltered, refined and set in certain ways. . . .

"But to those unversed in the ways of life among the English governing class, a feeling must have come that existence as pursued by Margot Asquith and her circle is one strangely aloof from realities, essentially trivial, detached and ineffectual. There must have arisen a suspicion that the gentlefolk of Britain take to politics, diplomacy and poetry as a diversion from gossip, love-making and scandal over teacups. The paths of the 'best people' are far removed from the main highway of life; such representatives as Margot Asquith and Colonel Repington write the 'indiscreet' diaries that are so naive, and thus vouchsafe ordinary mortals a peep at their goings-on. Is it worth while? But these apprehensions may be all wrong. Perhaps that is but one side of the picture—and the only side that Margot prefers to disclose."

Toronto presents a divided front. *The Star Weekly* represents the city as "charmed by this wonderful little woman, with her smile, and her range of subjects on which she can talk with a vivacity and originality all her own." But the *Evening Telegram* writes:

"The Asquith visit was farce-comedy in so far as that visit began and ended with the lady's lecture. The Asquith visit was a tragedy in so far as that visit exalted one of the most common-minded and thoroughly undesirable types of women in the annals of British public life. Nature made Mrs. Asquith brilliant principally in her defiance of the restraints of good taste, good feeling and good sense. These restraints would suffice to keep far more gifted women than Mrs. Asquith from attempting to shine with the brilliance of a stupidity that mistakes stupidity for smartness. The parade of Mrs. Asquith in search of gate money is a humiliation to Britishers."

Clifford Baker of the Montreal *Herald* turned the speaker's words against herself in this adaptation: "I do not know if they interested her, but they did not interest me." Vancouver was too far away to draw the visitor, but it looked on with interest to the reactions she caused in the places she visited, and in its *World* writes:

"Probably the correct summing up of her rather complex make-up, which would appear to render her regardless of criticism, which allows her to combine what, on the surface at any rate, would appear to be intense egotism with an astonishing astuteness of judgment of men, women and things, is that she is an utterly natural woman who says what most brilliant women only allow themselves to think. Of course such a summing up will not for a moment be admitted by most women as a correct one."

On the eve of her departure Mrs. Asquith turned to take a final survey and spoke before a New York audience on "my American experiences." She finds our landscape marred by billboards, which to her "indicate a trick of commercializing nearly everything." She also complains that Americans have a habit of doing something all the time, which make life "like the movies." "It cultivates the intelligence as against the intellect." She reaffirms that Prohibition is a danger to the young. As the press reports her, she said: "Being a fanatical temperance reformer myself, I came over here expecting to find everybody here happy and sober. Happy I find them." But being an outsider, she has no wish to be critical, and is "obviously determined that the friendliness she has encountered shall over-balance whatever else lingers in her memory of her American tour." In the New York *Herald* she is reported as saying:

"I have been living chiefly in hotels and elevators. But I have seen your reporters and a great many of them. Tho perhaps a little lacking in awe they have been marvelously generous, loyal and good to me. Also the hotel managers. They have even offered me things that are forbidden. The subjects interesting the reporters most seem to have been Princess Mary's underclothes and Prohibition.

"In the wet cities I was attacked for saying that I was a prohibitionist. When I went into the dry cities they were very angry at me because I said the Prohibition law did not work fairly between rich and poor. But I suppose it works differently at different places."

Mrs. Asquith does not see how it would help the poor to see the Prohibition law "broken all the time," remarking:

"I think that the law may have to be modified, but I'm not here to preach to you. Of course the power of the saloon has been broken and in that way it is a very fine thing. But I do not think it has worked out exactly in the way it was meant."

Mrs. Asquith praises highly the spirit and work of the Washington Conference, and says the interests of her country and ours lie in "sticking together," adding:

"You have vitality, generosity and genuineness of character. I have learned to know and love you. I like to feel that you have something of the same feeling toward us."

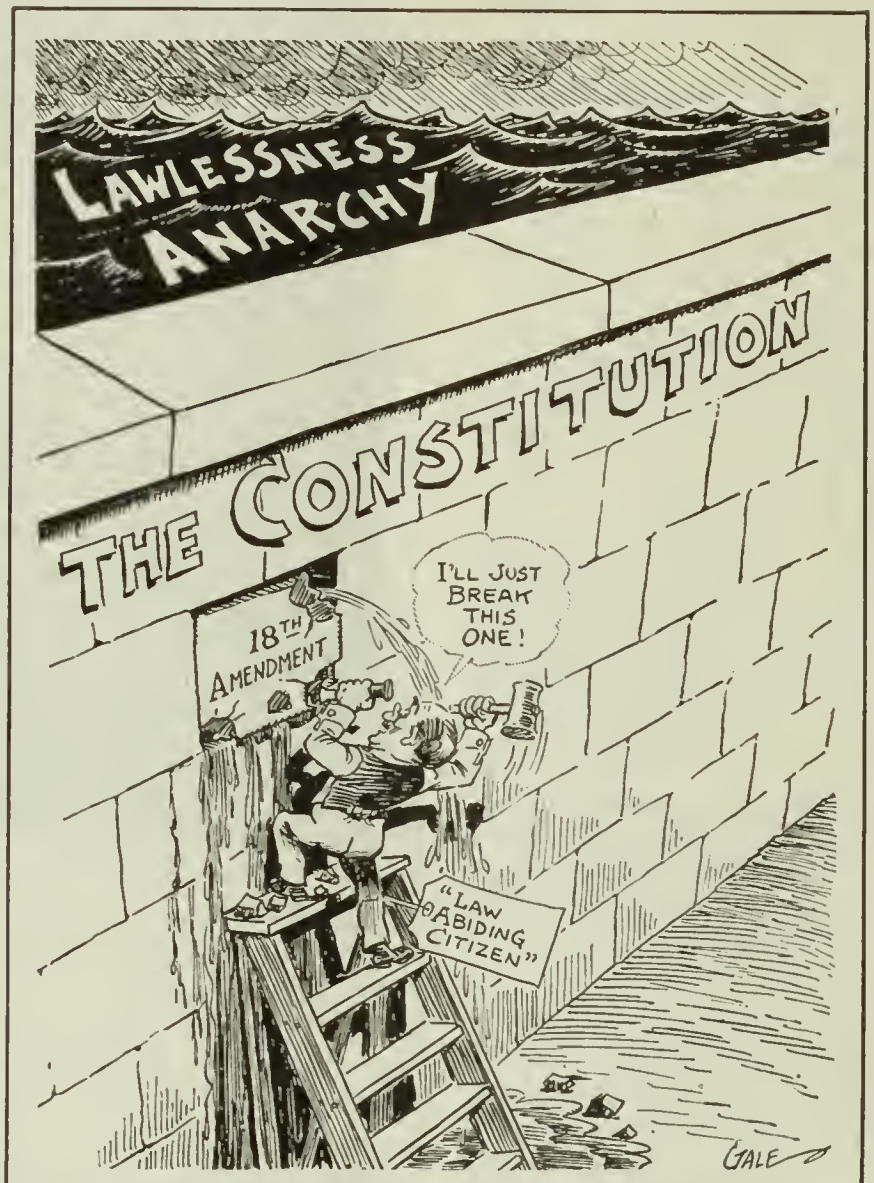
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO HALT LAWBREAKING

VIEWING DEFIANCE OF THE LAW as a national peril, President Harding recently declared in an address before a Washington Bible class that the Church can render no higher service now than to exert its utmost influence in behalf of "frank and willing obedience to the law of the land." The address is widely quoted and commented on in the press, one paper emphasizing it as coming from "an American, a believer in God, who is alarmed at the growth of religious intolerance and laxity of morals throughout American life." Without stressing alarmist expressions, or referring explicitly to the crimes that fill the front pages of the newspapers, President Harding asserted that "we must nevertheless recognize that there is a very apparent tendency to a lighter and more frivolous view of the citizen's relations to both the State and the Church." Looking first at the state of our moral and spiritual foundations, the President takes this serious view:

"There is a good deal of loose talk nowadays about the cause of the spiritual demoralization of the community, which it has become popular to attribute to the abnormal conditions that were incident to the war. But in fact the war is not wholly to blame. Before the war started or was dreamed of we were already realizing the tendency toward a certain moral laxity, a shifting of standards, a weakening of the sterner fibers.

"I think we should do well to recognize that intellectual and moral evolution of the community. It would be a grievous error to allow ourselves to feel too confident that this is only a temporary and passing aspect."



BUT IT WEAKENS THE WHOLE STRUCTURE.

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times*

Contempt for law President Harding finds to be all too prevalent, and he asserts that "we can hardly hope for a restoration of the old ideals in religion and in moral conduct so long as this tendency to disregard for the law shall continue." Furthermore, he continued—

"Whatever breeds disrespect for the law of the land, in any particular department of our community relations, is a force tending to the general breakdown of the social organization. If people who are known as leaders, as directing influences, as thoroughly respected and respectable members of society shall in their respective communities become known for their defiance of some part of the code of law, then they need not be astonished if presently they find that their example is followed by others, with the result that presently the law in general comes to be looked upon as a set of irksome and unreasonable restraints upon the liberty of the individual. . . . Our only safety will be in inculcating an attitude of respect for the law as, on the whole, the best expression that has been given to the social aspiration and moral purpose of the community.

"Unless we can accomplish this, in the domain of citizenship, and thereby sustain enforcement, we may well feel that the outlook is not encouraging for the achievement of those loftier spiritual purposes to which the Church is devoted. . . .

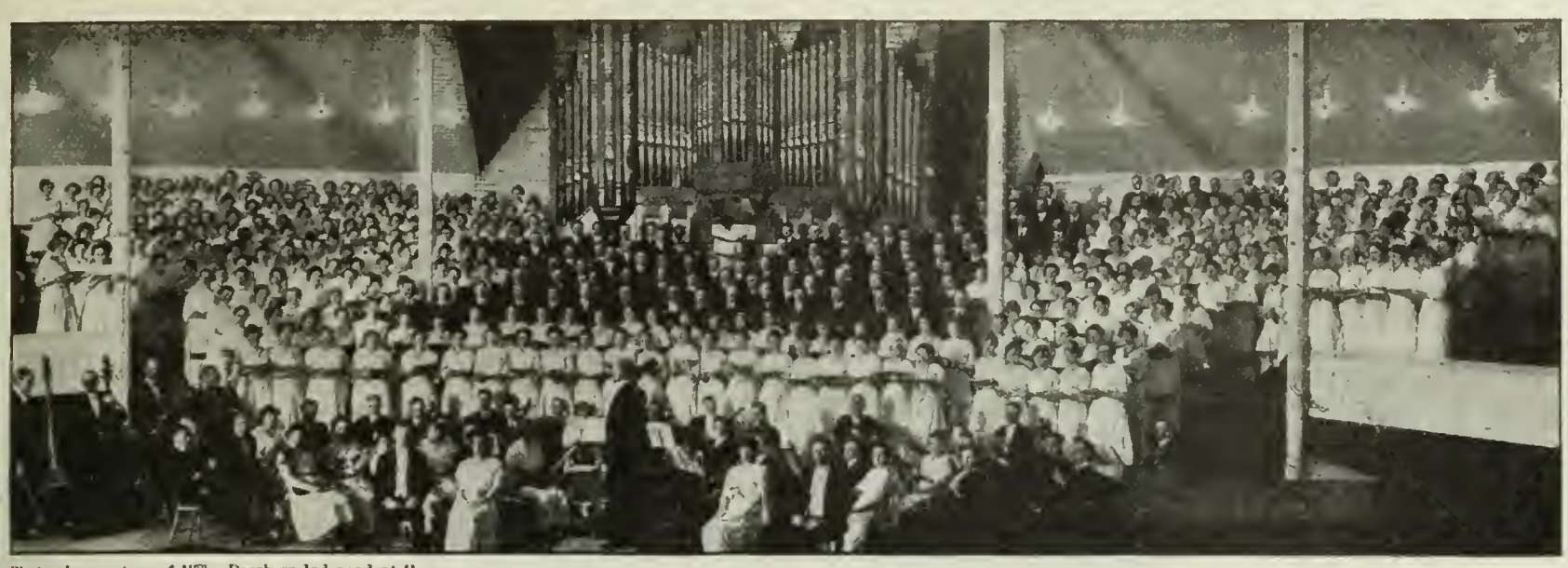
"The failures of the past invariably have been preceded by contempt for the law, by spiritual paralysis and moral looseness, all of which had their earlier reflex in the weakened influence of the Church. We know the helpful, exalting influence of our religious institutions. We shall be made stronger as they become stronger, and we shall ever find greater pride and greater security in the nation which righteousness exalteth."

This message, says the Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune*, is "both a compliment and a challenge. The purport of it is that the province of the Church—all churches—is to create such atmosphere of reverence for the eternal laws of righteousness as will inspire uniform wholesome respect for upright Government." Respect for the laws of the land, asserts the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times*, "is simply self-respect. The lawbreaker insults the good citizen. The President appeals to the latter to stand up for themselves and their rights." He sees, "as every sensible man must," affirms the Rochester *Post-Express*, "that right, religious feeling, reverence for the law of God, is the strength of the Republic. . . . His position will give strength to a plea that might otherwise not be heard."

However, the violation of a statute is not always synonymous with bad morals, thinks the Democratic Brooklyn *Eagle*, asserting:

"The fact is, of course, that just as Protestantism subjects every part of the Holy Writ to individual interpretation democracy subjects every law to individual analysis. Obedience may or may not be within the range of compulsion. 'Respect' is never within that range. The man who does not respect a law because he has contempt for the way it was put on the statute book, because he feels sure the people never wanted it and were misrepresented in its enactment, obeys, if he obeys at all, under protest. He sympathizes with those who do not obey. He would rebel if that were worth while. No sacrosanctity of law as law enters into his mind.

"No, if we have a frivolous view of law, frivolous lawmakers are responsible for it. To do something to check the frivolity of lawmakers is the privilege of President Harding's position. That is a thought to which he can not give too careful or too prayerful attention."



Photos by courtesy of "The Dearborn Independent."

THREE GENERATIONS OF SWEDISH-AMERICAN FARMER FOLK SINGING THE "MESSIAH."

For forty years the Lindsborg townspeople have celebrated Easter by singing Handel's famous oratorio.

SINGING THE "MESSIAH" IN KANSAS

AS OBERAMMERGAU LIVES for the Passion Play, so does Lindsborg, a little Kansas town, live for the "Messiah," which has been sung there every Easter for the last forty years. The religious festival, as with the Bavarian drama, is a community affair in which all the townspeople are interested, and when it is considered that Madame Schumann-Heink received for her appearance a fee representing a tax of 75 cents on every man, woman and child in the town, it makes the efforts of large cities to maintain a season of grand opera seem "small and futile." To the public, adds Charles Moreau Harger in *The Dearborn Independent*, "it means a single concert; to the community it is an expression of its life. The rendition of the famous oratorio once a year is an incident, the preparation that has led up to it is an education." Five hundred voices, we are told, take part in the chorus; forty pieces are in the orchestra—all from the little town of 2,000 inhabitants and the farms adjoining. But the festival is known far beyond the borders of Lindsborg, and every year, we are told, people journey hundreds of miles to attend.

Hearing the "Messiah" sung in the Crystal Palace, in London, in 1879, a Lindsborg townsman is said to have conceived the idea of making it an annual religious event in America, and in December, two years later, a choir of one hundred voices gave the first rendition of Handel's masterpiece in the Kansas town. At Easter, 1882, the first public appearance attracted the people of the surrounding towns, and every Easter since, we are told, has seen a steadily growing interest reaching over the entire Southwest. With the enthusiasm of the imprest observer, the writer tells us that—

"The Lindsborg chorus is an artistic body that would inspire the respect of any community. It has splendid routine. Many of the singers dispense with the score and rely on memory. Why should they not, since many of them have been singing the 'Messiah' for a quarter of a century, and some who took part in the first performance forty years ago still retain their places in the chorus. It is rather a family affair, this choir of Swedish-American farmer folk, and it is no uncommon thing for three generations to be represented. From the bass section more than one grandfather has heard the voices of his daughter and granddaughters among the sopranos and altos.

It is not surprizing, therefore, that this chorus attains a tone of surprizing unity, and that in all matters of rhythmical and intervallic precision it is unsurpassed. The quality of the tone is beautiful. In all massive effects it is of overwhelming sonority. The sopranos are remarkable for the purity, the flexibility, and the smoothness of the tone produced and the confident ease with which they approach trying altitudes of pitch. The contraltos share the delicious sympathy of tone quality common to most American choruses. The tenors achieve brightness and aggressiveness, and the basses are splendidly sonorous.

"This cooperation of 25 per cent. of the town's population has its vivifying effect on the social and religious life. The service comes from the heart. The organization is a purely voluntary one. It has no constitution or by-laws. Each year secretaries and other officers are elected. These officers formulate the rules for the year. No member receives any compensation. On the other hand, virtually all buy season tickets for the festival. The proceeds, if any, at the end of the festival go directly into the college treasury."

Practise for the great festival begins the first week in January and continues with twice-a-week rehearsals until Easter week. On the eventful day, we are told, the chorus is reinforced by famous artists brought there to carry some of the great solo parts and give recitals, which are a part of the week's program. Among the artists and organizations that have appeared at the little Kansas town, says the writer, are:

"New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Elman, Nordica, Ysaye, Schumann-Heink, Claussen, Galli-Curci, Sembrich, Gadski, Hempel, Fremstad, Gates, Nielsen, New York Symphony Orchestra, Middleton,

PRAIRIE FARMERS THRONGING TO THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

The great Easter event, a community affair in which 500 voices take part, is said to attract people from hundreds of miles around every year.

Pablo Casals, Anna Case. This year's headliners are Margarete Matzenauer, noted contralto, and Ricardo Stracciari, baritone. These soloists from New York will assist in the renditions: Marguerite Ringo, Mildred Byars, Charles Stratton, Frank Cuthbert. There also will be a Mid-West musical contest for girls' glee clubs and individual excellence in piano, organ, voice and expression, for which there will be liberal cash prizes.

"The 'Messiah' has been sung by many persons the world over, but it is doubtful if the choruses were ever better sung than when these trained voices, rehearsed for a year, burst forth in divine harmony. They sing it with the scriptural words in their hearts—it is a praise anthem to the God who had prospered them and kept them together. 'Comfort ye,' is the message. 'Comfort ye, my people, saith your God. Speak ye comfortably to Jerusalem and cry unto her that her welfare is accomplished. The voice of him that crieth in the wilderness, Prepare ye the way of the Lord . . . . Every valley shall be exalted, and every mountain and hill made low, the crooked straight and the rough places plain.' Thus sang the tenor.

"Then the promise came in the rushing tide of voices from the chorus: 'And the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it.'

"The wonderful 'Hallelujah' has spread its benediction, and the great audience goes out into the night softened and enthralled.

"The 'Messiah' is in a sense an institution of Kansas. Jens Stensaas, treasurer and manager of Bethany college and of the 'Messiah' for twenty years, believes that yet greater things are to come. 'The chorus has made Lindsborg the most musical community in the country,' he said."

HEALING THE MAORIS BY FAITH

INTERPRETING CHRISTIANITY to suit his own ideas and what he believes to be for the best interests of his people, Wiremu Ratana, a Maori faith-healer, is reported to be doing an influential work among the aborigines of New Zealand and to be effecting cures which have the appearance of the miraculous. Discarded implements of the halt and maimed are said to testify to the reality of his cures, and his name has become a household word even among the white people. Indeed, we are told by an enthusiastic admirer, the Maori's reputation has spread to all parts of the world, and during the last twelve months he has received more than 80,000 letters appealing to him for advice and assistance, much, we are told, to his embarrassment, for he has consistently shunned all publicity and advertisement.

Ratana is a typical Maori only in that he is a type of all that is best in the Maori race, writes a correspondent to the Manchester *Guardian;* and, strangely enough, "he rather reminds one of the benevolent English squire of the olden days—the country gentleman." Ratana makes no distinction whatever of sect or creed of Christianity, and holds that it is possible to reach God by many roads if only there is faith, says the correspondent, who goes on:

"Ratana regards it as his chief mission to eradicate from the minds of his people that superstition—the sinister growth of ignorance and tradition—named *tohungaism*, or witchcraft, which in spite of schools and education continues to hold down the Maori people. There is a certain naïveté in his challenge to the *tohungas* or witch doctors to show miracles such as he believes God performs through him. No *tohunga* has come forward, and the prestige of Ratana—his *mana*, as the Maori puts it—continues to wax. His 'Book of Cures' now contains the signatures of more than nineteen thousand Maoris, testifying to the efficacy of the healing. At the Christmas gathering at his home a perfect forest of sticks and crutches and all kinds of appliances for the lame, halt, and blind was displayed, among them the steel spinal jacket of Miss Laura Lammas, of Nelson, his most famous *pakeha* cure. For eighteen years she lay bedridden with an affliction of the spine. She wrote to Ratana and received his letter of faith. One Sunday, so it is said, she felt a thrill run through her and she rose from bed and walked. She went up to Wanganui at Christmas to thank Ratana, and on the way spent a day or two in Wellington walking about the streets like any ordinary person.

"There have been some failures and relapses, and Archdeacon Williams, of the Anglican Church, one of the Williams family intimately connected with the Maoris for two or three generations, and great landowners in New Zealand, has criticized Ratana, but the fact remains that he has become the leader of his people and has dedicated his life to their regeneration. His work among them, void, as it is, of all self-interest, may mean a new future for the best of the dark races."

THE CLEAN-HEARTEDNESS OF YOUTH

STOCK STORIES AND STANDARDIZED HORRORS about the wildness of modern youth have led many to regard the future with pessimism, and it is heartening to find that an educator of many years' experience is convinced that the boy of to-day "is just as good, just as high-minded, potentially as decent and as splendid as boys ever were," tho "he is up against it hard the way things are in society to-day." Such is the opinion of Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, Headmaster of Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., as exprest in a recent address before the New York Yale Club. In fact, Dr. Stearns says that among many boys he has talked with he has found, almost without exception, an innate repugnance to the outward frivolity and disregard of law about them, to which, nevertheless, they feel required to conform. "I am as amazed as anybody is who deals with boys at the splendid and eager response one gets from the boys themselves, if you will call a spade a spade and an ace an ace, and don't beat around the bush," says Dr. Stearns, as he is quoted in press reports; and he believes that the same will be found true of girls, if the matter were taken up with them. Some of the young men, Dr. Stearns finds, "admit that the fault is with them and they are making a fairly decent showing, but they can not be expected to end all the conditions that exist." Some of the influences which they are up against lie "in the form of the movies, in the form of modern literature—which is nothing but hash and rehash of the old sex problem, which the author of 'The Mirrors of Downing Street' says is not even lust; it is lust in a state of degeneracy." Unfortunately the influences which should help and guide young people are often lacking. Religion does not have a hold on our children, says Dr. Stearns, because

"It is pretty nearly gone from the family life, unless it is simply an outward expression or manifestation, and it is very difficult to get young people into church or under its influence when the parents stay away and scoff at the church. When one goes into social life there is nothing there to tell a boy that he should believe that womankind as a whole is pure and modest and high-minded and far better than he is, and demands of him, for his own sake and for hers, that he shall live clean and meet her on an equal plane.

"Those are the ideals to which we anchored in our youth; but there is nothing in the painted, barebacked girl that a boy generally meets in modern social life, with all her extravagances and her eccentricities, however superficial they may be—and I believe that in the majority of cases they are superficial—but there is nothing to indicate to the boy that that is what the woman expects and demands of him. The boy can not anchor to that.

"I have never talked with boys that they did not come back and come back splendidly, and admit those things. They were ready and glad to do anything they could to establish better and finer standards and ideals and conditions, but they tell me again and again, 'Mr. Stearns, even our parents do not set a proper example; even our parents appear to ignore these things.'

"Gentlemen, that is all I want to leave with you, that if you expect your boys of the coming generation to be the kind of men you would have them be, every one of you then prove a little more that you want to help to set these things right and to re-establish old standards of morality, to which the boys can anchor. If necessary, be willing to make a little sacrifice, as our parents did for us, that we might be bigger and better, in order that they may enjoy what we enjoy as the result of those same sacrifices on the part of our elders."

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Good news about beans!

You can eat all the Campbell's Beans you want! They are so wholesome and digestible you don't have to curb your appetite. They're slow-cooked, thoroughly cooked, cooked to taste better and agree with you. And so delicious with their spicy tomato sauce that you'll be glad you can indulge yourself freely.

12 cents a can

Except in Rocky Mountain States and in Canada

Campbell's BEANS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

IF THERE is a suggestion here of Spoon River, it only proves, perhaps, the universality of that genre which we once thought so original. New World—old world—human nature's the same. The London *Mercury* has this and also an essay on Hardy as a pact:

VOICES FROM THINGS GROWING

By Thomas Hardy

These flowers are I, poor Fanny Hurd,
Sir or Madam,
A little girl here sepultured.
Once I flit-fluttered like a bird
Above the bents, as now I wave
In daisy shapes above my grave,
All day cheerily,
All night eerily.

I am one Bachelor Bowring, "Gent,"
Sir or Madam;
In shingled oak my bones were pent;
Hence more than a hundred years I spent
In my growth of change from a coffin-thrall
To a dancer in green as leaves on a wall,
All day cheerily,
All night eerily.

I, these berries of juice and gloss,
Sir or Madam,
Am clean forgotten as Thomas Voss;
Thin-urned, I have burrowed away from the moss
That covers my sod, and have entered this yew,
And turned to clusters ruddy of view,
All day cheerily,
All night eerily.

The Lady Gertrude, proud, high-bred,
Sir or Madam,
Am I—this laurel that shades your head;
Into its veins I have stilly sped;
And made them of me; and my leaves now shine,
As did my satins superfine,
All day cheerily,
All night eerily.

I, who as innocent withwind climb,
Sir or Madam,
Am one Bet Greensleeves, in olden time
Kissed by men from many a clime,
Beneath sun, stars, in blaze, in breeze,
As now by glowworms and by bees,
All day cheerily,
All night eerily.

I'm old Squire Audeley Grey, who grew,
Sir or Madam,
Aweary of life, and in scorn withdrew;
Till anon I clambered up anew
As ivy-green, when my ache was stayed,
And in that attire I have long time gayed
All day cheerily,
All night eerily.

And so they breathe, these growths, to each
Sir or Madam,
Who lingers there, and their lively speech
Affords an interpreter much to teach,
As their murmurous accents seem to come
Thence hither around in a radiant hum,
All day cheerily,
All night eerily.

Carl Sandburg celebrates Chicago in a poem, too long for full quotation, from the *New Republic*. Here is his account of how the city got its name. From which he turns to Whitmanian evocations:

THE WINDY CITY

By Carl Sandburg

Early the red men gave a name to a river,
the place of the skunk,
the river of the wild onion smell,
Shee-caw-go.

Out of the payday songs of steam shovels,
Out of the wages of structural iron rivets,
The living lighted skyscrapers tell it now as a name,
Tell it across miles of sea blue water, gray blue land:
I am Chicago, I am a name given out by the breaths of working men, laughing men, a child, a belonging.

So between the Great Lakes,
The Grand De Tour, and the Grand Prairie,
The living lighted skyscrapers stand,
Spotting the blue dusk with checkers of yellow,
streamers of smoke and silver,
parallelograms of night-gray watchmen,
Singing a soft moaning song: I am a child, a belonging.

. . .

How should the wind songs of a windy city go?
Singing in a high wind the dirty chatter gets blown away on the wind—the clean shovel,
the clean pickax,
lasts.

It is easy for a child to eat breakfast and pack off to school with a pair of roller skates,
buns for lunch, and a geography,
Riding through a tunnel under a river running backward,
to school to listen . . . how the Pottawattamies . . . and the Blackhawks . . . ran on moccasins . . .
between Kaskaskia, Peoria, Kankakee, and Chicago.
It is easy to sit listening to a boy babbling
of the Pottawattamie moccasins in Illinois,
how now the roofs and smokestacks cover miles
where the deerfoot left its writing
and the foxpaw put its initials
in the snow . . . for the early moccasins . . . to read.

It is easy for the respectable taxpayers to sit in the street cars and study the faces of burglars,
the prison escapes, the hunger strikes, the cost of
living, the price of dying, the shop gate battles of
strikers and strikebreakers, the strikers killing scabs and the police killing strikers—the strongest—
the strongest, always the strongest.

It is easy to listen to the haberdasher customers hand
each other their easy chatter—it is easy to die alive—to register a living thumbprint and be dead from the neck up.

And there are sidewalks polished with the footfalls of
undertakers' stiffs, greased mannikins, wearing up to-the-minute sox, lifting heels across doorsills,
shoving their faces ahead of them—dead from the neck up—proud of their sox—their sox are the last
word—dead from the neck up—it is easy.

Lash yourself to the bastion of a bridge
and listen while the black cataracts of people go by,
baggage, bundles, balloons,
listen while they jazz the classics:
"Since when did you kiss yourself in
And who do you think you are?
Come across, kick in, loosen up.
Where do you get that chatter?"

"Beat up the short change artists.
They never did nothin' for you.
How do you get that way?
Tell me and I'll tell the world.
I'll say so, I ll say it is."

"You're trying to crab my act.
You poor fish, you mackerel,
You ain't got the sense God
Gave an oyster—it's raining—
What you want is an umbrella."

* * * * *

Since Shaw and Meredith have written novels to celebrate pugilism, a rhymster may be pardoned for putting the subject into a sonnet. The Milwaukee *Journal* thinks so:

TO A PUGILIST

By Charles Winke

Swift gliding through the rounds, I see you still
Under bright lights, your glistening body wet
And dripping like a swimmer's, with the sweat
Of your great toil; and as the furious mill
Grinds fiercely on, I marvel at the skill
With which you flit from danger, hard beset
By your blood-covered foe. Tireless, you fret
Him with your well-aimed batteries until,

Conviction forming with the conflict's trend,
Thrilled by your sure, compelling mastery
Of thought and action timed to fine accord,
The crowd acclaims you victor ere the end,
Which comes, at your swift choosing, suddenly,
With lightning blows that numb like piercing sword.

This is a twentieth century version of "Gather Ye Rosebuds." The breathlessness of it compared with that old seventeenth century admonition makes one wonder how the future will express the idea. It is from the *Nation* (New York).

PAUSE

By Ann Hamilton

Quick, for the tide is sifting down the shore,
Water and wind and vapory lift of spray—
Flowing of light with darkness through the door,
Sun or moon at the window, night and day—
Quick, while the shadow tangles in and out
Over this threshold that the rain has worn,
Whisper or threaten, trust or pray or doubt,
Still will some men be dead, and some be born;
Give me your eyes unmasked, and wonder well
How we are brief antagonists of Fate.
Friendship? But what is friendship? Can you tell?
Look at the hinges rusting on the gate;
Quick then, this breath, while we believe we know—
Kiss through your laughter, kiss again—and go.

The *Living Age* helps us to these verses from the *London Sunday Express*. They are, it says, "almost as free as the author's literary ethics:"

NATURE-FAKING UP-TO-DATE

"I must have a little money
For my simple pleasures,"
Sighed the city poet,
In his garret.

He bought for a penny
A book of botany,
And began to write.

He announced, by way of introduction,
That spring was coming,
And then hunted in the index,
Found a long name,
Looked at the picture of it,
And said it was sure to blossom soon.

They called him a Nature Poet;
"Wordsworth," they said,
"With a touch of John Clare;
Or Ledwidge, with a hint
Of W. H. Davies."
(Reviewers are so learned.)

He made twenty-three shillings,
Indulged in his simple pleasures,
And died of Russian tea
In a filthy cabaret.

The author of the book of botany
Turned in his grave
Twice.

Robt. Burns Cigar is Full Havana Filled

THE BEST LEAF that Cuba, the land of tobacco, offers—carefully selected, cured and made into distinctively shaped cigars of marked individuality of taste—that's Robt. Burns.

Have you tried one lately?

General Cigar Co.
NATIONAL BRANDS
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Perfectos—2 for 25c
Box of 50—$6.00

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Invincibles—15 cents straight
(Foil-wrapped)
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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

IZZY, THE BUSY RUM SLEUTH, AND HIS DIZZY LIFE

IN THE POPULOUS rum-running circles around New York City, the name of Izzy Einstein has become an epithet of terrible meaning. No other prohibition agent has been half so successful in collecting illegal liquids, and landing the possessors in jail. He is a new type of detective, it appears, produced by the dry age, and in his hands the ancient and more or less honorable art of sleuthing has shown new and dazzling developments. Izzy Einstein stands forth with his trusted lieutenant, Moe Smith, says a journalistic appreciator of the metropolis, "as the master hooch-hound, alongside whom all the rest of the pack are but pups." Next to Volstead himself, Izzy Einstein represents all that is good or bad, depending upon the point of view, in the matter of prohibition. He is ruthless, cold, clever, and horribly unsympathetic. He has been known to play on his violin until the gentler feelings of a large-hearted restaurant proprietor were so stirred that a drink was proffered, whereupon Izzy at once added another arrest to the thousands for which he is responsible. There is hardly a dealer in wet goods within fifty miles of the metropolis, says Truman H. Talley, writing in the New York *Times*, "who doesn't keep a weather eye out for 'that Izzy Einstein,' whose seven-league methods have played havoc with the bootleggers, and whose next exploit is awaited among that gentry about as eagerly as the plague." Mr. Talley proceeds, in appreciatory vein:

IN ONE OF HIS MULTITUDINOUS DISGUISES.

A photograph of Izzy Einstein, the famous rum sleuth, is hard to obtain, but this one is said to look much like him—as he looked once, for a short time. His astonishing success is attributed largely to the fact that he can "make up" like anything from a longshore laborer to a society man, and carry the part, too

The failure of most plainclothes men to disguise their true status is almost notorious. A "bull" is a "bull," the crooks say, whether in uniform or not. Whether it is poor stage management or bad acting, the cop in civilian attire and the agency detective usually stand out as tho wearing a Cardinal's hat, and it was to the task of effectively overcoming that traditional fault of sleuthing that Izzy bent his energies when he left Postal Station K and joined the rum squad. He decided upon a category of true-to-life disguises that would fit him for all the avenues, highways and alleys in the labyrinth he was entering, and, like the true actor rehearsing for a long run, he not only learned his parts but grew into them. He became a man of parts. He prepared himself to move in high, low and medium circles—on the excellent theory that the taste for liquor and the desire to sell it are no respecters of persons—and in all those circles he has since been whirling with rapidity and a quick-change adeptness.

"Dress clothes for Broadway and overalls for the water-front," Izzy says in partial explanation of his method, but that by no means tells the story. For all his careful self-training in the false-whiskered art, Izzy is blessed with a foundation admirably fitted for the deceptive trimmings he assumes. Heavy-set, smiling, broad-faced, an earnest and convincing talker, a man who looks you straight in the eye as beguilingly as a shrewd poker player with at least four aces, he would appear upon brief observation to be the quick-sale type of merchandise dealer—an energetic business builder, perhaps.

To others, in a change of clothing, a marked resemblance to the neighborhood butcher or grocer might be noted. He might be a manufacturer of garments. To hear him talk of automobile accessories, or kindred subjects, would not be surprizing. He is the twin of many a merchant. He literally looks the part of New York's man in the street. Yet tho in every-day attire and for purposes of getting evidence on the average New York saloon he may appear to be a composite picture of all the city's delicatessen dealers, he becomes the husky hunky in his rough duds when he sallies into longshoreman territory. That done, and, presto, he is faultlessly accoutered for an evening's round of the gay jazz palaces, where he appears to be nothing so much as the man who has just put through a big deal and wishes only to celebrate his success, regardless of expense.

A day with Izzy would make a chameleon blush for lack of variations. Up with the milk strikers and car crews, along the docks in the morning hours of ship-to-truck loading, in and out of the best and the worst of noon-hour lunch bars, on one or more of any number of special coups in the afternoon, to the restaurants in and near New York for dinner, and an evening devoted to social and semi-social events where flask, private stock and cellar contribute to the festivity—his day is just one booze complex after another.

No stock is too small and no still too large for Izzy to tamper with and tap. Even the sum total of his conquests is so great that he has long since lost track of it. So crowded with seizures and confiscations has his career been that he remembers only some of the notable ones. Two thousand cases of whisky and 367 barrels of wine constituted one little haul. A 700-case seizure of whisky he mentioned as another trifle.

One of his earliest exploits, in which he takes pride even tho the haul was slight, occurred last Fourth of July when New York's great wet parade was held. Not only did Izzy march with the wets—

He followed some of them into the by-paths, with devastating effect on the unsuspecting dealers in the very article for which the demonstrators were perspiringly parading. In one of the drug stores at which he stopt he asked for a half-pint. It was sold him. He stuck it in his pocket and sauntered leisurely toward the door. Some wares caught his eye. He casually looked them over. Nothing precipitate about Izzy. A minute or two elapsed after the purchase of the flask, and to all intents and purposes the purchaser was about to go on his way. The cautious druggist called to him as his hand was on the door.

"Come back, friend, and I'll sell you some real stuff," the druggist called out. Izzy turned. "I wasn't sure who you were when you came in and I gave you colored water. You might have been a prohibition agent, and I have to be careful. But you haven't tried to pinch me, so I guess you're all right."

Whereupon the druggist took back the decoy bottle and gave

Take the Trial Balance out of the Shadow of the Pen

KEEPING books on the Underwood provides the trial balance almost *automatically*. The figures are ready on the *first of the month*—without overtime, without error.

On-time balances mean prompter collections, quicker turnover, larger profits.

Underwood accounting gives a *daily* balance on *every* account. The work is proven as it is done. At short notice, the Executive can get an exact statement of the condition of the business; a statement including the transactions *of that very day!*

The Underwood Bookkeeping Machine lifts the Shadow of the Pen from Industry. Result: clear vision, surer control.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., INC., Underwood Building, New York

Branches in all principal cities

ANY Underwood Bookkeeping Machine representative will gladly give expert advice on accounting problems, without obligation.

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☐ Send Underwood Bookkeeping Machine representative from nearest branch office.

☐ Send a copy of "Taking Industry out of the Shadow of the Pen."

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Compare

TRUST your own judgment in tire buying, if your judgment is based on facts.

The one sure way to know tire values is thru investigation.

Look first for bigness, for strength, for resiliency—then for price.

Fisk Tires face any comparison and show their extra value.

There's a Fisk Tire of extra value in every size for car, truck or speed wagon

30 x 3½—Fisk Premier Tread	$10.85
30 x 3½—Non-Skid Fabric	14.85
30 x 3½—Extra-Ply Red-Top	17.85
30 x 3½—Six-Ply Non-Skid Clincher Cord	17.85
30 x 3½—Six-Ply Non-Skid Cord Straight Side	19.85
31 x 4 —Six-Ply Non-Skid Cord	27.00
32 x 4 —Non-Skid Cord	30.50
32 x 4½—Non-Skid Cord	39.00
34 x 4½—Non-Skid Cord	41.00
35 x 5 —Non-Skid Cord	51.50

English. He is at home with almost any one, whether on the water front, on the East Side, or with laborers in any part of the city or State. Only recently a vast lumber camp area in northern New York near the Vermont border was cleaned of bootleggers largely by virtue of his ability to mingle with and make friends of all classes and nationalities of the workers. Izzy's best rôle, however, seems to be that of salesman. As a salesman, we are assured:

No one can compete with him, for his prices are low, which is the open sesame to the "hootch hatch." As a cigar salesman selling smokes at $35 a thousand that he said were worth nearer $2,000 a thousand—and were worth enough more than he asked for them to serve as bait—he and his playmate Moe brought wo to a series of up-State hotels. Getting friendly with the cigar clerks and in some instances through the clerks with the hotel managers, the business of learning the hotel's and even the town's liquor secrets was only a matter of a hint. Worthy and fair-priced salesmen that they were, there was no reason why they shouldn't be shown a little courtesy and hospitality. Then the clean-up.

As a pickle salesman, Izzy trapt many a saloon owner and grocer who thought the drummer's reasonable prices warranted a return favor. In one instance Izzy's low pickle prices prompted the trusting grocer to offer him a drink of his best Scotch, also at a price correspondingly reduced—and the grocer at once suffered the consequences.

"Can I have a pen and ink?" Izzy asked. "My friend wants to write me a check for my car out there that I just sold him."

Indeed he could. The check was filled in and handed over.

"Well, brother," remarked Izzy to his companion, "I wish I could send you on your way with my car—I mean your car—with something better than beer. She's a good car and if it wasn't for bum business in the shop I'd never sell it at that price——"

The talk ran along, but the emphasis on the meagerness of beer had not been without its effect. They looked like "safe" customers. Would they like something better than beer? Would they?

To make a long story short, that trick worked in about six places before Izzy and Moe decided word of it might have become unnecessarily noised about.

Street-car conducting seems remote from bootlegging, yet the tip that saloons near certain car barns were doing rush business took Izzy there. He appeared bright and early one morning drest in all the regalia of a B. R. T. employee. He entered a saloon and laid a $5 bill on the bar.

"Can you give me a lot of change for this?" he asked. "I need it for my run."

The bartender also had use for small change.

"Why don't you buy a drink?" he asked. "That's the way to get change."

Izzy ordered a glass of beer.

"Why don't you take a good drink?"

Izzy ordered whisky. He got $4.25 in change. The bartender got arrested.

Izzy doesn't crowd his victim. He doesn't beg for a drink.

Once on an out-of-town assignment, given on the basis of complaints against a certain general storekeeper, Einstein arrived on the scene with a full line of teapots. The merchant knew his business and when Einstein quoted his prices, a purchase at a considerable saving was made. The storekeeper ordered 500 teapots, worth at wholesale about $1,000, for $750. Gratitude—Drink—Arrest.

Izzy's chief once handed him what the chief thought might prove a tough job. Complaints had come in from an up-State town concerning a flood of home-made liquor. There was no clue as to its source, tho the local investigation had convinced the complainants there that the stuff was not being shipped in. Izzy is not addicted to such fiction-detective expressions as "simple," but his actions are as much to the point. He went to the town. He looked around. Cursory examination revealed nothing. He went to the station agent. No booze shipped in there or he would know it. Izzy asked for a record of freight received. He found several entries concerned with raisins. He took the name. In an hour he had arrested a farmer living just outside the town and had confiscated an enormous still.

Izzy and Moe once became prosperous looking farmers and for a few days went to the places of farmers near Bethel and Monticello against whom complaints had been made. There they represented themselves as men looking for property to buy. The places were not for sale, but the upshot of the agricultural and kindred conversations they struck up was the seizure of numerous stills.

One day early in their career as a team Izzy and Moe alighted from an auto in front of a saloon in upper Broadway. They sauntered in and walked to the back end of the bar near the proprietor's desk.

"We don't sell whisky," was the sharp reply.

"All right, give us beer," was Izzy's conciliatory reply.

They got their beer and they had no sooner consumed it than they were told they might have whisky—the inheritance of the meek.

"It takes a little finesse," Izzy admitted, in recounting the incidents of his exciting year or more of prohibition work. "The main thing, it seems to me, is that you have to be natural. The hardest thing an agent has to do is to really act as if he wanted and needed a drink. That doesn't mean you can walk in with the stock excuse of a toothache. They've got stung on that story so many times a man could roll over and die of it on the saloon floor and never get a drop.

"But maybe I'd better not tell you exactly how it's done—it's dangerous information these days."

A POST-OFFICE WITH "SOMETHING TO SELL"

WHY SHOULD A UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE go out after more business? It has no competition, and any increase in its activities, it might appear, would have to come merely because people had more letters to mail. There is a postmaster down in Nashville, Tennessee, however, who believes that post-offices ought to do more business, and who seems to have proved his point. His story is important because the business efficiency which he put into the Nashville office may have a moral for the whole country. He started with an idea. "I felt I had something to sell," is his way of putting it. "I became convinced that the business public were not taking advantage of the postal service, and I believed that, if a proper understanding could be created between the business men and the postal officials, it would be very helpful in increasing their business, and also help us in increasing efficiency in the post-office." Therefore this postmaster, Charles A. McCabe, undertook to put his office on "a real business basis." He prepared a number of circular letters to the business men of Nashville and vicinity. He suggested that Nashville might get business then going to other cities, if its merchants only used their post-office more, and with better judgment. It thus appears that, even tho the United States post-office is a monopoly, there may be a healthy sort of competition between its various branches. Here is a typical letter sent out by Postmaster McCabe, illustrating both his epistolary style and several of his points of view:

MR. NASHVILLE BUSINESS MAN:

"BABE" RUTH, "IDOL OF URCHINS," "FRENZY OF FANS,"

with his mighty bat, knocked the Yanks into the limelight, "copped" half the sporting page, and "landed" a pennant.

IT'S THE "PEP THAT POUNDS THE PILL"

that made "Babe" famous and enthroned him in the heart of every fan—whether he be a mighty, dignified colossus of capital or a happy-hearted newsboy of the street.

"BABE" AVERAGES A HOME-RUN EVERY THIRD DAY,

but Nashville's new star, "The Pan-American Express," "Bambino of Swat," in the Dixie League of business, knocks 'em every day, rain or shine.

"GRANT" RICE, SHARPEN YOUR PENCIL—

Crowds of letters, tied in orderly packages, begin to assemble in the street letter-boxes at 3:00 P.M.—speeding autos usher them to the post-office, where highly trained clerks seat them in the boxes of the cases.

PAN-AMERICAN AT THE BAT KNOCKS HOME RUN EVERY DAY

to Atlanta, Birmingham, Montgomery, Pensacola, Mobile, Memphis, Laurel, Hattiesburg, Lumberton, Tupelo, Piedmont, Anniston, Pell City, and over one hundred smaller towns in Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, and Florida by reaching them on the morrow, in time for the first carrier delivery.

SOME SAFE HITS—

We reach Jackson, Miss., 7:50 A.M.; Troy, Ala., 8:05 A.M.; Opelika, 8:51 A.M.; Selma, 9:10 A.M.; Vicksburg, Miss., 9:30 A.M.; Baldwin, Fla., 9:30 A.M.; Lake City, Fla., 10:58 A.M.; New Orleans, La., 11:00 A.M.; Delta, Fla., 11:50 A.M., and a

half thousand smaller towns before noon. (Note—To New Orleans via N. O. & N. E. R. R.)

BASE ON BALLS—

We reach Shreveport, La., at 3:55 P.M.; Alexandria, La., 6:30 P.M.; Tallahassee, Fla., 3:30 P.M.; Houston, Texas, 10:35 P.M.; and a thousand small towns in the early afternoon, never possible before.

THE "DIXIE LEAGUE BUSINESS PENNANT" TO NASHVILLE—

With the Pan-American Express "batting" for Nashville, we reach the Western part of Mississippi, all of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia many hours ahead of Memphis, knocking "home-runs" while Memphis "strikes out."

WHEN WE PLAY ATLANTA IN THE FIELD—

of Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, and Louisiana, with the "swatting Pan knocking 'em all over the lot," it is simply a "slaughter" and "a shame to take the money."

WHEN WE PLAY NEW ORLEANS—

in the field of North and West Mississippi, all of Alabama, Florida, and Georgia, it is just "good-night" for we cover the field before they get started.

NO PENNANT IS WON UNLESS THE FANS SUPPORT—

The Pan-American Express is Nashville's best business bet since the Powder Plant. It gives us the advantage in the cotton country over every rival city in the South, but you can't reap the benefits with letters mailed late.

LET THE PAN-AMERICAN, "THE 'BABE' RUTH OF MAIL TRAINS"—"BAT" FOR YOU IN DIXIELAND. Remember this: No one but a "Bush Leaguer" drops his letters loose in the box, as it takes good team work to "land" a pennant.

LET EVERY BUSINESS FAN SUPPORT THE TEAM BY

TYING LETTERS IN BUNDLES AND MAILING EARLY

MAIL ALL LETTERS FOR THE "PAN" AT THREE P.M.

PEP FOR THE POST-OFFICE.

This is Charles A. McCabe's prescription, and he has tried it out with a number of excellent results in Nashville, where he is the postmaster.

This Nashville postmaster frequently reports on his business to the men who use it, and who might be more interested in the workings of it than they are. He gives them some pointers and some "horrible examples" in the following letter:

MR. NASHVILLE BUSINESS MAN:

OBSERVATIONS AT THE POST-OFFICE

On a recent Monday there was received at the post-office from a very prominent business house about 20 parcels addrest to near-by towns. This house received these orders on Saturday morning and all orders could have gone forward on the early afternoon trains Saturday and the goods could have been in the customers' hands just 48 hours, or two days sooner. Was this your house? Are you losing business by such methods? INVESTIGATE!

HERE'S ANOTHER, EVEN WORSE

On a recent Tuesday, a certain business house whose manager is a man of splendid business acumen, his house enjoying a large mail-order business, sent 65 parcels to the main post-office at 9:00 A. M., all addrest to near-by post-offices. These orders came in Monday morning, were filled Monday evening, and notwithstanding the fact that the house is within two blocks of the post-office, delivery was not made to the post-office until Tuesday, too late even for the morning trains. This man penalized his day's business 24 hours on the question of prompt service because one point of his business is weak. This weakness is, in the final analysis,

A BUSINESS DISEASE

and finally will bury any business so affected unless prompt and efficient remedies are applied. The mission of the Nashville post-office, as exhibited in these letters, is to help Nashville business. We are "specialists" in our line and propose to offer remedies for certain business ailments with which we are familiar.

PSYCHOLOGY

treats of the science of the mind. All successful business men are more or less versed in its secrets. Mail-Order Houses' largest salaries are freely paid to men who have mastered and can apply this science.

AND THAT'S WHY

certain large houses in the East and North have imprest the thought on our people who should be our customers that their goods are better and cheaper while we sit by watching the gold flow out and the goods pass in.

THE ONE BIG REMEDY

Give the people service. Try to please. Don't you know that people in small towns know that you can send goods to them on evening trains? They reason that if they can come to town on the morning train, do their shopping and return on the evening train, that something is certainly wrong with Nashville when an order and a parcel can't travel that same route. They reason that you don't care and that is the big reason that Nashville has failed to sell the 750,000 people in middle Tennessee.

LET THE COUNTRY FOLKS KNOW

that you appreciate their business, that mail orders receive the same attention as a person, and that you will send all mail forward on the early afternoon train, giving them as good service as you do the town folks.

THAT KIND OF SERVICE CAN'T FAIL

COOPERATE. PLACE ALL LETTERS POSSIBLE IN STREET LETTER BOXES BY FOUR P.M. TIE IN BUNDLES. DROP IN PARCEL COMPARTMENT OF STREET MAIL BOXES

REMEMBER THIS IS YOUR POST-OFFICE

The Nashville post-office, like many other post-offices all over the country, was being clogged by mail dumped in at certain hours. Since the post-office is, in reality, an extension, a real part, of the business organization of any man who uses the mails, the business men of Nashville were thus injuring their own prospects. This letter from Mr. McCabe puts the matter up to them:

MR. NASHVILLE BUSINESS MAN:

You are certainly interested in your mail!

When you pay postage for service, you expect the best. . . .

BUT

are you lending your aid to get the best service. . . .

BY

signing and mailing letters that are ready at noon, and at intervals thereafter?

REMEMBER THAT

60% of all letter mail received in the twenty-four-hour cycle comes in from 5 P. M., to 9. P. M.

You can help to distribute this peak load by sending to the letter-boxes the mail that is ready on your desk during the day!

If you contribute your part to the scheme, all letter mail can connect with the 8 P. M., trains for points in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and the whole West and Northwest.

The post-office is asking your aid that you may get the best service possible!

Will you kindly see that your house keeps your letters on the move to the post-office?

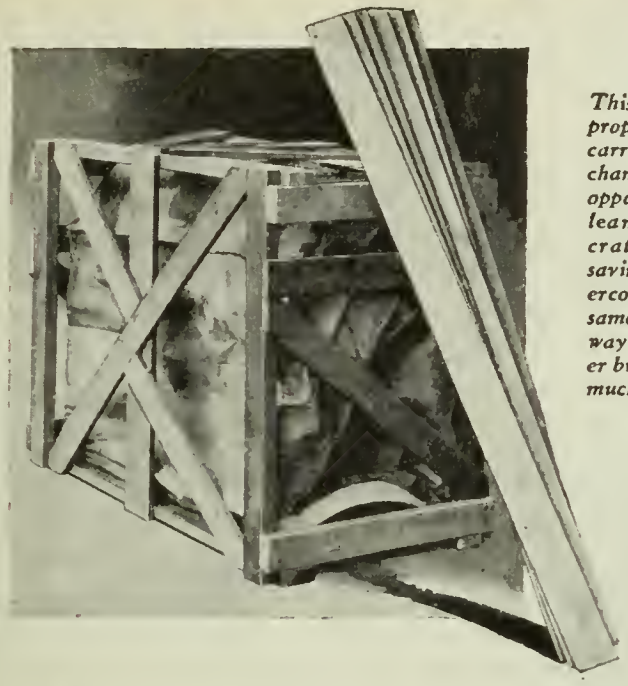
There was another little matter in which improvement was possible, even tho it is a safe bet that few business men in Nashville or in any other part of the country ever had it called to their attention. Mr. McCabe presents the facts in this snappy fashion:

MR. NASHVILLE BUSINESS MAN:

You are naturally interested in the economy of time as it affects your business mail.

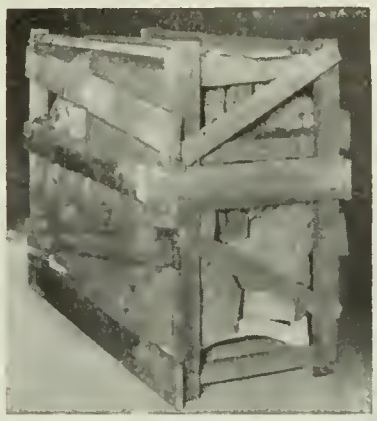
DID YOU KNOW

that if you tie a string around your package of letters and



This cut shows a crate properly designed to carry the same merchandise as the crate opposite. The boards leaning against the crate represent the saving made by proper construction. At the same time the three-way corner, and proper bracing, make it a much stronger crate.

A typical crate. More lumber than necessary used, as shown by the crate opposite; weak corner construction; ineffective bracing. The kind of crate that makes for delayed shipments, damage claims, poor collections, dissatisfied customers.



A $100,000,000 Annual Packing Loss—Most of It Saveable

HERE are two facts of significance to every shipper in the country.

That in twelve cities in a single month a freight inspection bureau was obliged to refuse or repair 43,738 packages received by carriers unfit for shipment.

And that, in spite of such rigid inspection, the railroads of the country in 1919 paid out $103,000,000 in claims on lost and damaged freight.

What is responsible for this condition?

THE PACKING of goods looks like a simple matter. Just two problems to meet:

1. *To build an economical crate of the right size.*
2. *To make it strong enough to stand the jolts and bumps of shipping and to protect the contents.*

Such an obvious thing that few shippers have questioned whether it was being done right—perhaps not knowing that proper crate construction is no longer a matter of guesswork but is based on definite engineering principles. The U.S. Forest Products Laboratory and other agencies have contributed much in this development.

The Weyerhaeuser organization has for years been at work on this problem—collecting and analyzing the facts, so that every foot of lumber it sells for crating purposes will deliver 100% service and at the same time effect the greatest saving for the shipper.

AS A RESULT, this organization now offers to industrial executives a service that not only tells how to cut shipping costs and losses, but also includes the designing of crates to fit, in each case, the product to be packed.

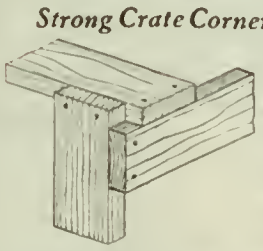
Here is a service that has, in one instance, *saved a manufacturer* 10% *in his crating lumber costs,* 5% *in labor costs,* and 3% in freight costs; and through his ability to deliver his goods in uniformly better condition, speeded up his collections and increased his sales.

Weak Crate Corner Construction

The corner is the weakest part of the ordinary crate. This illustration shows a common method of crate corner construction in which the lumber is not used to maximum advantage. Nails driven into end grain have comparatively low holding power. This type of crate corner also lacks the bracing effect obtainable, with the same amount of lumber, nails and labor, in the approved "Three-way" corner illustrated below.

The racking and pulling apart of the ordinary crate corner is responsible for much of the damage to goods in shipment.

Strong Crate Corner Construction



This simple method of fastening together the corners of a crate requires no more lumber, is no more expensive to put together, yet is many times stronger than the method shown above.

In the better "Three-way" corner, each member is nailed to another member and has the third member nailed to it, making it very difficult to destroy the crate with ordinary handling. Note that all nails are driven into side grain. The distinguishing feature of this "Three-way" corner is that each member is held by nails or bolts in two directions. There are 16 ways to build this "Three-way" corner.

Make Every Month Perfect Package Month

LUMBER is the standard material for shipping containers. For this purpose this organization offers to factory and industrial buyers, from its fifteen distributing points, ten different kinds of lumber, of uniform quality and in quantities adequate to any shipper's needs.

A booklet outlining the principles of crate construction and explaining the personal service of Weyerhaeuser engineers will be sent on request to manufacturers who use crating lumber.

Weyerhaeuser Forest Products are distributed through the established trade channels by the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, Spokane, Washington, with branch offices at 208 S. La Salle St., Chicago; 1015 Lexington Bldg., Baltimore; and 4th and Roberts Sts., St. Paul; and with representatives throughout the country.

WEYERHAEUSER FOREST PRODUCTS
SAINT PAUL · MINNESOTA

Producers of Douglas Fir, Pacific Coast Hemlock, Washington Red Cedar and Cedar Shingles on the Pacific Coast; Idaho White Pine, Western Soft Pine, Red Fir and Larch in the Inland Empire; Northern White Pine and Norway Pine in the Lake States

drop them in package box, it will save a lot of time in arranging them for the canceling machines?

WHY

not keep them in orderly fashion, as they certainly must be when you have sealed and stamped them, and send them to the post-office in that manner?

A BIT OF STRING HELPS BUSINESS.

By tying up letters in neat bundles, among other expedients, Nashville merchants have been able to cut down postal delays, increase their own efficiency, and save expense for their post-office.

JUST THINK

how a little thoughtful act of this kind on your part will assist in helping your mail to catch an early train.

MAIL TRAINS DON'T WAIT

We must be on time. Won't you assist the post-office to give your letters the best service possible?

DON'T FORGET

to keep the mail coming to us. Just take those letters that are ready and send them to the mail-box at intervals during the day.

What business man ever gives more than a passing thought to the particular trains on which his mail, for better or for worse, goes out to his customers? Mr. McCabe points out that train times have a good deal to do with successful business. He announces, in one of his recent bulletins:

MR. NASHVILLE BUSINESS MAN:

THE PAN-AMERICAN, GOING SOUTH, THE NEW TRAIN,

the "Aristocrat" of L. & N. passenger trains, the last word in speed and service, leaves Nashville daily at 5:03 P. M. This is not a regular mail train, but Nashville makes pouches on Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile, Pensacola, and several important mail trains West out of Birmingham.

NASHVILLE'S BREAD AND BUTTER

territory is reached through these connections, with a gain of one day letter delivery over the old night trains.

CONNECTION AT BIRMINGHAM

This train reaches Birmingham, at 10:20 P. M., and makes all the midnight mail connections, giving Nashville a wonderful advantage over other Southern cities competing in this same area.

ADVANTAGES AT MONTGOMERY

Three splendid connections out of Montgomery to the Southeast, South, and Southwest, possible only through this train, cover a large territory.

GAIN A DAY TO DIXIE

with your business letters; get them in the street letter-boxes by 3 P. M., or in the Main Post-office by 4 P. M., and they will be on the train, South-bound, by 5:03 P. M., gaining for you the same business advantage in time delivery of your letters on to-morrow in Dixieland as enjoyed by Memphis, Atlanta, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Mobile and New Orleans.

THE HEART OF THE COTTON COUNTRY

in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, is yours now, on equal footing with all Southern competing cities, from Memphis to New Orleans, even distant competitors like St. Louis, Dallas, Savannah, and Charleston will have to look to their laurels.

BUT WHAT'S THE USE?

If you don't take the advantage; what good can you derive from this magnificent train of speed and service, if you do not get your mail to the post-office? A letter mailed is worth a hundred that failed!

GET READY FOR MUSCLE SHOALS TRADE

Let Nashville get on her tip-toes like the jockeys fighting for the inside position next to the fence; every inch counts in the finish; only one horse can possibly win.

DON'T BE AN "ALSO-RAN"

Study your schedules, finish and mail such letters as go by the next train, and impress upon your office force the importance to your business of getting your mail to the post-office promptly, TIED IN BUNDLES, so we can handle quickly to the departing train. For connection to the train, mail your letters in street letter-boxes in the business district, by 3 P. M.

Mr. McCabe lately took stock of the changes which his little campaign has brought about in his own office. The improved business of Nashville business men is a matter, of course, on which figures are not available. "Being a business man myself," says Mr. McCabe, introducing his report:

I knew that most business men had to be shown, and I realized

NEAT PACKAGES AND PRE-CANCELED STAMPS.

The post-office is a business adjunct of every man using it, asserts Postmaster McCabe. By helping to make it more efficient, as, for instance, by using precanceled stamps, they boost their own business.

that the mere requesting of the business men to cooperate with us was not enough and that we would have to, in some way, show them that we had something to sell them, something that they were already buying but that on account of their lack of knowledge of what they were buying they were not getting anything like the results that they could get; so that I came to the conclusion that we would write a series of letters calling attention of the business men to the possibilities of the service and

"The Gulbransen is part of our family"

"Mother, Father, Mary, myself and the Gulbransen—*that's our family.* And I'm the song leader!

"The Gulbransen is our pal. All play it well—all differently, according to our ideas. It holds us together—makes 'Home Sweet Home' sweeter!

"Mother sings the old love songs and hymns, to her own accompaniment.

"Father delights in playing plantation melodies and marches.

"Mary and I play popular airs.

"And how quickly we learned with the aid of Gulbransen Instruction Rolls! Such a musical education would certainly have cost us a fortune —to say nothing of many hours."

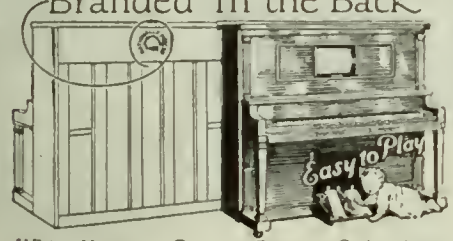
* * *

The Gulbransen is bringing new joys into thousands of homes. Gulbransen Instruction Rolls—the modern method of playing—teach you to play any selection correctly—from popular airs to grand opera. For quick proof try the three tests shown below.

Gulbransen-Dickinson Company, *Chicago*

Canadian Distributors:
Musical Merchandise Sales Company
79 Wellington Street West, Toronto

Nationally Priced
Branded in the Back



White House Model	Country Seat Model	Suburban Model
$700	$600	$495

To Gulbransen Owners: The Gulbransen is a fine instrument; don't neglect it. Have it tuned at least twice a year.

© 1922 G-D Co.

GULBRANSEN
The Player-Piano

Make these 3 TESTS *of the Gulbransen*

"One Finger" Test — "Instruction Roll" Test — "Your Touch" Test

"New Book of Gulbransen Music" Free on Request. Check Coupon.

☐ Check here if you do not own any piano or player-piano.

☐ Check here if you want information about having a Gulbransen player action installed in your present piano (or player-piano).

Write name and address in margin and mail to Gulbransen-Dickinson Co., 3230 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago.

Roofs of Striking Beauty at Little Cost—

An artistic colorful roof! Nothing adds so much to the charm of a home, be it cottage or mansion.

Yet a roof of striking beauty—of Barrett Everlastic Shingles like the one pictured—is very inexpensive. It is moderate in first cost and practically free from maintenance expense.

Barrett Everlastic Shingles are reinforced on the weather-side with an everlasting mineral surface in fadeless natural colors—either a cool green, or a warm cheerful red. And on the under side a "seal-back" of special waterproofing compound stubbornly resists the deteriorating action of air and moisture.

The four styles of Barrett Everlastic Roofings briefly described at the right—two kinds of roll roofings and two forms of shingles—include roofing suitable for any type of steep-roofed building. They are all moderate in price, easy to lay, and soundly economical.

Be sure you get a Barrett Everlastic brand.

Illustrated booklets of the four styles free on request

The Barrett Company

New York, Pittsburgh, Syracuse, Johnstown, Latrobe, Denver, Chicago, Detroit, Peoria, Lebanon, Bethlehem, Jacksonville, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Atlanta, Youngstown, Elizabeth, Boston, Birmingham, Duluth, Milwaukee, Buffalo, St. Louis, Kansas City, Bangor, Toledo, Baltimore, Cleveland, Minneapolis, Salt Lake City, Columbus, Omaha, Cincinnati, Dallas, Washington, Richmond, Houston

THE BARRETT COMPANY Limited
Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N.S.

Four Styles

Everlastic Multi-Shingles. The newest thing in roofing—*four shingles in one.* Tough, elastic, durable. Made of high grade waterproofing materials with a red or green mineral surface. When laid they look exactly like individual shingles and make a roof worthy of the finest buildings. Weather and fire-resisting. Need no painting.

Everlastic Single Shingles. Same material and art-finish (red or green) as the Multi-Shingles, but made in individual shingles; size, 8 x 12¾ inches. A finished roof of Everlasric Single Shingles is far more beautiful than an ordinary shingle roof and, in addition, costs less per year of service.

Everlastic Mineral-Surfaced Roofing. The most beautiful and enduring roll roofing made. Surfaced with mineral in art-shades of red or green. Very durable, requires no painting. Nails and cement in each roll.

Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing. This is one of our most popular roofings. Thousands upon thousands of buildings all over the country are protected from wind and weather by Everlastic "Rubber" Roofing. It is tough, pliable, elastic, durable and very low in price. It is easy to lay; no skilled labor required. Nails and cement included in each roll.

pointing out to them what they were losing by not taking advantage of the service that we were ready to give them if they would just help us a little bit.

The result of this campaign has really been wonderful, and we now have the cooperation of the business public.

To show you how it has succeeded, below you will find a table showing conditions in March, 1920, and March, 1922:

	March 1920	*March 1922*
Percentage of letters received tied in orderly packages from mailers	10%	55%
Percentage of letter mail received after 6:00 P.M. (considered late mailing) reduced from	50% to	38%
Percentage of circular mail and catalogs tied in orderly packages	15%	98%
Pre-canceled stamps affixt to Parcel Post mail	15%	90%
Pre-canceled stamps affixt to circulars and catalogs	20%	95%
Percentage of circulars and catalogs separated to towns and states	10%	60%
Permits issued for use of the pre-canceled stamp	146	525

We have proved that in most of the little towns within a radius of 75 miles of Nashville, mail and packages can be delivered on the same day, if mailed on the early afternoon trains.

I am strongly of the opinion that if work similar to ours was carried on in all of the post-offices of this country it would not only be a great service to the business public but would also greatly reduce expenses in the Post-office Department.

GANDHI, ENEMY OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION

"LOVE YOUR ENEMIES; if you can not love them, pardon them and never retaliate against them." Do not resist evil, for "by thought, word or act you must not injure your adversary." If your adversary, refusing to follow this rule, subjects you to great suffering and loss, "rejoice in the suffering and loss and court them; if you can not rejoice in them, pardon them and never retaliate against them. Force is wrong and must go under."

These are said to be a few of the ideas that inspire Mahatma Gandhi, now in prison for stirring up the Indian populace against British rule. Gandhi hates British rule, however, chiefly because he hates all rule and he is said to have declared that, "the merit of the British Government is that it governs least." This sentiment was exprest by the Indian leader, it is true, in the days before the said Government changed its ideas and began to rule India with a stronger hand, putting Gandhi into jail as one of the first steps in its program. Political leaders, both in England and in India, are wondering whether opposition to British Government in India will continue along the "non-violent" lines advocated by Gandhi, now that the leader is in jail. Previously, the Mahatma has been able to curb the tendency to violence in his followers by fasting for a certain number of days. This form of self-chastisement on his part, it is said, usually brings the turbulent persons to time.

The man's real and final objective is a "radical reform of mankind. He avows himself an implacable enemy of western civilization," asserts a fellow Indian, Srinivasa Sastri, who differs with Gandhi politically but is said to be his friend. Sastri, who was the Indian member of the British Delegation to the Washington Conference on Disarmament, is himself a qualified believer in western civilization, and thinks that India might fall into a state of promiscuous trouble if British rule were removed. But he tellingly quotes against our civilization those of Gandhi's precepts which sound very much like the Christian Gospel which that same western civilization professes to believe in. In addition to the counsel of returning good for evil already quoted, Gandhi believes, according to Sastri, that "nobody is entitled to possess more than is necessary for the moment. To hold in excess of the need is to be guilty of theft. He and his wife have given away all their property—he practised law for many years with success—and now own nothing beyond the clothes they wear and a change or two and maybe a bag or box to contain these." A number of Gandhi's sayings have been collected by *The Survey* (New York). Beginning with this reference to America as a "horrible example," they run:

The greater is the possession of riches, the greater is the moral turpitude. . . . That you can not serve God and Mammon is an economic truth of the highest value. Western nations are to day groaning under the heel of the monster god of materialism. Mere moral growth has become stunted. They measure their progress in pounds, shillings and pence. American wealth has become the standard. She is the envy of other nations. I have heard many of our countrymen say that we will gain American wealth but avoid its methods. I venture to suggest that such an attempt if it were made is foredoomed to failure.

The force of love is the same as the force of the soul or truth. We have evidence of its working at every step. The universe would disappear without the existence of that force.

It is easier to win an ignorant fanatic from his error than a confirmed scoundrel from his scoundrel issue.

Fearlessness is the first thing indispensable before we can achieve anything permanent and real. Let us fear God and we shall cease to fear man. If we grasp the fact that there is a divinity within us which witnesses everything we think or do and which protects us and guides along true faith, it is clear that we shall cease to have any other fear on the face of the earth, save the fear of God.

Our Scriptures seem to teach that a man who really practises *Ahimsa* (Harmlessness) in its fullness has the world at his feet; he so affects his surroundings that even the snakes and other venomous reptiles do him no harm.

In its positive form, *Ahimsa* means the largest love, the greatest charity. If I am a follower of *Ahimsa*, I must love my enemy. I must apply the same rules to the wrongdoer who is my enemy or a stranger to me as I would to my wrongdoing father or son. This active *Ahimsa* necessarily includes truth and fearlessness. A man can not deceive the loved one, he does not fear or frighten him or her. Gift of life is the greatest of all gifts; a man who gives it in reality disarms all hostility. He has paved the way for an honorable understanding. And none who is himself subject to fear can bestow that gift. He must, therefore, be himself fearless. A man can not then practise *Ahimsa* and be a coward at the same time. The practise of *Ahimsa* calls forth the greatest courage. It is the most soldierly of a soldier's virtues.

If the world believes in the existence of a soul, it must be recognized that soul force is better than body force—it is the sacred principle of love which moves mountains. On us is the responsibility of living out this sacred law; we are not concerned with results.

We should not encourage the thought that one has to work because he will be honored. Similarly, if public men feel that they will be stoned and they will be neglected let them still love the country; for service is its own reward.

Passive resistance is an all-sided sword; it can be used in any way; it blesses him who uses it and him against whom it is used without drawing a drop of blood; it produces far-reaching results. It never rusts and can not be stolen. Competition between passive resisters does not exhaust them. The sword of passive resistance does not require a scabbard and one can not be forcibly dispossessed of it.

True religion is not formal religion or customary religion, but that which underlies all religions—a religion which brings man face to face with his Maker.

A servant of the people can not accept honors. He is supposed to have consecrated his all to the people and I could not secrate all that you have given me to you. One who has made "Service" his religion can not wish for honors. The moment he does so, he is lost. I have seen that some are inspired by the lust of help, some by the lust of fame. The lust of help is sordid enough, but that of fame is even more so. The misdeeds that the latter leads a man into are more wicked than those into which the former leads him.

Rejection is as much of an ideal as the acceptance of a thing. It is as necessary to reject untruth as it is to accept truth. All religions teach that two opposite forces act upon us and that the human endeavor consists in a series of eternal rejections and ac-

ceptances. Non-cooperation with evil is as much a duty as co-operation with good.

An India awakened and free has a message of peace and good-will to a groaning world.

Gandhi's war against civilization, particularly against the existing system of British Government, is conducted according to the foregoing principles. The logic behind his campaign is thus summed up by Sastri, his political opponent and personal friend, in *The Survey:*

Since western civilization and the existing system of British Government have to be got rid of, we must have nothing to do with either offspring of Satan; we must first cut off our connection with those large and powerful institutions by which they enslave us. These are schools, courts, legislatures. Withdraw children from schools, sue not for justice in courts, and avoid the polling-booths. Machinery being another invention of Satan and mills being the mainstay of British domination in India, boycott both, cease to import foreign cloth, and erect a spindle in each home. The motion of the *Charka* (spinning wheel) has mystic properties, its music chastens the soul, and its products most adorn the human form, especially the female form. These principles and courses of action have more or less permanent validity because the war against modern civilization must be expected to be of indefinite duration. It is a picked body, however—namely, the members of the *Satyagrahasrama* in Ahmedabad—who are engaged in this exalted enterprise and owe lifelong allegiance to these principles and courses of action. The numerous levies now fighting in India under the flag of non-cooperation are enrolled only for a single campaign and may lapse into the common grooves of life as soon as the British Government has been brought to its knees and has consented to change its basis. In the intensive operations of this campaign it may become necessary to resort to civil disobedience of selected laws and non-payment of taxes. But, whatever the severity of the measures which such action may provoke the authorities to adopt, non-cooperators are precluded from the slightest infraction of the commandment as to non-violence.

To understand Mr. Gandhi's view of life, attention must be fixt on the rules he has laid down for the regulation of his Ahmedabad institution. Its name, *Satyagrahasrama*, means the hermitage of the determined practise of truth or the abode of soul-force. The *asrama* is still small. It has had no real chance of proving its vitality, for ever since its establishment other things have claimed the energies of its founder. But the attainment of its objects is conditioned by the increase of its numbers and the acceptance by the community at large of those austere ideals which are at present exemplified in the lives of a few apostles. No estimate can be formed of the prospective influence of the new gospel without an examination of its real nature.

Truth in the highest sense is possible only where the individual enjoys complete freedom. All forms of force or coercion are thus at once barred. Compulsion, authority, government—these are anathema maranatha to one who at bottom is a philosophical anarch. In fact, he describes the essence of his doctrine sometimes as love, sometimes as truth, sometimes as non-violence (*ahmisa*); these terms are, in his opinion, interchangeable. No organized government, in the ideal world, is justifiable. The merit of the British Government is that it governs least. Even a family and a school must trust entirely to the power of love and moral reasoning.

"M. K. Gandhi is an ascetic in the rôle of the political leader—the apostle of a unique revolution," says S. K. Rateliffe, and thus sums up, in the same magazine, the recent activities of the man which have finally resulted in his arrest:

For two years past he has been preaching the implacable doctrine of non-cooperation: an absolute boycott of the British Govment as the road to immediate freedom for the Indian people. He commands his followers to withdraw their children from government schools and colleges, to abandon the law courts, to return their decorations, to abjure the use of foreign goods and burn every yard of foreign cloth they possess—while refraining from violence of any and every kind. The proclamation of his doctrine in its absolute form came with the revelation (as Gandhi believed it to be) of the "satanic" character of the British power and of western materialism in the massacre of Amritsar in the Punjab by Brig.-Gen. Dyer (April, 1919). Since then Gandhi has completely dominated the Indian National Congress at successive sessions—in Calcutta, Nagpur, and Ahmedabad and the sweep of non-cooperation throughout the country has been marked by incessant bonfires of foreign cloth and by the spectacular boycott in many cities of the Prince of Wales's tour.

"PUTTING OVER" THE UBIQUITOUS AD

HOW DOES THE BUSY ADVERTISING MAN so improve each shining hour that the products of his genius frequently eclipse the pure reading matter for which magazines and newspapers are supposed to exist? The art and ingenuity displayed in modern advertising copy were never attained without plenty of that hard work which is said to constitute nine-tenths of genius. Organization, the deep thought of dozens of bright young men and men who stay young, is responsible for that handsome youth in the new spring suit, set before your eyes to the accompaniment of a few chaste lines of letter-press which touch your heart, vanity and pocketbook at the same time. No one man, but an agency, in all probability, was responsible for that "full page in color" which will alter the ideas of thousands of citizens as to what they ought to eat for breakfast. "The chief exponent of advertising," writes an expert in the art, Earnest Elmo Calkins, in a little volume on "The Advertising Man" (Scribners), "is the advertising agency." There are at least five hundred such organizations, we are told, and fully ninety per cent. of all advertising, except retail, is prepared and placed by them. Mr. Calkins informatively proceeds:

The advertising agency is a group of men of various attainments, selected for their proficiency in certain lines, and bound together by an organization depending more on the temperaments of its different members than is customary in most business groups. The simplest organization that can exist and perform the work of an agency should be equipped to investigate markets, prepare an advertising plan, select mediums, execute the plan (prepare advertisements with the necessary copy, art work, and printing), place that advertising in the mediums, and check up its insertion. Nor can any agency wholly ignore the necessity of getting new accounts from time to time in order to insure a healthy growth. So the advertising agency consists of the following major departments:

1. Commercial research (trade investigation).
2. Plan (creative work, visualizing).
3. Mediums and rates.
4. Copy.
5. Art, including layout and typography.
6. Placing and checking.
7. Soliciting or business getting.

The names do not greatly matter. These are the usual ones, but other terms are used, and none of the titles are as exactly descriptive as they might be. I have called them departments. They represent work that must be done, but a department may be a single man, or a group of men. And in the case of smaller agencies one man may be a group of departments. Indeed, it generally happens that all the members of the staff are to some extent interchangeable. Each is an advertising man. Each knows something of the others' work. The research man is an advertising man with a strong leaning toward statistics. The art director is an advertising man with a feeling for design. It is difficult to draw hard-and-fast lines between the departmentalized jobs, to say just where making the plan divides itself from the selection of mediums, on one hand, or from the making of layouts, on the other. One of the charms of agency work is the association, the interchange of ideas, the discussions, the constant novelty that renews the interest. The best agencies are those in which the members of the staff, otherwise well equipped, are temperamentally adapted to each other. This intellectual team-work has sometimes been described as the composite man.

The research department, also called market investigation, is that part of the agency's work which digs up facts on which to base an advertising campaign. Advertising is not launched blindly, but is intended to accomplish a certain definite, predetermined result; as, for instance, introducing the goods into a new territory, increasing sales in an old one, driving out competition, or teaching people a new habit. The first thing is to learn everything about the prospective territory. What is its population? How many are native-born, literate, white? How many earn enough to afford the article advertised? What is the standard of living? How many own autos? How many pay income tax? How many own their homes? These are some of the things the investigator starts to find out. He gets data from government reports, tax lists, sales sheets, census, and house-to-house canvass. By similar methods facts about dealers are collected. A study of the advertiser's products is likewise made—price, demand, competition; how manufactured, packed, shipped; how distributed, jobber, or direct

THE TIRE COMPETITION OF TOMORROW

THERE has been more advance in the *art of tire making* in the past five years than in almost any other one thing.

That so many of these advances *originated* with the makers of U. S. Tires is perhaps aside from the point. The concern of the car-owner himself is how *he* is going to benefit.

* * *

If tire manufacturers make no attempt to outrival each other in *quality*, where does the tire user get *his* consideration?

The makers of United States Tires urge upon *everybody*—manufacturer and dealer alike—a *new kind* of competition.

Let us compete for more and more *public confidence*.

Let us compete for higher and higher *quality*.

Let us compete for *still more dependable* public service.

This has been the developed U. S. Policy over a period of many years.

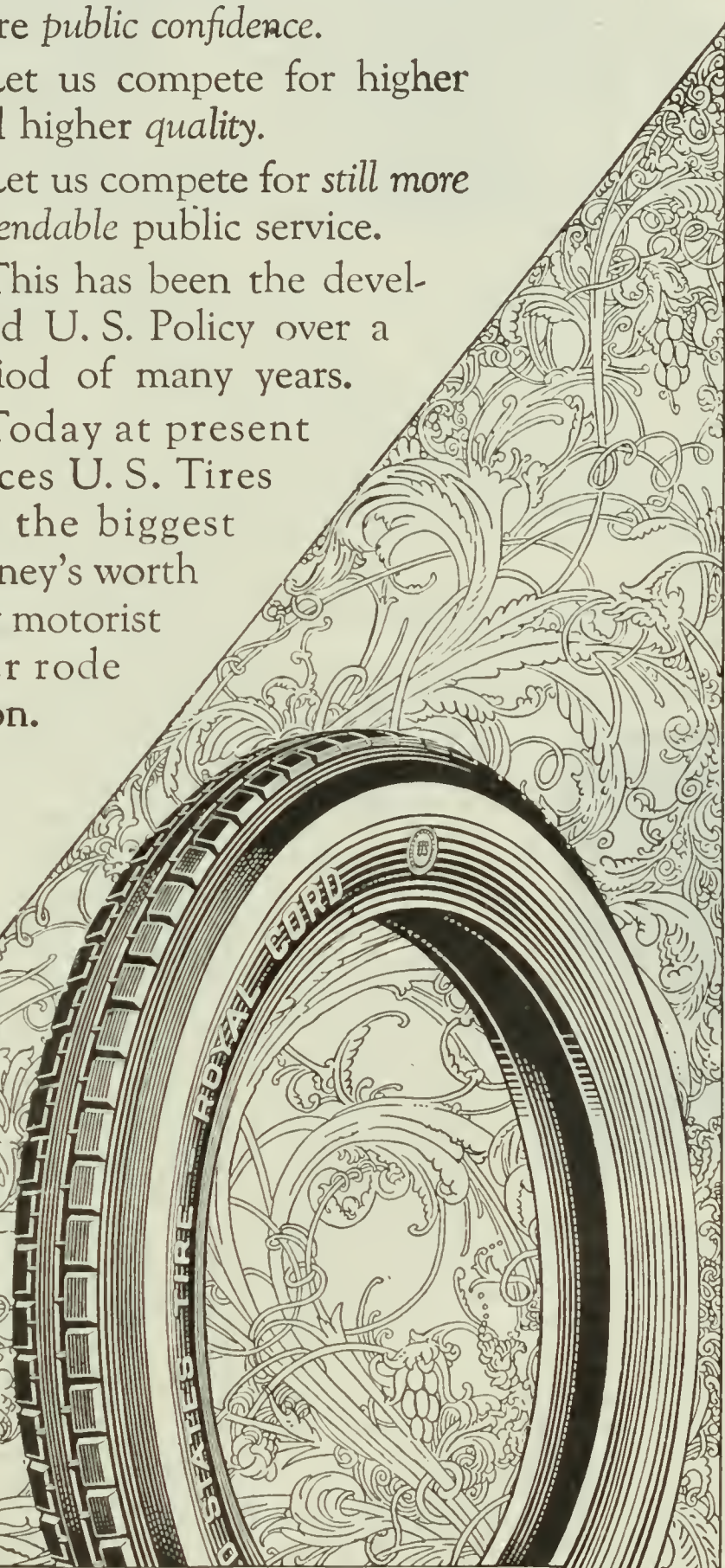
Today at present prices U. S. Tires are the biggest money's worth any motorist ever rode upon.

For the production of United States Tires there is erected and operating the greatest group of tire factories in the world.

A leadership that has recorded itself with the public. The outstanding example of what faithful quality and sound economy can do when it is patient enough to prove itself to a whole nation.

United States Tires are Good Tires

Copyright 1922 U. S. Tire Co.



U. S. Royal Cord Tires

United States Rubber Company

Fifty-three Factories — *The Oldest and Largest Rubber Organization in the World* — *Two-hundred and thirty-five branches*

Try a pipeful or two direct from the factory

Not that it will be any better than the Edgeworth you buy in a store, but we want you to have your first Edgeworth smoke at our expense.

You may repay us by finding that Edgeworth just suits your taste. And if it doesn't—for there are some few men to whom Edgeworth is not just the thing—there's no harm done.

We are glad enough to send free samples in the same spirit that we'd hand you our pouch if circumstances permitted. We wish it were possible to save you even the little trouble of writing for Edgeworth.

Edgeworth is a likable smoke. Men who have tried it and found it to be the right tobacco for them never think of smoking other tobaccos. They'll tell you there are many good tobaccos—and there are. And when you offer them your pouch with "stranger" tobacco in it, they may use up a pipeful just to be friendly.

But notice how quickly they get back to their beloved Edgeworth!

Day after day Edgeworth fans write to us. They tell us human little stories, friendly anecdotes centering around Edgeworth. Often it is the number of years they have smoked Edgeworth that prompted them to write.

Knowing how hard it is for the average man to write letters, we consider these unsolicited messages the greatest tribute to Edgeworth we could possibly have—greater even than the increasing sales. It gives the business of making tobacco a pleasure that runs through the whole gamut—from factory executive to the smoker in the backwoods.

If you have never tried Edgeworth, let us repeat our offer, "Try a pipeful or two direct from the factory." All you have to do is to write "Let me try a pipeful or two" on a postcard, sign your name and address and send the postcard to us. The address is Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va. If you want to add the name of your tobacco dealer, we'll make sure that he has Edgeworth in stock.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

to retailer, and where. The facts sought depend on the nature of the problem. The data collected are sifted, tabulated, classified, and diagrammed. The real professional work of the man in charge of this department comes in making the right sort of deductions from this information.

The man who would be successful in such a department requires first a thorough acquaintance with business and the methods by which business is done. He must have a good head for figures and a liking for statistics. He must be unusually observant. The usefulness of such a man to his agency and the clients of that agency hinges almost entirely on his ability to read in a sales sheet or the report of an investigator those things which are not obvious to the casual observer, or, frequently, to the manufacturer himself.

A single instance will be enough to show how useful such work can be in developing sales. A large tire company sold through branch offices. Each branch was responsible for a territory, consisting of one or more States. The branch was responsible for all the trade secured in its territory. When a list of the branch offices was made, showing the amount of business done by each one in its territory, the Chicago branch led all the rest. A casual study of this report would lead one to think that the Chicago branch was the best. The head of the research department was not satisfied with this superficial showing. He had special investigations made, to show him the amount of business which could be done in each district. By means of the registration of automobiles and trucks, he was able to determine just how many possible customers there were. Then he compared the possible customers—that is, the potential market—with the actual market sold by each branch, and put it in the form of a graphic chart. A single glance revealed the fact that the Chicago branch, instead of being first, was eleventh. That is, ten other branches came nearer supplying the possible demand for tires in their territories than the Chicago branch. The Chicago territory was too large; one branch was not sufficient to take care of it. So it was subdivided into three branches, which greatly increased the sales made in that territory.

Such work appeals to the scientific mind. It is the exact opposite of the plan department, where so much depends on imagination. It deals with what is, while the plan department considers what might be.

The plan department comes next in chronological order, but in importance it is first. On the data developed by the research department, with the help of the rate, art and typographical departments, the complete advertising campaign for a client is prepared. The plan department is sometimes an individual and sometimes a committee. Into the plan goes all that the staff of the agency has in the way of advertising experience.

Two objects are aimed at in the formulation of the plan. One is its presentation to the advertiser—the client—for discussion and approval. The other is to serve as a program for carrying it out.

A plan covers a year or more. Its form is a typewritten book, illustrated with rough sketches, diagrams, charts, whatever will most effectively show what is going to be done. In this part of the work the help of the visualizer is called in. Sometimes the visualizer is the layout man, but anyway he is a man handy with a pencil. While he talks he draws pictures. If anything can be made clearer by illustration, that point is illustrated. A finished plan reaches the proportion of a good-sized book; sometimes several.

While the plan is in preparation, with constant need of consultation with the client, a contact man is selected. The contact man is the one who during the life of that account will be the go-between between the agency and its customer. He may be likewise the account handler, that is, the man who has general supervision of the execution of that particular account. This is usually the arrangement which gives the best results and causes the fewest lost motions. But the selection of contact man is often a matter of temperamental adaptation. The contact man works with the advertiser, his sales manager, advertising manager, and frequently his salesmen. He ought to have the qualities of a good mixer. The account handler must be a man of broad advertising experience, a good executive, with sufficient initiative to start things in time and keep ahead of the needs of the account. When the two groups of qualities are found in one man, the two kinds of work may be most happily combined.

This all sounds more complicated than it really is. To tell the truth, there must be a certain amount of elasticity about an advertising agency. Organization there must be, of course, but an advertising plan does not march through an agency in orderly progress like a flivver through an automobile factory. In a profession in which the creative faculty must be exercised, where one must sometimes wait for an inspiration, or "dig up the big idea," as an advertising man exprest it, some allowance must be made for the creators. Some departments, however, such as rate, placing, checking, and billing, go on with the clocklike regularity of a bank, and there is likewise an established routine for all the other functions, subject, as the timetable says, to change without notice.

The plan describes what the advertising expects to do and how it will do it. It divides up the appropriation and allots it to different parts of the work. It lists the mediums and indicates the size and frequency of the advertisements. It determines the prescription by which the copy shall be written. It exhibits layouts suggesting the physical appearance of the advertisements, posters, cards, window displays to be used. It outlines the work on the dealer.

It covers much more ground than is indicated here, all depending on the nature of the account. When it is finished it is a graphic and vivid picture of the advertising activities of the client for whom it is prepared. It corresponds in its preparation and use to the architect's preliminary sketches, perspectives, and elevations, which are not for the contractor to build by but for the judgment and approval of the client.

The plan is sometimes printed or otherwise reproduced for the purpose of merchandising the advertising. It is necessary for the salesmen and the dealers to know what it is all about, so that their efforts may work with, instead of against, the advertising. This explaining of the advertising plan to those engaged in selling the goods is called merchandising the advertising. In this connection the dealer tie-up is also considered. Advertising matter for the dealer's own use about the manufacturer's goods is furnished, and its

use urged and demonstrated. For this work upon the dealer the advertiser's salesmen are used. Thus they become to this extent part of the advertising work, and the value of the relation of the contact man to the salesmen is demonstrated.

The advertising manager is perhaps the king pin of the firm which advertises. We are giving a brief glance at his work, through the kindness of Mr. Calkins:

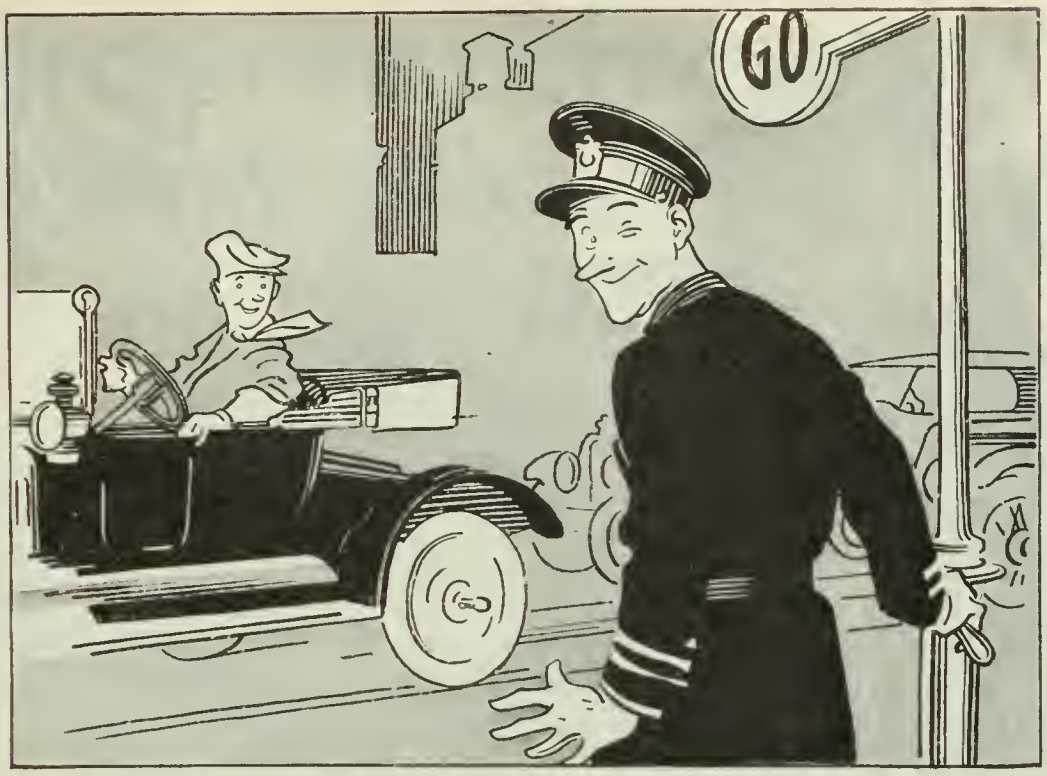
If more attention is given to him than to the representative, it is not because the latter is not a desirable and interesting occupation. But the knowledge of advertising which makes the representative successful is the same as that employed by the manager and the agent. So the accomplishments described in this and the next chapter may be understood as desirable also for the man whose temperament is better adapted to selling a tangible commodity like space, while essential to the one who sells advertising space.

We will take for instance the advertising manager of a large manufacturing business employing all avenues of publicity. The manager for a smaller concern has similar activities. He must do some of those things, or all of them to some extent.

The company manufactures a line of food products. These products are sold through grocery stores to the consumers. That is, the company has two sets of customers, the grocers who buy the products for sale at a profit, and the ultimate purchasers who consume them. The products are sold to the grocers by an army of eight hundred salesmen. The salesmen are directed by a sales manager and his assistants. In each of the large cities there is a sales branch and a warehouse. The branch manager is responsible for the sales in his territory, and has assigned to him a certain number of the salesmen for this purpose. The products are sold in one hundred and fifty thousand grocery stores; that is, they are well distributed.

The advertising of such a house amounts to more than a million dollars a year. Newspapers, magazines, street-cars, billboards, painted signs, window displays, store demonstrations, moving-picture films, and printed matter are used to reach and sell the consumer. Trade papers, printed matter, letters, salesmen, and missionaries are employed to reach and sell the grocer. Missionaries are traveling men who do not sell goods, but who help the grocer to keep his stock well arranged, put in window displays, create good-will for the house, and report trade conditions to the sales manager.

Attached to the sales department is the advertising department. In a business of this magnitude it would consist of an advertising manager with a staff of twenty-five or even fifty assistants. Most of these assistants are clerks performing clerical work. But each of them has an opportunity to learn something of advertising. The professional assistants of the advertising manager might be the man in charge of window-dressing, the trade-aid departments, the editor of the house organs, and sometimes artists and writers. The trade-aid department busies itself with methods for helping the grocer sell the advertiser's goods. House organs are magazines or newspapers distributed free. They are really advertising disguised in the form of matter helpful to the customers. In some companies there is a house organ for the consumer, one for the trade, and one for the employees. A press agent is frequently employed. He supplies the



Smooth Driving in Heavy Traffic

When you sit at a Ford wheel and press your pedals—it's a wonderful feeling to have it glide out of low into high, and when the traffic is halted, to stop easily—smoothly.

That's the way the Ford was meant to run—and it will run that way when it is properly lubricated.

You haven't been using the right oil in your Ford unless you've used "F" Autoline for Fords, because no other motor oil keeps the linings of your brake and transmission bands pliant and in condition to grip the transmission drum evenly. That's the way "F" Autoline Oil stops "chattering." "F" Autoline Oil makes smooth driving.

Don't risk a penny. Get your Ford dealer or garage man to drain your crank case of old oil, and put in "F" Autoline Oil. If your Ford "chatters" after that, your money will be refunded. That's how confident we are that you will find satisfaction. "F" Autoline will not clog the oil line. It costs no more.

An authorized Ford dealer writes: "By the use of this oil, the chatter of transmission bands has been entirely eliminated and there has been quite a noticeable change in the running of the motor."

We have specialized on lubrication-problems for 90 years. We are the makers of "OO" Autoline—one of the few oils recommended in the Franklin Owners' handbook for use in Franklin Cars.

Look for the red Autoline Oil sign that points the way to a dealer or garage that sells "F" Autoline Oil for Fords.

AUTOLINE OIL COMPANY

Automotive Oil Sales Department

WM. C. ROBINSON & SON COMPANY, BALTIMORE

PACIFIC COAST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO

REFINERY: CORAOPOLIS, PA. "F" SALES OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

AUTOLINE OIL

"for your motor's sake"

with us again
for the new season

NOW 85¢

Dunlop *162*
The *best* ball to play with. Smaller size. 85c each.

Dunlop "*D*"
The *most durable* ball to play with. Medium size. 85c each.

Dunlop *Magnum*
The *easiest* ball to play with. Large size. 85c each.

Dunlop *Warwick*
The *cheapest* of *good* balls to play with. Medium size. 70c each.

The Choice of Particular Players

Here's the golf ball that Amateurs and Professionals, the world over, have depended upon for its *sure* playing qualities throughout more than fifteen years.

Today, as a perfected product of skilled workmanship, the Dunlop ranks as the leading imported golf ball, both in volume of sales and the general spread of its popularity.

This Year's Price 85 Cents Each

During the last two years the regular price of *standard* Dunlop balls has been $1.10 each. This season we are pleased to announce a price recession, which makes the Dunlop *162*, the Dunlop "*D*" and the Dunlop *Magnum* obtainable at 85c each. The *Warwick* will retail at 70c. Everything considered—including the playing qualities, durability and dependability—we believe that the buyer of golf balls will find the Dunlop range provides for the truest economy.

You Can Get Dunlops If You Ask For Them

Many players accustomed to the use of Dunlop golf balls have sometimes found it difficult to obtain their favorite brand. No need for being without Dunlops this season. A liberal supply is available, and there is no reason for taking a substitute article. Sometimes though, you may have to insist on Dunlops to get them. If you don't find Dunlop balls in stock, please write us, giving the name of your club.

DUNLOP TIRE & RUBBER CORP.
of America

Golf Ball Sales Department

17 East 42nd Street **New York City**

All Dunlop Balls are *Standard*, complying with U. S. G. A. specifications for both weight and measurement.

DUNLOP

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

newspapers with information about the business that is of enough intrinsic interest to be run as news. The writers prepare copy for the house organs, and for such advertising as is not prepared by the advertising agency of the business. The artists design labels and packages, arrange window displays and exhibits, and advise as to the artistic physiognomy of the business and its products. Sometimes there is a staff photographer, and if there is a print-shop the foreman is also a member of the advertising staff.

If you will conceive of each of these men with a stenographer, a chief clerk, and an office-boy, you will get an idea of the personnel of a modern and complete advertising department.

Over the activities of this department the advertising manager presides. He is undoubtedly able himself to perform all of the duties of his assistants, and in a smaller business he would perform all of them. But in so vast a business as I am describing his work would be executive, seeing that his assistants perform their work properly, consulting with each in turn, and holding conferences with the officers of his company, especially with the sales manager and with the agency which handles the advertising of his company.

He and his department are responsible, jointly with the agency, for the success of the advertising. He discusses the appropriations, plans, copy, and designs with the agents, O. K.'s lists of mediums and proofs of advertising, and then sees that the part of the campaign which his department is to execute is carefully carried out.

Some of the functions are better performed by the agency and some by the advertising manager. In a general way the agency looks after the advertising to the consumer, and the advertising department that to the trade. But that is not an iron-clad rule. Still the advertising manager is in closer touch with the trade than the agent through his contact with the sales manager and the sales force.

Among the functions of the advertising manager is that of "merchandising" the advertising; that is, explaining it to the selling organization of his own company and to the grocery trade. Elaborate exhibits, with charts and diagrams, are prepared. The advertising manager attends salesmen's conferences and grocers' conventions for this purpose. He sees that branch offices are supplied with promotion material, and coaches salesmen in securing window displays and getting the grocers interested in the advertising. It is necessary to teach grocers to arrange their stock properly, to dress their windows and keep them clean; to use advertising for their own advantage; in short, to become better grocers than they naturally are, in order that the manufacturer may have better outlets for his goods. Nearly all the improvements in the methods of the lesser retail trades have been inspired and developed by manufacturers who advertise.

Such a position as the above represents the best in this field. The work is executive in character and carries the authority and salary of an executive. Some advertising managers are vice-presidents or directors in their companies, and frequently become sales managers. In some instances the advertising manager is the head of the business.

CREOLES OUTSIDE THE COLOR LINE

IT is possible to speak of a "Creole negro," but it is quite wrong to use the phrase "negro Creole," and between the two expressions lies a difference, Southern writers assure us, which Northerners have been slow to distinguish. A recent article, published in *Leslie's Weekly* and reprinted in part in these columns, mentioned that "Louisiana has more ramifications of the 'colored' lines than any other State, largely because a great part of the negro population there speak a French patois. They call themselves Creoles, and are almost without exceptions Catholics, and mostly mulatto." They are quite wrong to call themselves Creoles, even tho there are admittedly a certain number of cases of mixed Creole and negro blood, objects the New Orleans *Item*, which points out the misconception in the following informative editorial:

Creole, in the original and general sense of term, was the term applied to the children of citizens of Romance nations who were born in colonies. Creoles were natives of the colonies, but their race was the race of the homeland of their parents—usually Spanish, French or Italian. It afterward came to be applied to the descendants of these colonists. In some places, like Louisiana, it persists long after the colonies have passed out of the possession of the countries from which the Creoles derive their descent.

Instead of signifying persons of the pure or mixed blood of the original stock of the colonies—Negro, Indian, Arab, or what-not the term Creole was employed for the very opposite purpose. It was to distinguish persons born in the colonies to the pure stock of the European settlers from persons of original native strains.

Here in Louisiana a "Creole" has never been anything but a descendant of the original French and Spanish settlers born in Louisiana instead of in France or Spain. The name has clung, by the very strength of its ancient associations, tho Louisiana has been under the Stars and Stripes more than a century.

One dictionary says that the term was once applied to negroes born here in order to distinguish them from negroes brought from Africa. We have never heard it used in that sense. Such usage must have died out as soon as the slave trade ceased.

The word has naturally come into use as an adjective, for the Creoles retain many of the customs, methods, and characteristics of their ancestors, some of which are attractive and charming. The word Creole is thus ascribed to anything peculiar to the Creoles or belonging to them in any particular way. When one says "Creole negro" nowadays he means a person of that race who springs from a line associated with the old white Creoles, who speaks their French, and follows the customs and methods he has learned from them.

We thus speak of Creole gumbo, or Creole cooks and cookery in general—which is about the best in the world—of Creole vivacity, Creole music, or anything else that the user of the term conceives to be proper to the sprightly men and beautiful women with old French and Spanish names who form a large and important part of our body politic, but continue to betray, even to this distant day, by an occasional accent in their excellent American-English, their relationship to their ancestors from France and Spain.

Multiplies the Value of Your Records-

—Using Your Present Forms

A NEW "RECORD KEEPING METHODS" booklet, containing information on this subject is now ready for distribution. ***A copy should be in every office.***

On Acme Visible Equipment, your eye finds the record without handling, because the indexing information is always in sight;—the cards retain their position when making entries or references—no re-filing, no mis-filing. That is why ***the Acme Visible Method multiplies the value of your present records***—using the same forms.

How Sales, Stock, Credit, Accounts Receivable and other records in your business ***can be made more valuable,*** is told and pictured in this new booklet. The coupon, attached to your letterhead, will bring your copy.

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CARD SYSTEM COMPANY

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Record forms sent on application.

ACME CARD SYSTEM CO., 422 LD
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Send Booklet. We are particularly interested in

Kind of Record ____ No. of Cards ____

Firm Name ____

Street Address ____

City & State ____

Individual ____

DEPEW'S MEMORIES OF ROOSEVELT—AND OTHERS

A MEMORY WHICH "GOES BACK," in its possessor's words, "for more than eighty years" has produced the material for a book of reminiscences, whose scope extends from the opening of the Civil War to the present day. Chauncey M. Depew, now in his eighty-seventh year, has been called "an American institution." Like the man in the popular song, he knew everybody and they all knew him. His book contains intimate little glimpses, mostly such as might be used to adorn an after-dinner speech, of Lincoln, Grant, Seward, Conkling, Blaine, Cleveland, Greeley, Russell Sage, Commodore Vanderbilt, George William Curtis, Colonel Watterson, Mark Twain, Robert Ingersoll, Theodore Roosevelt, Joseph Jefferson, and Richard Mansfield, to mention only a few. Of Roosevelt's entry into public life, which came about, it appears, in the initiative of a discerning ward politician, Mr. Depew reminisces in this chatty way:

One of the interesting characters of New York City was Frederick Gibbs, who was an active politician and a district leader. Gibbs afterwards became the national committeeman from New York on the Republican national committee. When he died he left a collection of pictures which, to the astonishment of everybody, showed that he was a liberal and discriminating patron of art.

Gibbs had a district difficult to manage, because, commencing in the slums, it ran up to Fifth Avenue. It was normally Democratic, but he managed to keep his party alive and often to win, and so gained the reputation that he was in league with Tammany. He came to me one day and said: "Our organization has lost the confidence of the 'highbrows.' They have not a great many votes, but their names carry weight and their contributions are invaluable in campaigns. To regain their confidence we are thinking of nominating for member of the legislature young Theodore Roosevelt, who has just returned from Harvard. What do you think of it?"

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HE WRITES AS HE TALKS.

Chauncey M. Depew, now in his eighty-seventh year, has just published a book of reminiscences which sustains his reputation as the foremost after-dinner speaker of the country.

Of course, I advocated it very warmly. "Well," he said, "we will have a dinner at Delmonico's. It will be composed entirely of 'highbrows.' We wish you to make the principal speech, introducing young Roosevelt, who, of course, will respond. I will not be at the dinner, but I will be in the pantry."

The dinner was a phenomenal success. About three hundred in dress-suits, white vests, and white neckties were discussing the situation, saying: "Where did these stories and slanders originate in regard to our district, about its being an annex of Tammany and with Tammany affiliations? We are the district, and we all know each other."

Young Roosevelt, when he rose to speak, looked about eighteen years old, tho he was twenty-three. His speech was carefully prepared, and he read it from a manuscript. It was remarkable in the emphatic way in which he first stated the evils in the city, State, and national governments, and how he would correct them if he ever had the opportunity. It is a curious realization of youthful aspirations that every one of those opportunities came to him, and in each of them he made history and permanent fame.

Depew was among those who felt that Roosevelt had buried himself when he was elected to the Vice-Presidency. Then came the tragedy which was his opportunity, and the Vice-President stept into the Presidency. Mr. Depew thus gossips about Roosevelt in his new office:

Senator Hanna was accustomed to have a few of his colleagues of the Senate dine with him frequently, in order to consult on more effective action upon pending measures. President Roosevelt, who knew everything that was going on, often burst into Hanna's house after dinner and with the utmost frankness submitted the problems which had arisen at the White House, and upon which he wished advice or, if not advice, support—more frequently support.

Any one who attended the morning conferences, where he saw Senators and members of the House, and the public, was quite sure to be entertained. I remember on one occasion I had been requested by several of his friends, men of influence and prominence in New York, to ask for the appointment of minister to a foreign government for a journalist of some eminence. When I entered the Cabinet room it was crowded, and the President knew that I was far from well, so he at once called my name, asked how I was and what I wanted. I told him that I had to leave Washington that day on the advice of my doctor for a rest, and what I wanted was to present the name of a gentleman for appointment as a minister, if I could see him for five minutes.

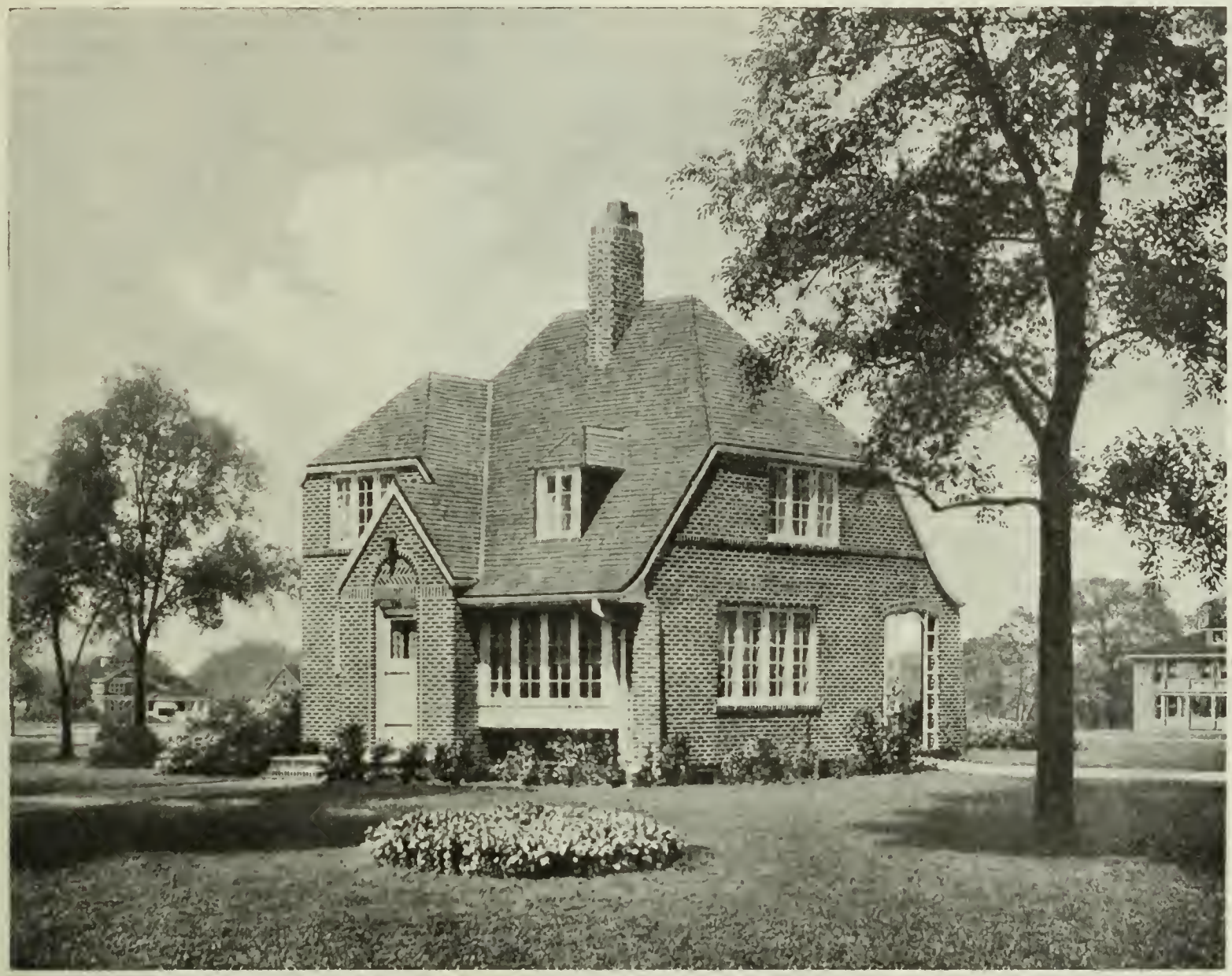
The President exclaimed: "We have no secrets here; tell it right out." I then stated the case. He asked who was behind the applicant. I told him. Then he said, "Yes, that's all right," to each one until I mentioned also the staff of the gentleman's newspaper, which was one of the most prominent and powerful in the country but a merciless critic of the President. He shouted at once: "That settles it. Nothing which that paper wishes will receive any consideration from me." Singularly enough, the paper subsequently became one of his ardent advocates and supporters.

On another occasion I was entering his private office as another Senator was coming out of the Cabinet room, which was filled. He called out: "Senator Depew, do you know that man going out?" I answered, "Yes, he is a colleague of mine in the Senate." "Well," he shouted, "he is a crook!" His judgment subsequently proved correct.

Mr. Roosevelt and his wife were all their lives in the social life of the old families of New York who were admitted leaders. They carried to the White House the culture and conventions of what is called the best society of the great capitals of the world. This experience and education came to a couple who were most democratic in their views. They loved to see people and met and entertained every one with delightful hospitality.

Roosevelt was a marvel of many-sidedness. Besides being an executive as Governor of a great State and administrator as civil-service commissioner and police commissioner of New York, he was an author of popular books and a field naturalist of rare acquirements. He was also a wonderful athlete. I often had occasion to see him upon urgent matters, and was summoned to his gymnasium, where he was having a boxing match with a well-known pugilist, and getting the better of his antagonist, or else launching at his fencing master. The athletics would cease, to be resumed as soon as he had in his quick and direct way disposed of what I presented.

Horseback riding was a favorite exercise with him, and his experience on his Western ranch and in the Army had made him one of the best riders in the world. The foreign diplomats in Washington with their education that their first duty was to be in close touch with the chief magistrate, whether czar, queen,



HOME OF BEAUTY HOUSE NO. 102 *Designed by Floyd Yewell, Architect*

This illustration shows Home of Beauty No. 102, built by Mr. J. C. Breckon at Denver, Colorado. Mr. Breckon says: "The house has caused much favorable comment. I consider it an extremely artistic little house." The interior is just as distinctive as the exterior.

Substantial Homes

MORE and more home-builders are coming to realize that the Face Brick home gives them the utmost of utility, strength and beauty, at the greatest ultimate economy.

Whether your home is to be large or small you will be interested in the many advantages Face Brick offers you.

Face Brick, with its wide range of color tones and textures, has almost limitless artistic possibilities. Through durability and fire-safety, and by reducing repairs, depreciation, insurance rates and fuel costs to a minimum, it gives you, in the long run, the cheapest house you can build.

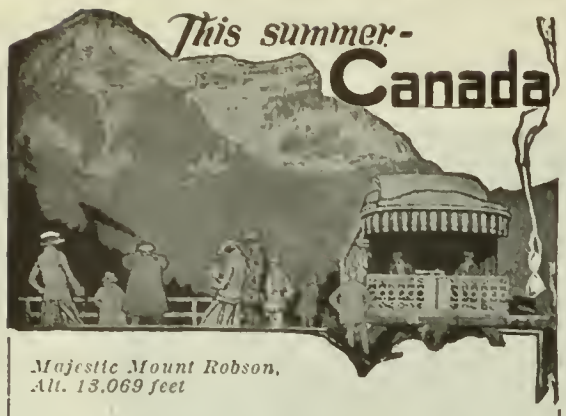
You will find a full discussion of these matters in "The Story of Brick," an artistic booklet with numerous illustrations and useful building information. Sent free on request.

"Face Brick Bungalow and Small House Plans" are issued in four booklets, showing 3 to 4-room houses, 5-room houses, 6-room houses, and 7 to 8-room houses, in all ninety-two, each reversible with a different exterior design. These designs are unusual and distinctive, combined with convenient interiors and economical construction. The entire set for one dollar. Any one of the booklets, 25 cents, preferably in stamps.

We have the complete working drawings, specifications and masonry quantity estimates at nominal prices. Select from the booklets the designs you like best and order the plans, even if you are not going to build now, for their study will be not only interesting and instructive, but helpful in formulating your future plans.

You may want "The Home of Beauty," fifty designs, mostly two stories, representing a wide variety of architectural styles and floor plans. Sent for 50 cents in stamps. We also distribute complete working drawings, specifications and quantity estimates for these houses at nominal prices.

Address, The American Face Brick Association, 1134 Westminster Building, Chicago, Illinois.



Majestic Mount Robson, Alt. 13,069 feet

Jasper Park and Mount Robson Park embrace the scenic mountain wonders of the Dominion. Canadian National Railways cross the Rockies at the lowest altitude, the easiest gradients and in view of Canada's highest peaks.

Your Ideal Vacation

is realized in the "Highlands of Ontario"—Algonquin Park—(Alt. 2,000 ft.)—Muskoka Lakes—Great Lakes—30,000 Islands Georgian Bay—Lake of Bays—Kawartha Lakes—Timagami—Nipigon—Quetico—Minaki. Fishing, Boating, Bathing, Golf, Camping and finest Hotels. Hay fever unknown.

Lower St. Lawrence and Maritime Provinces.

Fishing, Hunting and Camping

Real fishing and hunting in virgin streams and unspoiled big game country in NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, QUEBEC, ONTARIO, ALBERTA and BRITISH COLUMBIA.

For full information write

Canadian National or Grand Trunk Railways

at any of the following addresses. Ask for Booklet R, mentioning districts that interest you

Boston, 294 Washington Street
Buffalo, 1019 Chamber of Commerce Building
Chicago, 64 West Adams Street
Cincinnati, 406 Traction Building
Detroit, 527 Majestic Building
Duluth, 430 W. Superior Street
Kansas City 334 Railway Exchange Building
Los Angeles, 7th and Spring Streets
Minneapolis, 518 Second Avenue, South
New York, 1270 Broadway
Pittsburgh, 505 Park Building
Portland, Me., Grand Trunk Station
San Francisco, 689 Market Street
Seattle, 902 Second Avenue
St. Louis, 305 Merchants Laclede Building
St. Paul, 4th and Jackson Streets

H. H. MELANSON
Passenger Traffic Manager
Canadian National Railways
Toronto, Can.

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Passenger Traffic Manager
Grand Trunk Railway
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FRENCH GLUTEN BREAD

BRUSSON JEUNE

Imported from France

Foremost physicians will prescribe Brusson Jeune Gluten Bread if you have diabetes or obesity. Brusson Bread is scientifically prepared by dieticians of highest standing. Palatable and nutritious. Small in bulk; never becomes stale. 20 million loaves eaten each year. Ask your grocer for Brusson Gluten Bread. Or send $2.00 for box of 15 loaves. Sent postpaid in United States. Diabetes booklet on request.

GUSTAV MULLER, Importer
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Try My Old-Time Nature-Flavored Smoke—FREE

You will find it a smoke revelation—this pure, old-fashioned tobacco of mine. You will wonder how I make it. I don't—NATURE does. It is the pure stuff—no dope, no doctoring. It is nature's product all the way through—air-cured, nature-flavored and "Bred In Old Kentucky" Send me your name and I'll send you a big, generous helping—FREE just to show you what real smoking is. I'll save you money later if you want more. Say whether you want a mild, medium or heavy smoke. Send today.

PETE MOBERLY Box 823 OWENSBORO, KY.

Old Green River Smoking Tobacco

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

king, or president, found their training unequal to keeping close to President Roosevelt, except one, and he told me with great pleasure that tho a poor rider he joined the President in his horseback morning excursions. Sometimes, he said, when they came to a very steep, high, and rough hill the President would shout, "Let us climb to the top," and the diplomat would struggle over the stones, the underbrush, and gullies, and return to his horse with torn garments after sliding down the hill. At another time, when on the banks of the Potomac, where the waters were raging rapids, the President said, "We will go to that island in the middle of the river," and immediately plunged in. The diplomat followed and reached the island after wading and swimming, and with great difficulty returned with sufficient strength to return home. He had an attack of pneumonia from this unusual exposure, but thereafter was the envy and admiration of his colleagues and increased the confidence of his own Government by this intimacy with the President.

The President's dinners and luncheons were unique because of his universal acquaintance with literary and scientific people. There were generally some of them present. His infectious enthusiasm and hearty cordiality drew out the best points of each guest. I was present at a large dinner one evening when an instance occurred which greatly amused him. There were some forty guests. When they were seated, the President noticed four vacant chairs. He sent one of his aides to ascertain the trouble. The aide discovered an elderly Senator standing with his wife, and another Senator and a lady looking very disconsolate. The aged Senator refused to take out a lady as his card directed or leave his wife to a colleague. He said to the President's aide, who told him that dinner was waiting and what he had to do: "When I eat I eat with my wife, or I don't eat at all." The old gentleman had his way.

The President had one story which he often told, and with much glee. While he was on the ranch the neighbors had caught a horse thief and hung him. They soon discovered that they had made a mistake and hung the wrong man. The most diplomatic among the ranchers was selected to take the body home and break the news gently to his wife. The cowboy ambassador asked the wife: "Are you the wife of—?" She answered "Yes." "Well," said the ambassador, "you are mistaken. You are his widow. I have his body in the wagon. You need not feel bad about it, because we hung him thinking he was the horse thief. We soon after found that he was innocent. The joke is on us."

Frequently a single page of Mr. Depew's reminiscences will glow with the reflected glory of half a dozen illustrious names. In his chapter headed "Recollections from Abroad," he tells of Gladstone's enthusiastic mention of Abram B. Hewitt, and proceeds:

It was my fortune to know Mr. Hewitt very well for many years. He richly merited Mr. Gladstone's encomium. He was one of the most versatile and able Americans in public or private life during his time. His father was an English tenant-farmer who moved with his family to the United States. Mr. Hewitt received a liberal education and became a great success both in business and public life. He was much more than a business man, mayor of New York or a congressman—he was public-spirited and a wise reformer.

Mr. Hewitt told me two interesting incidents in his career. When he visited England he was received with many and flattering attentions. Among his invitations was a week-end to the home of the nobleman upon whose estates his father had been a tenant-farmer. When Mr. Hewitt told the nobleman, who was entertaining him as a distinguished American, about his father's former relations as one of his tenants, the nobleman said: "Your father made a great mistake in giving up his farm and emigrating to the United States. He should have remained here."

Mr. Hewitt said: "But, my lord, so far as I am concerned I do not think so."

"Why?" asked his lordship.

"Because," answered Mr. Hewitt, "then I could never have been a guest on equal terms in your house."

Mr. Hewitt was one of the foremost iron founders and steel manufacturers of the country. At the time of our Civil War our Government was very short of guns, and we were unable to manufacture them because we did not know the secret of gun-metal.

The Government sent Mr. Hewitt abroad to purchase guns. The English gunmakers at once saw the trouble he was in and took advantage of it. They demanded prices several times greater than they were asking from other customers, and refused to give him any information about the manufacture of gun-metal.

After he had made the contract, with all its exorbitant conditions, he went to his hotel and invited the foreman of each department of the factory to meet him. They all came. Mr. Hewitt explained to them his mission, and found that they were sympathetic with Mr. Lincoln and his administration and the Union cause. Then he told them of the trouble he had had with their employers, and the terms which they had imposed. He asked them all about the manufacture of gun-metal. Each one of the foremen was very clear and explicit as to his part, and so when they had all spoken Mr. Hewitt, with his expert knowledge of the business, knew all the secrets of the manufacture of gun-metal, which he, of course, gave to the Government at Washington for use in the several arsenals and shops.

"Now," he said to his guests, "you have done me a great favor. I will return it. Your company is obliged by the contract to deliver this immense order within a limited time. They are going to make an enormous amount of money out of it. You strike and demand what you think is right, and you will get it immediately."

The gun company made a huge profit but had to share some of it with their workers. It was an early instance of the introduction of profit-sharing, which has now become common all over the world.

One of the most interesting Englishmen, whom I saw much of both in London and in the United States, was Sir Henry Irving. The world of art, drama, and history owes much to him for his revival of Shakespeare. Irving was a genius in his profession, and in private life perfectly delightful.

He gave me a dinner and it was, like everything he did, original. Instead of the usual formal entertainment, he had the dinner at one of the old royal castles in the country, which had become a very exclu-

sive hotel. He carried us out there in coaches.

The company of authors, playwrights, and men of affairs made the entertainment late and the evening memorable. Returning home on the top of the coach, the full moon would appear and reappear, but was generally under a cloud. Irving remarked: "I do much better with that old moon in my theater. I make it shine or obscure it with clouds, as the occasion requires."

I received a note from him at the time of his last visit to the United States, in which he said that a friend from the western part of the country was giving him a dinner at Delmonico's to precede his sailing in the early morning on his voyage home. The company was to be large and all good friends, and he had the positive assurance that there would be no speaking, and wished I would come.

The dinner was everything that could be desired. The company was a wonderful one of distinguished representatives of American life. The hours passed along rapidly and joyously, as many of these original men contributed story, racy adventure, or song.

Suddenly the host arose and said: "Gentlemen, we have with us to-night—" Of course, that meant an introductory speech about Irving and a reply from the guest. Irving turned to me, and in his deepest and most tragic Macbeth voice said: "G—d— his soul to h—!" However, he rose to the occasion, and an hour or so afterwards, when everybody else had spoken, not satisfied with his first effort, he arose and made a much better and longer speech. He was an admirable after-dinner speaker as well as an unusual actor. His wonderful presentations, not only of Shakespeare's but of other dramas, did very much for the stage both in his own country and in ours.

Those who heard him only in his last year had no conception of him in his prime. In his later years he fell into the fault, so common with public speakers and actors, of running words together and failing to articulate clearly. I have known a fine speech and a superior sermon and a great part in a play ruined because of the failure to articulate clearly. The audience could not follow the speaker and so lost interest.

Sir Henry told me a delightful story about Disraeli. A young relative of Irving's took orders and became a clergyman in the Established Church. At the request of Irving, Disraeli appointed this young man one of the curates at Windsor.

One day the clergyman came to Irving in great distress and said: "The unexpected has happened. Every one had dropt out, and I have been ordered to preach on Sunday."

Irving took him to see Disraeli for advice. The Prime Minister said to the young clergyman: "If you preach thirty minutes, Her Majesty will be bored. If you preach fifteen minutes, Her Majesty will be pleased. If you preach ten minutes, Her Majesty will be delighted."

"But said the young clergyman, "my lord, what can a preacher possibly say in only ten minutes?"

"That," answered the statesman, "will be a matter of indifference to Her Majesty."

Sir Frederick Leighton, the eminent English artist, and at one time President of the Royal Academy, was one of the most charming men of his time. His reminiscences were delightful and told with rare dramatic effect. I remember a vivid description which he gave me of the wedding of one of the British royalties with a German princess. Sir Frederick was one of the

The Red Gods beckon you West

THE snowy mountain peaks, the forest trails, the skyland lakes, the delightful resorts, are calling you—forget the world of hum-drum for a while—get back to nature in America's West.

The Burlington will take you anywhere West—to Colorado, the National Parks, Utah, the Pacific Northwest, and California.

And always you will find true hospitality, courteous service, and home-like comfort on the convenient, dependable Burlington.

Vacation costs are down

Your vacation money this year will buy much more. Now is the time for a real vacation—in the Land you will never Forget.

SEND FOR FREE BOOK

Read about the region that interests you. For more than one book send 6 cents for postage.

Burlington Route
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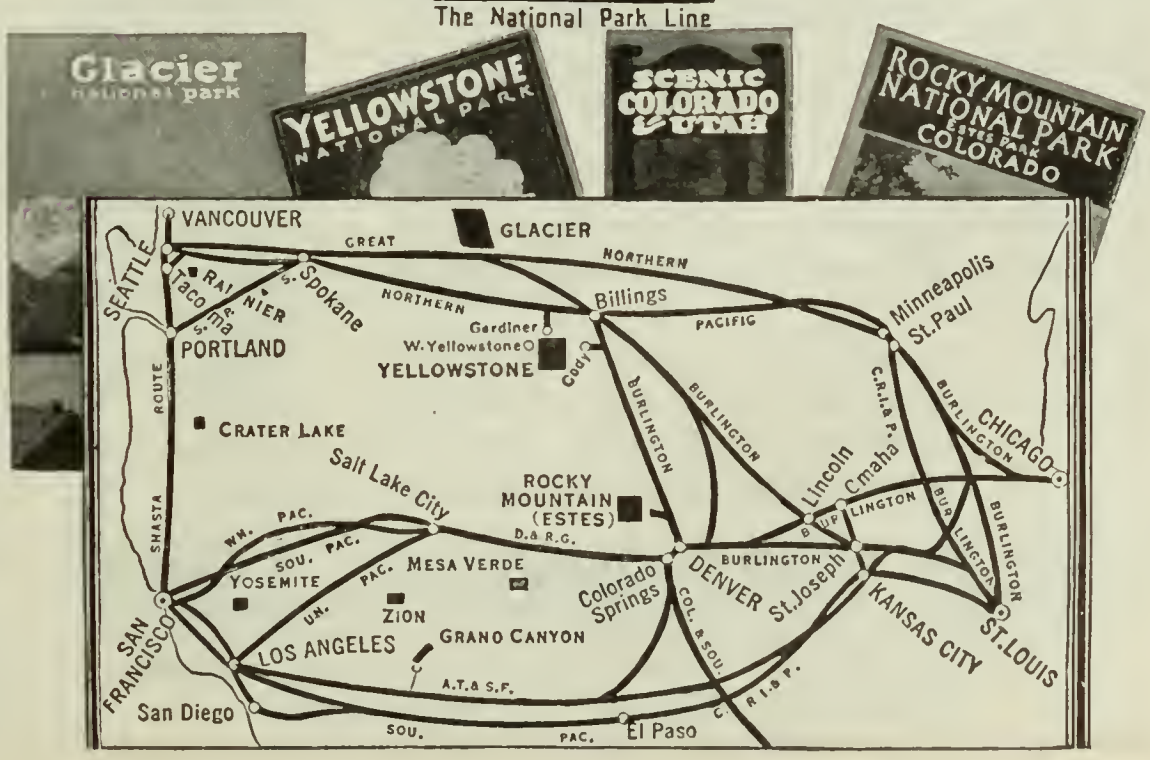

New York Central waterfront terminals handle one-fourth of all the foreign commerce at the port of New York.

Service that Reaches Around the World

NEW YORK CENTRAL traffic is nation-wide and world-wide in origin and destination.

Over these 15,000 miles of railway are carried day after day one-tenth of all the rail-borne commerce of the country—products of an infinite variety moving from the great producing sections into the markets of the world.

Commerce naturally follows this east-and-west artery—the route of the *Twentieth Century Limited*—because it is the water-level route from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic seaboard through the heart of industrial America, and one of the world's great highways of trade.

For the convenience of shippers and travelers, New York Central service offices are established throughout the world. In the United States representatives of the freight and passenger departments are located in seventeen cities off the Lines; while abroad the American Express Company represents the New York Central Lines in forty-four of the principal capitals and ports of Europe, South America and Asia.

Back of each of these traffic representatives are the resources of a great railroad system, constantly seeking to maintain the highest standards of public service.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

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In Off-Line Cities

Birmingham
Dallas
Davenport
Denver
Kansas City
Los Angeles
Milwaukee
Minneapolis
Memphis
New Haven
New Orleans
Oklahoma City
Omaha
Philadelphia
St. Paul
San Francisco
Seattle

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY – MICHIGAN CENTRAL – BIG FOUR – LAKE ERIE & WESTERN
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN – TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL – PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
NEW YORK CENTRAL-AND-SUBSIDIARY LINES

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

large and distinguished delegation which accompanied the prince.

The principality of the bride's father had been shorn of territory, power and revenue during the centuries. Nevertheless, at the time of the wedding he maintained a ministry, the same as in the Middle Ages, and a miniature army. Palaces, built centuries before, housed the Cabinet.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs came to Sir Frederick and unbosomed himself of his troubles. He said: "According to the usual procedure I ought to give a ball in honor of the union of our house with the royal family of England. My palace is large enough, but my salary is only eight hundred a year, and the expense would eat up the whole of it."

Sir Frederick said: "Your Excellency can overcome the difficulty in an original way. The state band can furnish the music, and that will cost nothing. When the time comes for the banquet, usher the guests with due ceremony to a repast of beer and pretzels."

The Minister followed the instructions. The whole party appreciated the situation, and the minister was accredited with the most brilliant and successful ball the old capital had known for a century.

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS OF THE NEWSPAPER MAN

A NEWSPAPER MAN, that is to say, a man who spends his time as reporter, editor, critic or publisher, is set apart from all the other sons of Adam by the possession of a particular gift. This at least is true on the authority of that veteran journalist, Talcott Williams, Emeritus Professor of Journalism and Director of the School of Journalism, endowed by Joseph Pulitzer in Columbia University. Professor Williams assures us that "Any man who has health, strength, physical and mental, average ability, industry, and an untiring will, can garner a fair harvest in divinity, law, medicine, engineering, or business. The top may not be his, but a fair, commodious middle can be won in which and on which he can live in comfort all his days and leave a shapely tombstone in a lot, with room for a growing and surviving family." But this, Professor Williams concludes sternly, is not true in journalism. A man may have all the virtues enumerated above, and be able also to write, and still remain forever outside the pale wherein the true newspaper man leads his comparatively blissful existence. This "something else" which makes the newspaper man is more or less a mystery, it appears, but, as basic and necessary qualifications leading up to the final gift, Mr. Williams presents a list of personal equipment. These specifications appear in one of the chapters of his little book, "The Newspaper Man," (Scribner's):

Certain things are more necessary. Men can succeed without any of them. In a day when prowess in war turned on the phys-

ical equipment demanded by spear, mace, sword, and bow, the greatest soldier of a thousand years was Genghiz Khan, blind in one eye, lame in his left leg, short in his right arm. He had probably had a very severe case of infantile paralysis; but he is the only man that ever lived who drove the red plowshare of war from the Mediterranean to the Yellow Sea. So in all callings. I can but take up and present the average demand and the general chance.

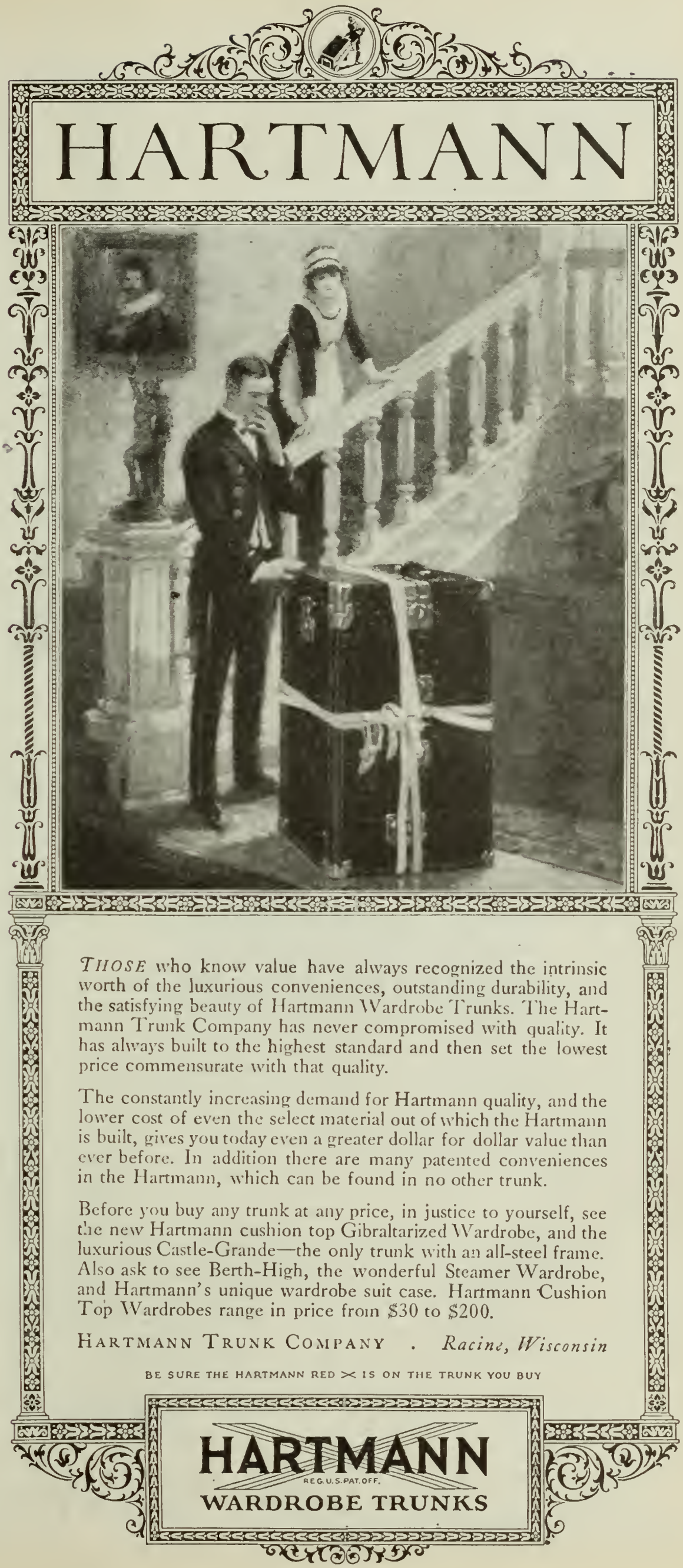
Early in newspaper work, personal access or address is important, tho able, well-equipped men win without this. Any physical lack, lameness, hard hearing, deficient eyesight, imperfect enunciation count in all callings. All have been surmounted, but I judge from experience and observation that they are more of a handicap for the newspaperman than for other callings which demand education. There are places in the law office for the man who can collate cases, in medicine for the laboratory worker, in engineering for desk work, in the clergy for social service. The newspaper office is more exacting. "There are no fans in hell," runs an Arab proverb.

Newspaper life is necessarily a strain on health. The morning newspaperman for years of his active life will be in his office until 1 A. M. always, and often until 2. He works under pressure. He is, in his opening years, as a reporter, necessarily irregular in his meals. This irregularity hits the evening newspaperman who has as well to meet the pernicious habit of early rising in a community whose hours of rest and relaxation run to midnight. Newspaper life is much more irregular than it needs to be, but I am not giving advice for the few perfect and generally dull souls who are orderly in their twenties, but for those who, in the ginger years, bite off all they can chew and sometimes more. No man and no woman ought to turn to the newspaper who is not all sound and well, with a strong constitution, having enough self-control not to eat twice what has disagreed once. The habit of care for the minor protection of health needs to be cultivated. All the higher callings have their nervous strain, but the newspaperman rivals the doctor and the engineer in sudden physical strains and demands which tax all a man's strength.

When I entered the city room of the New York *World* in September, 1873, nothing startled me more than the appalling youth of those about me, of my superiors in particular. The appalling youth of the American newspaper office comes home to me even more in 1921 than in 1873, and its abiding presence is adequate evidence of the strain of the newspaper. Insurance occupation tables as yet throw little light on the mortality of the calling, but with the conspicuous exceptions of Franklin and Bryant, the notable members of the calling have reached no great age, an additional proof that the vocation requires sound health for success.

Address, the writer insists, is the foremost quality the newspaperman needs in his work. It is a grievous handicap for him if he does not easily remember faces and names. To have this gift is a perpetually recurring advantage. By careful inquiry, checking off successive experiences, Dr. Williams goes on:

I found that Hiram Calkins, conspicuous in New York State for his newspaper knowledge of men and parties from 1855 to 1890, knew by name and countenance at least 50,000 individuals. He could scarcely



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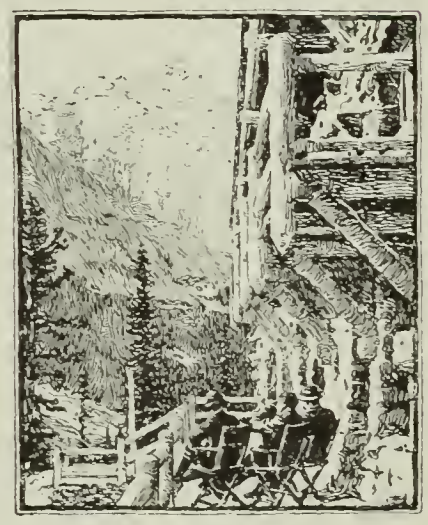

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

stir in thronged ways without meeting some one he knew who could give him useful information in his field. Through a large part of the work of a newspaper man, success in acquiring news turns on a capacity to awake immediate confidence. The "good mixer," the man or woman who can lead a complete stranger to talk freely, profits by the capacity.

Mere joy in writing, mere desire to write, by itself, plays a relatively small share as an indication of fitness for newspaper work. Such a bent is usually subjective. It looks to self-expression. It is a turn toward authorship and not an enthusiasm for news. The man who has this passion to write only too often makes a nuisance of himself in the newspaper.

Facility and rapidity in turning out good clean copy is of the utmost value in the newspaper office. The typewriter has turned pen and pencil out of the newspaper. All copy has to be typewritten. A boy looking toward the newspaper ought to be using the typewriter before he is ten years of age, the earlier the better. Composition on the typewriter should be as easy, as exact, and as felicitous as with the pen, more so. The prime deficiency in the whole teaching of children in our schools is that they are allowed to use the pen when they ought to begin with the typewriter.

The habit and use of rapid reading is as important in the newspaper calling as the swift production of clean copy. A skilled man ought to be able to give a good abstract of a newspaper column of leaded nonpareil in ninety seconds. He should be able to give a fair outline of a sixteen-page newspaper, foreign and local news, the market, editorial page, special stories, and criticism in twenty minutes. Ten minutes more should give him all the small stuff and the run of the advertising. No beginner can do this, but he can begin training himself. There is no better specific preparation for service on a particular paper than reading its issues thoroughly for three months before. The neophyte will miss much; but he will also gain much. Ability to read fast, accurately, and retentiously is not a widely diffused gift. Some never gain it. Richard Watson Gilder, editor of the *Century* for many years, with ideal qualifications, said that Theodore Roosevelt and a newspaper worker were the two swiftest readers he had ever known, in the double test of covering ground and giving an adequate summary. For Roosevelt his amazing acquirement of knowledge very largely turned on his patient effort, from early in life, to read rapidly.

A swift, sound eye is needed, but it is not necessary, to swift, intelligent, adhesive reading. Dr. Williams recalls that:

Henry Watterson, blessings on him, had but one eye; it had a focal reach of about an inch, and yet he would shuck the news and sense out of a newspaper as quick as any journalist living. Joseph Pulitzer, whose eyes, alas, finally failed him, passed newspapers in four tongues through his mind, as the unbound sheaves are drawn through the great giant thresher, leaving the wheat behind.

The personal ability and equipment of the journalist needs to be supplemented by the assiduous reading of books. The

great journalists have been consuming readers. They read the newspaper in and out of season, and they read the solid informing books; not the single-volume things. The boy that yearns for the newspaper will read six or seven volume books that have the wide horizon and multifarious knowledge which gives perspective to the mind through life. This reading will be of no use, however, unless a man has a nose for news and the sensing mind which uses knowledge but never displays it.

The reference habit needs to be begun early. Pass no word, name, place, or event without getting it into its particular place. Do this with a Century Dictionary, steadily, habitually, continually, and you will pour the fertilizing stream over your mind like the waters of Old Nile, to furnish harvests for the future and the many.

Sustained attention which sees all, watches each, and notes every incident as it comes, some have by nature, all can acquire, as equipment. Once acquired, there is no part of the multifarious work of the newspaper which is not enriched by it in years to come.

The final supreme gift of the journalist is vision. The greater gods of the calling have all had this gift. They saw the battle from afar and caught victory with the eye of assured faith. James Gordon Bennett, the elder, deserved the severe condemnation of his own day, but even he had the vision of the many knowing what only the few had before possest. Men of a wider range and a loftier prospect saw an ampler vision, and by the vision splendid were on their way attended, nor let it fade to the light of common day. So Franklin saw the triumph of democracy, and Corbett the fall of privilege. The vision cometh not with observation. It rests on supreme faith in the great tide of events, in the infallibility of the advance, in the certain triumph of the greater good, tho all the power of hell be arrayed against it. This has supported newspapermen in the pillory and given strength to face death as they fought in the gates of the people with the alien enemies of the light, through long years to serve a gainsaying generation and see triumph at last.

This cometh only as men have early sought the vision, waited for it through years and never doubted the larger hope and the overarching Providence which builds the shrine of the diviner future. With this all things are possible. Without this the journalist but wanders in a changing show, chaffers in the market place, and finds things new and old to no purpose and no result. Not in this spirit did He speak who saw afar the newspaper day when all things secret should be revealed and the housetop should proclaim what had been said as the jealous secret of the inner chambers of privilege.

Her Little Diversion.—They were talking about women friends.

"Do you see Emma often?" one inquired.

"Oh, yes, quite frequently," the other replied.

"Is she happily married?"

"Is she? I'll say she is. Why, that girl is so happily married she has to go to the theater for a good cry."—*Indianapolis News.*

Older Than the Oldest.—"Have they a family tree?"

"Mercy, yes! To hear them talk you'd think some of its branches were used as timber in building the *Mayflower.*"—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

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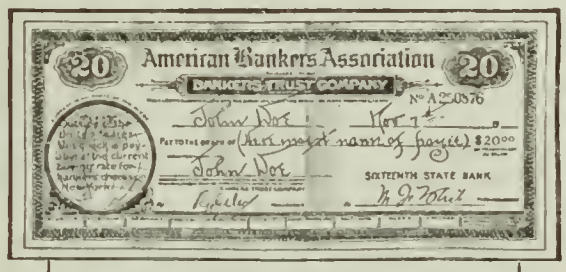

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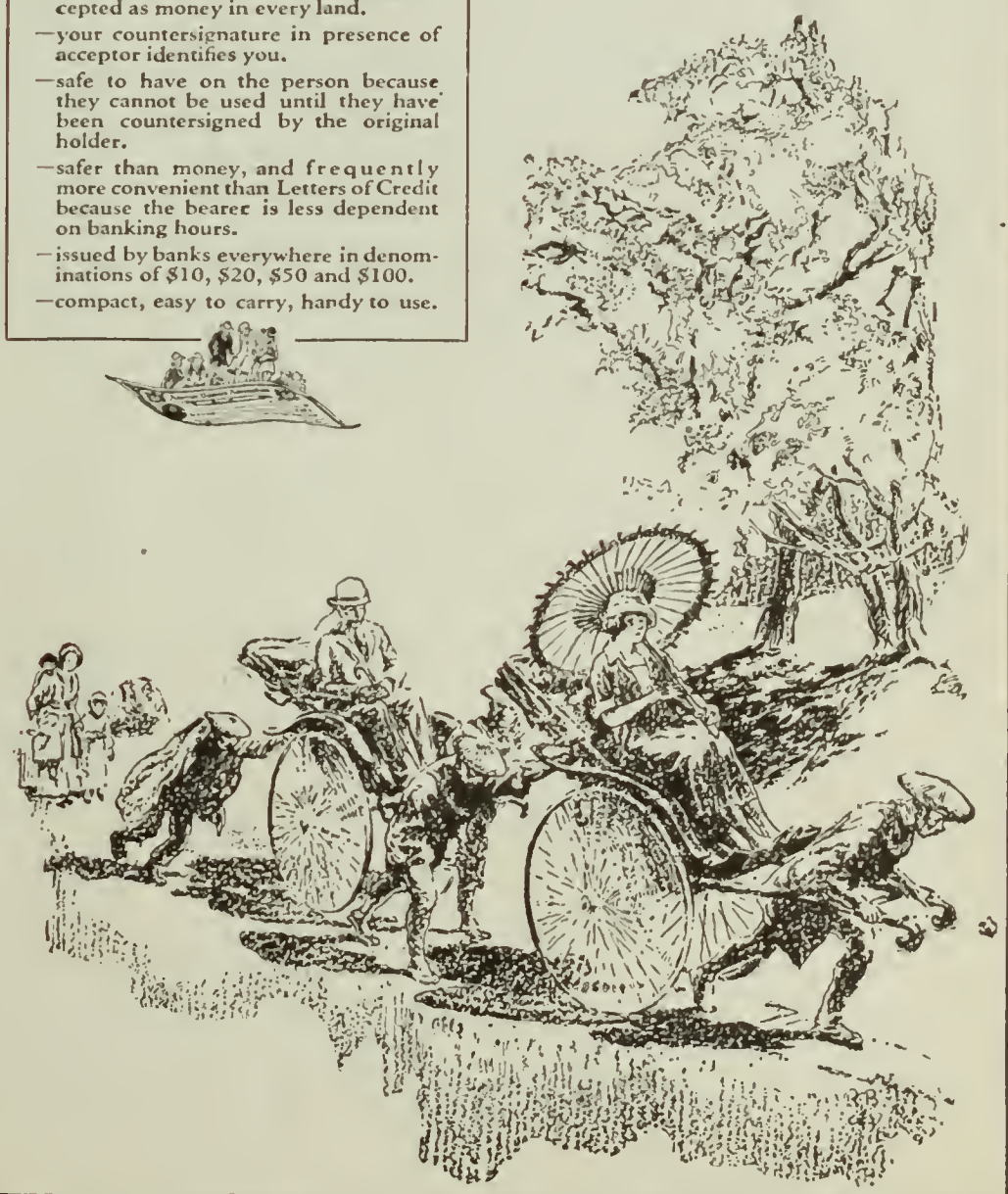

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

DOWN IN LOUISIANA

A SIMPLE STORY as to plot, but filled with a quiet charm and with real skill in the drawing of character and the picturing of a locality, "The Inheritance of Jean Trouvé," by Nevil Henshawe (Bobbs, Merrill & Co.), makes most pleasant reading. Books about Louisiana are scarce; we know very little of the people there, the French descendants of the original Colonists, or of the life in the "marshes," and yet these people and this life are singularly picturesque and individual.

The tale of Jean Trouvé concerns itself with a small lad whom we first discover in a boarding-house kept by a Madame Thérèse, a gentle and lovable soul who dearly adores the boy, left much alone while his father toils all day in some commission office for a small sum per week. The boy lives a lonely life in the big empty house, with the rare jaunts into the country with his father, and he fills the hours with imaginings. An old-fashioned lad this, in the French environment, where the echoes of the old city barely enter; where it is only at Mardi-Gras that the old house suddenly wakes up, and Madame Thérèse has all her rooms let, and everything is gay and lively for a few days. For the house on the Rue Bourbon is on the line of march, so the windows and balconies are at a premium.

Mardi-Gras was always a great time for the small Jean, who was then called John, John Marsh. But Mardi-Gras brings him his first great grief and loss. His father is stricken the very day of the procession, and dies shortly afterwards.

It is then that the adventures of John begin, and that he finds a new home and a new name and a life vastly different from the confined one of the boarding-house. There is a letter left behind by the dead father which contains certain instructions and some information. It appears that the boy is grandson to one of the richest planters in the State, General Marsh. His father had made a runaway match with one of the tenants of the estate, and had been disinherited by the furious old man. No communications had since passed between the two. But now little John was to be sent to this unforgiving old person, and, it was to be hoped, properly received by him.

But nothing of the kind happens. It is an evil little man who takes the boy from New Orleans to his grandfather's country, a man who hopes to get a good pourboire for his trouble. When the old gentleman rises in wrath and contumely and sweeps the two out of his office, Dugas turns on the boy. He tells him he will make him his servant, and when the lad demands to be returned to Madame Thérèse, as was the agreement, he strikes him.

But John is no fool, nor yet is he a coward, for all his inexperience and smallness. The boy has spirit. He has the blood of a long line of splendid planters in his veins, and is not the sort to be beaten. He flames at the blow, and frightens the sneak for a moment. But the man is too big for the boy to beat; he knows this in his heart, even in the moment's triumph; and that very night he runs away.

Fate throws him into the care of a couple of men from the marshes, fishers and trappers, fine open-air fellows, kindly and honest. They take him home, where he becomes one of the family; it is a family that has seen better days, but drink has brought Laval down, good and kind tho he is. He can not resist the stuff, and goes off on long sprees, that leave him broke and his repentances, tho genuine, fill neither the larder nor yet give his only child, a daughter, education or association such as she should have.

Of course any reader will guess how the book comes out. It does not matter here just how this happy and satisfactory end is brought about, nor what are the anxieties of Jean before he gets back his inheritance and wins his 'Toinette. It is not these things that keep you reading the book. It is the life there in the marshes, the hunting and fishing and the boats, and when Jean begins to work toward his ambition, that of developing into a planter, it is the enchanting portrayals of farm life, of the planting and growth of the cane. The wood-folk, that is to say the hunters and the trappers, have their own notions as to this planting, and the work it entails. Jean seeks to get them to work for him, but he has his troubles. When at last they do consent to help in the harvesting, they have to make a game of it. They pretended that they were attacking the cane. Some fought with single sticks, as tho in a duel. Others attacked a whole row with an abandon that promised badly for the final state of the crop. There were grumblers, however. "What," they inquired, "was the good of money without comfort?" And what comfort could be had in working hard in summer weather? Was not a gun far more amusing as a companion than a hoe?

Yet this is America!

The book is a study of temperament. It is in Jean's blood to plant. There is an allure to him in broad acres that is like the call of the sea to a sailor, and when he turns to the work of his choice the land responds, as the brush responds to the hand of a born painter. A man who loves the good brown earth himself is writing. He knows these good and simple people with their Gallic humor and vivacity, their courtesy and kindness under rough clothes and circumstances. He has found delight in writing about them, and because of that he makes reading of them a delight. He has made a book of charm and truth.

A TRUE ROMANTIC NOVEL

SPRING is at the door, and with it stand Wanderlust and Romance and Youth and other sweet things, and most of us listen to the knocking they make and like the sound of it.

With our hearts keeping time to that rat-a-tat-tat while the rest of us is perforce bound to continue at the old routine, we will take up Mrs. Burnett's latest novel, "The Head of the House of Coombe" (Frederick A. Stokes & Co., $2.00)—and some seven or eight years have elapsed since she has given us one—and find delight in a story that is shining with the true light of romance, that has a young heroine as beautiful as a fairy princess and as badly treated as a Cinderella, a stern, fine old lord who saves her from dangers, altho she hates him and thinks him evil, a wicked mother, and a lover who is everything that a Prince Charming should be. Poverty and riches stand side by side, and the path of true love is full of obstructions. Whether or not they are surmounted remains to be seen. For it appears that this particular novel is only half the story. The later half is to come next, and it is beyond any doubting that every reader of the first half will wait for the second half with considerable impatience and will buy it with delightful anticipations when it appears. Why the two books were not issued simultaneously is probably a trade secret that the layman can only ponder over and disapprove.

Mrs. Burnett is a real story-teller. She can create people whom you begin at once to love and to champion, and she involves them in circumstances that stir all your interest from the first moment and that hold it to the end. It seems likely that this book, for all its length, will prove one of the most popular she has ever written, and that is a generous prophecy, for she has long been a great favorite, and deserved to be such. She gets life into her pages, even if it be deeply tinged with romance. So many of our stern young critics fail to remember that life can be intensely romantic, and frequently is so. Mrs. Burnett does not for an instant forget this fact—her own life was and is romantic, and she has simply obeyed the adage to look in your heart and write of what you know when she has flung the rainbow hues of magic over the tissue of her tales.

In this book you are introduced to the mother of the heroine while she herself is still a young girl; in fact, "Feather" is and will remain young to the end of her existence. She is a marvelously well-done little creature. Without heart or brains, she is yet eminently fitted for the sort of life that attracts her. She is smart to the *n*th degree, exquisitely lovely, utterly selfish, expert in showing off her good and concealing her bad qualities, alluring, given to clever little speeches, empty but filling her hollowness with pleasant murmurs. She will always find some one to bear the burdens of life for her and allow her to play in the sun.

Almost all of this first part is given over to the life of "Feather." And yet under this life we watch the upgrowing of her little daughter, the neglected and hated child who is banished to the up-stairs regions and the servants, who does not even know that "the Lady Downstairs" is her mother, who is ill-treated and untaught, but who is none the less a personality. It is Lord Coombe who finds out just what is going on, by chance, and who sees to it that matters are altogether altered for the better. This man is the protector of Robin's mother—Robin is the quaint name of the little girl—and this shadow of evil the child somehow senses. At any rate, she takes a violent dislike to him, and continues in that mood to the end of the present volume, tho she comes to realize that Coombe is a friend to her.

The girl is eighteen at that time, with a strange life behind her, and in it one beautiful meeting, that occurred when she was but

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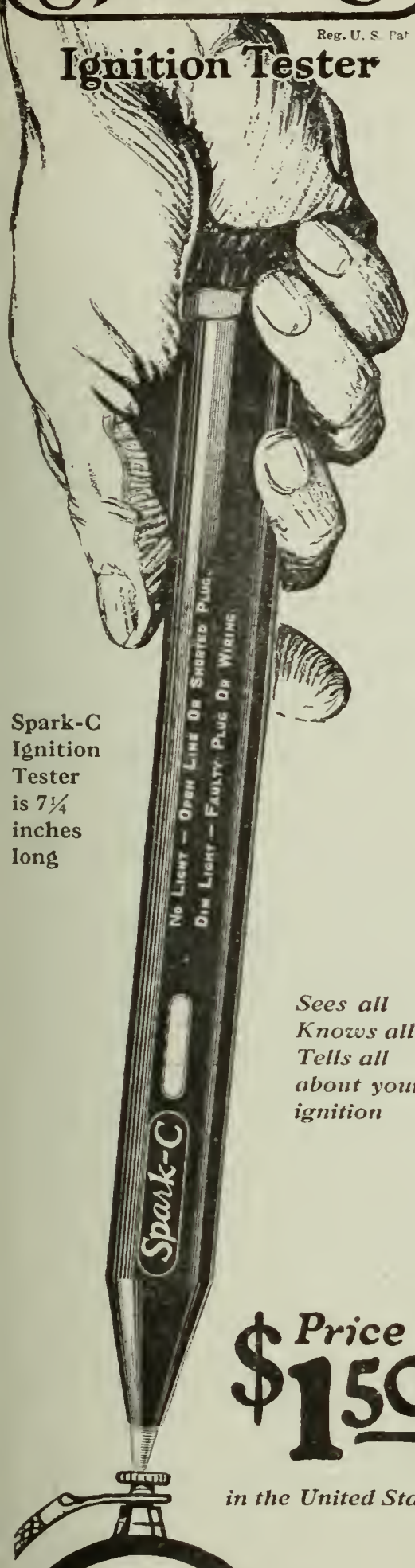

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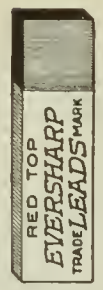

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

a little thing under six. She had never been allowed to play with any children, for the nurse who had the care of her was of no mind to have her charge snubbed by the other nurses, and affairs did leak out. The lonely child took her walk, played solemnly by herself, and returned to the dingy nursery day after day. And then came the meeting with the happy, handsome boy, whose life had been a free and lovely thing under the care of a mother who adored him. The children loved each other, and for Robin it was the first entry of love into her life. When the boy was snatched away to his Scottish home without being allowed a good-by, both children suffered, and little Robin was seriously ill of it. The one bit of color and comradeship and gentleness and interest was gone—the quickly waking emotional side of her nature was suddenly made barren again.

It is in the London of some twenty or twenty-odd years before the War that the story opens, and it is that ordered, rich and useless part of the world's metropolis known as Smart London that makes the particular background. The next half of the book evidently plunges us into the London of the War and possibly into other places.

THE MISSING ACTOR

BASSETT OLIVER, the well-known actor, was missing. He had closed his engagement at Northborough on Saturday night and was to open at Norcaster, a neighboring town, on the following Monday evening. He left the hotel at Northborough at eleven o'clock on Sunday morning, had taken a ticket for Scarhaven, a little village on the coast reached by a branch line, and that was the last heard of him. His failure to turn up at Norcaster for a rehearsal on Monday morning started an inquiry which elicited these facts, and consternation reigned in the company, where he was much liked. This is the agreeably thrilling opening of Mr. J. S. Fletcher's "Scarhaven Keep" (Knopf, $2.00), one of the best of his many good mystery stories.

A search party is organized, consisting of Stafford, the business manager; Rothwell, the stage-manager, and Copplestone, the author of the play in which Oliver was booked to appear, and their quest leads them at once to Scarhaven, a picturesque little fishing-village, dominated by a fine old house on the cliff called Scarhaven Keep, on account of the ruins of the old tower in its grounds. Copplestone learns that this estate belongs to Marston Greyle, who succeeded rather unexpectedly to the estate on the death of his uncle, and came to take possession from America, whither his father had emigrated some years before. He is not altogether English in his ways and is consequently regarded with some suspicion by the villagers. Copplestone, who takes the lead in the investigation, learns that Oliver has been seen in Scarhaven, that, on learning the name of the owner of Scarhaven Keep, he remembered having met him in America and, announcing his attention of calling on him, had entered the grounds of the Keep and had not been seen since.

The next incident throwing any light on the subject is Copplestone's interview

with a poacher who says he saw Oliver enter the ruins (he himself was hiding in the wood near by), and declares that he saw Squire Greyle follow him and come out alone some ten minutes later. This looks bad for the Squire, but on that same evening Copplestone is summoned to the Keep, for the body of Oliver has been found on the ground inside the tower—he had evidently fallen from the top, for the vines and brambles were broken where the body had plunged through. Then the question arises as to whether the death is accidental or not, and the search for the truth discloses so much in the way of plot that the reader is bewildered. Greyle suddenly disappears, and it is learned that he has drawn from the bank all the money that he had there, and has also offered the estate, which is not entailed, for sale. Then there is Chatfield, the estate agent, a most unpleasant person, who seems to have some hold over Greyle; there is his daughter Addie, a handsome successful actress; there is pretty Audrey Greyle, the girl who would succeed to the property if Marston died, and a number of lesser characters, all of whom have a share in the final clearing up. There is plenty of incident, both by sea and land, and the book may be heartily recommended as a thoroughly interesting and absorbing story. The discovery of the mystery hangs upon one of those chance happenings, big with results, that are so frequent in real life.

SPRIGHTLY TALES OF TERRORISM AND SCIENCE

LURED into The Villa of the Peacock (Richard Dehan, Doran Co., $1.90) by a token he has given to a beautiful girl whose life he had saved in a railroad accident in France, King Aldobrando II of Donda is suddenly confronted by his double, Don Enrique Zabalza, pistol in hand. The King resigns himself to die—yet through a caprice of the girl, and the ineptitude of Don Enrique, he walks unharmed from the villa, while his double perishes by the poisoned darts of the ambushed Terrorists.

Don Enrique was born wealthy, but of plebeian origin, and both he and his family paraded his resemblance to the King, accentuating it by copying the royal dress and mannerisms As long as the King was young, he took advantage of the presence of his vulgar counterpart to mask his youthful escapes, but when he married, Don Enrique was banished to France. There, too, he aped royalty, and in jest the King had him created a nobleman, but, since he was the son of a sardine merchant, gave him for a coat of arms three sardines, argent, and a can-opener, gules. This insult Don Enrique swears to wash out in blood, and joins the Terrorists.

He agrees to undertake the assassination of Aldobrando, and returns to Donda accompanied by a girl whose Terrorism is as fervent as her beauty. She is infatuated with the unknown man who rescued her from a burning railroad coach, and believes it was Don Enrique, until she notices that he has blundered and marked himself with the rescuer's distinguishing scar upon the left arm instead of upon the right. From this she argues him a person of no capacity, and the plan for assassinating the King proves her right. Don Enrique proposes to lure the King to his old home, frighten him by flourishing a revolver, and then suddenly relent and allow him to go free after he has exchanged clothes with the conspirator. But the man who leaves

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Thus they supply whole-grain nutrition, which everybody needs. Every element in the whole grain feeds.

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That's what you want—you mothers. You want children to love whole grains. Then serve them Puffed Grains morning, noon and night, in all the delightful ways you can. They are both foods and confections.

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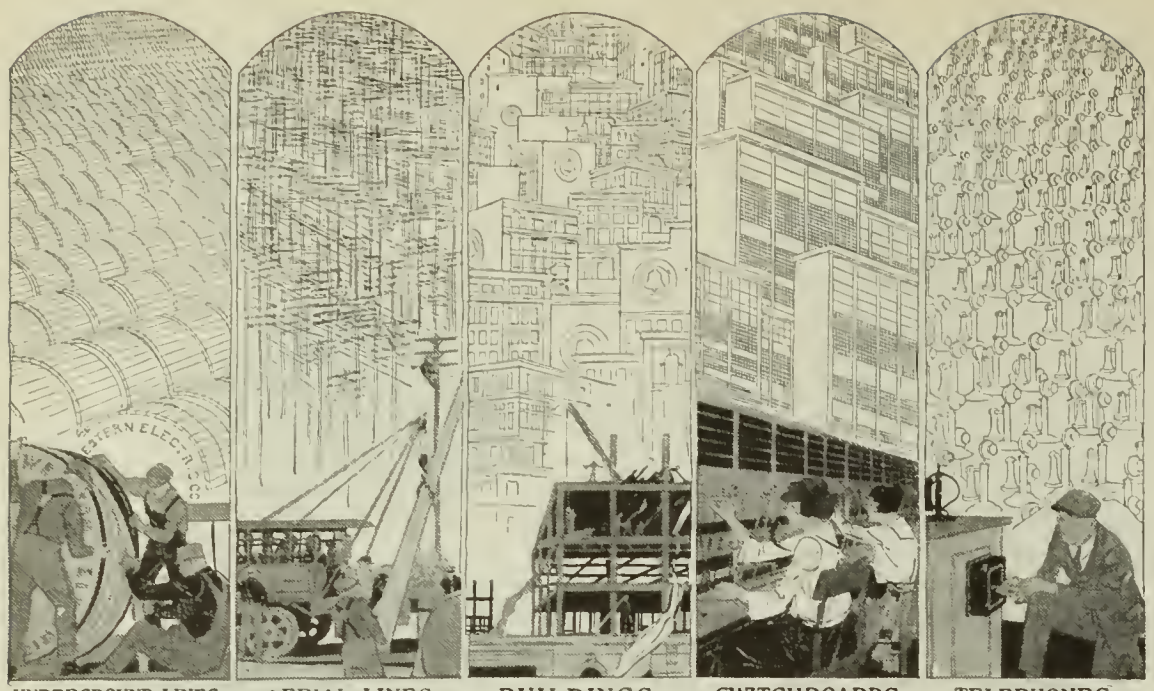

Breaking Construction Records

Since 1920, faced with the greatest demand for service in telephone history, the Bell System has surpassed all previous records for the installation of new telephone equipment. In the last two years more than 1,000,000 additional stations have been added to the system by construction. This is equal to the entire number of telephones in Great Britain.

In 1921 alone, 450,000 new poles were placed—enough to make a telephone line from New York to Hong Kong. The aerial wire put into service in the same year, 835,000 miles in all, is enough to string 60 wires on such a telephone line.

1,875,000 miles of wire, enclosed in 1,500 miles of cable, were added to underground and submarine lines in 1921. New underground duct totaling 11,000,000 feet was constructed, this representing approximately 300 miles of subway. 69 new central office buildings and important additions were completed or in progress, and new switchboards with a capacity of many thousands of connections were installed.

This equipment added to the Bell System, great though it is in volume and value, represents but a small part of the vast property which enables the telephone on your desk to give the service to which you are accustomed. And to meet the increasing demands for new service, the work of construction goes on.

"BELL SYSTEM"
AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed toward Better Service

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

the house in Don Enrique's clothes is to be shot down by Terrorists ambushed in the shrubbery, while the false King will return to the palace and rule Donda in the interests of the Terrorists.

At the crucial moment, the King refuses to become frightened, to exchange clothing, or to reveal the Palace password. Knowing that the King has saved her life, the girl wrests the revolver from Don Enrique's hand, and compels him to walk out of the door in his own dress. As the King leaves, soon after, he hears a revolver shot in the house behind. He turns to investigate, reconsiders, shrugs his shoulders, and walks on.

This novelette gives the title to a collection of four similar tales and two short stories of the same character. In "The Formula of Brantin" a doctor of the underworld has discovered a drug which cures all craving for alcohol and drugs. As he is dying he bequeaths it to a young minister of the gospel, but perishes before he can disclose the key to the thieves' cipher in which it is written. The minister discovers the secret only after he has sunk to the gutter and become the confidant of thieves, but with the aid of Brantin's formula he recovers, and sweeps away the night life which has been so vividly described in the course of the story. In none of the tales is there any striving after probability, but all are ingenious, sprightly, and rapid in action.

AN ANCIENT ROMANCE

ALMOST a thousand years ago in the city of Constantinople an Empress fought for her empire and her lover, and it is her story that Eden Phillpotts tells in his historical novel, "Eudocia." (MacMillan, $2.00.)

The tale is one of politics, of intrigue, of wits pitted against wits. The Empress is widowed, and may not marry again, and great men strive together for the power which they are determined she shall relinquish. But Eudocia is a great woman, and not easily fooled or frightened. She knows very well what is toward, and she also knows her friends from her enemies, tho the latter are well-disguised and the former maligned. She plays a great game and she loves with a mighty love, loves a man worth the loving. The outcome is interesting, even amusing.

Every once in a while Eden Phillpotts turns away from his own times and his countryfolk to wander about in forgotten centuries. But this particular venture is more allied to real history than his other jaunts. It is also rather more stiff and pretentious. The book is not without its thrills, for the contest between Empress and Villain is close and hard, and you can not guess who is to win. You want to know, and you want it to come out according to your sympathies. The author says of his comedy, for he calls it that, that it is perfectly applicable to men and women to-day, that neither these nor yet politics, intrigue, ambition, evil and right doing alter materially as the centuries pass. And this is true enough, and the fact makes for amusement. But somehow there is too much paraphernalia, too much talk set in the formal fashion of older times, and long-windedness that lumbers to an ancient tune is doubly fatiguing. Mr. Phillpotts's other

books of early days when the world was younger are far more informal than this one on "Eudocia."

For all that, there is excellent character drawing and a certain splendor to the story. Pictures that glow with rich colors and a pomp that stirs the imagination are a part of the book. And there are threads of plot and counterplot that weave into a puzzling pattern. It is not very long, and it is not likely that having begun it one will be satisfied to leave it unfinished. There is a fascination in seeing the clever meet their match, in watching them walk into hidden traps, that is hard to beat. It is a joy to watch the strong and wicked used against themselves, to have their own plots work against them. And the book is full of this sort of interest.

But it is hardly the kind of book we have the right to expect from Phillpotts, and that is the reason it is not being treated with greater praise by the present reviewer. There is a kind of hollow reverberation to it, a great to-do about a slight matter. "What's all the shootin' for?" you feel like remarking.

A good enough novel for some casual writer is not good enough for Phillpotts. Or, if good enough for him in some casual mood, then it ought not to be put forth with a certain assumption of importance, and yet this assumption is decidedly present in "Eudocia." A story of intrigue in a picturesque setting it is; but it is not a mirror into which we may look and find the reflection of mankind in all times, as it assumes to be.

A GOOD WOMAN'S CHILDREN

IN spite of the wide-spread theory that women do not appreciate irony it is only they who will fully understand and enjoy Miss E. M. Delafield's latest book "Humbug" (Macmillan, $2.00). It shows a state of things uncommon, if not long since abolished in this country and, according to modern writers, slowly disappearing in England —the intrinsic falseness of much that has been heretofore considered necessary in the bringing up of children. Yet if our own education has been on entirely different lines from that of Lily Stellenthorpe, still we of the older generation recognize many of the platitudes that were current in our young days, tho we may have been sufficiently fortunate to have escaped them.

The story deals with the life of Lily Stellenthorpe and the insidious sapping of her mental force and integrity by means of the atmosphere of pious insincerity that surrounds her from her youth. At its opening Lily and Yvonne are the only children of Mr. and Mrs. Stellenthorpe who are thus trenchantly described. "The mother . . . was a good woman, and had all a good woman's capacity for the falsification of moral values. Her husband was so constituted that it would not be unjust to describe him in identical terms." Yvonne, aged about ten, had nearly died in infancy of water on the brain and in consequence was very slightly deficient mentally. This her parents would never acknowledge, and consequently the poor child, subjected to the same tests and discipline as Lily, was unjustly treated, both in demands and punishments, an injustice which Lily, who loved her sister with a protective love, was the first to perceive and resent. When Yvonne finally dies the natural feeling of relief is of course suppressed, for Philip Stellenthorpe "was unable to refrain from exacting the due meed of conventionality that he took for a tribute to Yvonne's memory."

And this insincerity pervades the Stellen-

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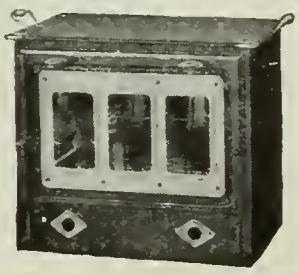

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

thorpe family life. Nothing unpleasant is ever faced; the plain truth about any difficult subject is always evaded, and various shibboleths which no one has ever taken the trouble to investigate are handed out as unquestionable truths. When her mother is seriously ill Lily is sent to a neighboring convent, where a thoroughly artificial atmosphere prevails and where an attitude of false modesty, which forbids a recognition of the claims of the body, means an entire ignoring of the laws of hygiene, which has disastrous results on the children's health. Later, some years after her mother's death, Lily goes to boarding-school, one of the modern type, where the teachers were almost all selected for their skill in games and where, in consequence, the education was singularly inadequate. "History was imparted in the usual patchwork of dates, anecdotes and names . . . botany was an extra, natural history ignored, and plain needlework not taught. Mathematics . . . presented itself to the girls, as to the majority of feminine minds, as a compound of meaningless 'sums' that, if juggled with by a series of unrelated processes, might 'come out right' at the end. And so it goes. In every stage of Lily's life she seems to be surrounded by conventionalized humbug; she says what she thinks she is expected to say until all moral courage is gone and her mental integrity sapped. She looks with envy upon her young brother who has never been in the least affected by his father's mournful sentimentalities and who is a thoroughly modern small boy, cheerful, undemonstrative and self-sufficient. "He obviously did not believe that grown-up people were infallible. He held opinions of his own and exprest them freely. He was addicted to making personal remarks. He asked indiscreet questions."

When Lily is nineteen she is sent on a visit to her father's sister, Aunt Clo, a plain-spoken lady who has elected to live in Italy and who is one of the best characters in the book. For, plain-spoken as she is, Aunt Clo is a good deal of a humbug but as her pose is that of great honesty, she is more or less unconscious of it. She lives in a small village near Rome and during Lily's stay with her she hears continual refutations of many of the theories upon which she has been brought up, for Aunt Clo is extremely advanced and her opinions on marriage and various sociological questions connected therewith, and her frank discussions of the same fall upon Lily's timid mind like thunderbolts. Then comes the girl's love affair and marriage with a man a good deal older than herself. She doesn't know whether she loves him or not; she seeks counsel from various elders and gets no help or satisfaction from any of them, so finally takes the plunge and becomes Mrs. Nicholas Aubray.

What is the result? Well, it is very much like life—neither perfect happiness nor entire misery. Of course the story in the book is secondary; it is written with a purpose and scenes and incidents are selected with a view to illustrating the immense amount of humbug that has surrounded the conventional bringing up of a child up to this time, tho there is reason to believe that much of that has changed. Miss Delafield has brought to her task her acute sense of character, her satirical powers and her great skill in presentation which result in a most entertaining story and one which carries an important lesson.

A FEMININE HARDY

THAT incorrigible idealist, the compiler of the publishers' jacket, says, on the paper cover of "Joanna Godden" (Dutton, $2.00), that its author, Sheila Kaye-Smith, is the foremost woman writer in England, and one is inclined to believe he is very nearly right. In the partition of that country by British novelists she has taken for her province the low marsh land in Sussex and Kent which borders the English Channel, a country largely given over to sheep-raising.

The story opens on the day of old Mr. Godden's funeral; on the reading of his will it is found he has left his farm of Little Ansdore to his daughter Joanna, a fine, capable, up-standing young woman of about twenty-three, who causes a distinct sensation in the community by deciding to dispense with the services of a bailiff and manage the farm herself. This extraordinary proceeding is the sole topic of conversation at the bar of the Woolpack Inn, and many anecdotes are related, typical of Joanna's character, such as a reminiscence of the time when she "hit Job Piper over the head wud a bunch of oziers just because he'd told her he knew more about thatching than she did." The fact is also chronicled that, having knocked his hat into the dyke, she bought him a new one, the whole proceeding being extremely characteristic.

The story follows Joanna's career for some fifteen years; her failures and successes as a farmer; her lovers and her friends, and her experiences with her sister Ellen, thirteen years her junior, whom she loves in a hot-headed, injudicious way, sending her to a boarding-school that she may be "made a lady." This is a process that, in English fiction at least, is sure to prove disastrous, and Ellen is by no means improved by her school career. When she comes home, a finished product, it is to look disapprovingly upon Joanna's taste both in dress and house decoration, and she has not enough love for her sister to make her overlook such errors.

During these years Joanna has had lovers, Arthur Alce, a neighboring farmer, having been the most persistent of all. But Joanna has her ideals; youth and beauty appeal very strongly to her, and she finally engages herself to Martin Trevor, the son of a broken-down and decidedly disreputable gentleman of the neighborhood. It is a dream of happiness while it lasts but Martin succumbs to pneumonia and Joanna is left bereft and unhappy, tho the duties of her busy life occupy her until her sorrow becomes less acute. Ellen in the meantime finds life at the farm deplorably dull, and looking around for some one to marry, her eye lights upon Arthur Alce. She rather despises him for his faithfulness to her sister, but he is well-to-do, and it would be a triumph to take him from Joanna, so she begins her work. Joanna is pleased at the prospect. Circumstances throw Ellen and Arthur together, and finally the latter, urged by Joanna, offers himself to Ellen, who accepts him.

As is often the case in real life, it is the selfish egoist who wins the prize while the impulsive, generous-hearted woman stumbles along through many pitfalls and disasters, finally reaching a development, however, which the other never attains. So it is with Ellen and Joanna, but it would not be fair to the reader to follow their fortunes any further. The book is essentially one of characters—the pages are crowded with them, and this it is that constitutes the author's claim to eminence.

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HOW CLEANING CLOTHES KILLS GERMS

DISEASE GERMS ARE DESTROYED and removed by the processes now commonly used to clean and renovate the clothes we wear. This has been demonstrated by a series of experiments carried out recently at Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, as we are informed by Joseph M. Kesslinger in the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*. Altho it is universally known, says Mr. Kesslinger, that dry-cleaning removes dirt and stains from garments, apparel and household articles, few are aware of the significant rôle this method bears in checking epidemics of tuberculosis, diphtheria, typhoid fever and every other disease known to mankind. He continues:

"The reason for this lack of information is quite natural. The investigation has only recently been concluded by the International Technical Society of Cleaners and Dyers at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research of the University of Pittsburgh. The success of this inquiry will be a huge factor in maintaining the health of the Nation.

"Doughboys who returned from overseas following the conclusion of the war will remember with a shudder the effect of the 'de-lousing' machine upon their uniforms. Many will recall how utterly their military clothes were ruined and still others will recollect that it was only their foresight in having them prest immediately following the fumigation process that rendered them fairly presentable. The Government, at that time, was concerned chiefly with the efficacy of killing all the disease germs the warriors brought back in their raiment from the bloody fields of Flanders. Hence the preservation of the garments was a secondary issue. The process evolved at the Mellon Institute does not have the slightest deleterious effect, but in reality aids in the renovation, which enhances the value of the apparel.

"The International Technical Society, composed of eleven of the largest and most progressive cleaning and dyeing firms in the United States, was organized to make possible the technical investigation of processes, appliances and products utilized in the cleaning and dyeing industry. The results of this research will be a great help in combating disease.

"An investigation of the bactericidal action of the process of 'dry-cleaning' garments with solvents, such as gasoline and benzol, was made at the Mellon Institute as a part of the regular program outlined for the year's work. John C. Fetterman, dean of the college and professor of biology, and W. H. Emig, assistant professor of biology, directed and did the bacteriological work pertaining to the tests.

"Prof. Fetterman's report is as follows:

"'Pieces of cloth, one inch square, were inoculated from a culture of the common hay bacillus and then allowed to dry at room temperature. A number of these unit cloths were attached to a garment at the beginning of the cleaning process and one removed after the clothing had been centrifuged, another after treatment in the tumbler, and a third after the garment had been in the pressing machine. The determination of the bacteria present was then made and a comparison made with the bacteria found in the untreated samples. In the second series of the experiments, live steam was introduced into the tumbler for a period of five minutes. In connection with the second experiment conducted at each of the plants, the pieces of cloth were inoculated from a culture made up largely from lactic bacteria.

"'The results follow:

"'First series: control, 580,000 bacterial counts; centrifuge, 180,000; tumbler, 80,000; pressing machine, 40,000; efficiency, 93.10 per cent.

"'Second series: control, 1,200,000 bacterial counts; centrifuge, 370,000; tumbler, 180,000; tumbler and live steam (five minutes), 50,000; pressing machine, 500; efficiency, 99.96 per cent.

"'A similar investigation was conducted, where gasoline was employed in the process.

"'These experiments reveal,' stated Professor Fetterman, 'that the efficiency of the method of cleaning employed at both plants is unusually high. The destruction of the organisms which were utilized in these experiments, notably in the case of the hay bacillus, would indicate that pathogenic organisms, such as the tubercle bacillus, the bacillus of diphtheria, as well as of typhoid fever, would undoubtedly be destroyed. Herein would lie one of the strongest points in favor of the cleaning process employed.'

"The hay bacillus used to inoculate the test pieces of cloth for the first series of tests is one of the most hardy in the whole bacteria family. It is conservative, chemists avow, to say that conditions that will kill these bacteria, will also kill any of the disease-causing bacteria. The hay bacillus is widely distributed in earth, air and water, and was formerly regarded as one of the most typical of non-pathogenic organisms. Lately it has been proved capable of producing spontaneous infections in man.

"These tests are unique in that practically no work of this nature has been done before. A search of the bacteriological literature reveals no published results of tests made to determine the germicidal efficiency of the dry-cleaning industry. A number of tests of the germicidal efficiency of laundering have been carried out and published in public health periodicals. Authorities are responsible for the statement that the dry-cleaning process now used by the members of the International Technical Society of Cleaners and Dyers has a very high and hygienically satisfactory bactericidal efficiency, as measured by the standards used in public health work for laundering, treating drinking water, milk and food products."

ANOTHER STEP IN TRANSMUTATION

THAT A SOLID ELEMENT may change under powerful heat to a gaseous one supposed to be entirely distinct from it, is shown by experiments conducted at the University of Chicago by Dr. Gerald L. Wendt and C. E. Irion. The solid operated on is tungsten, lately well known for its use in the filaments of electric light bulbs. It turns completely into helium gas when subjected to a temperature of 50,000 to 60,000 degrees, said to be the highest ever reached on this world or beyond it. Since in the hottest stars the spectroscope shows only the existence of simple gases, it had long been suspected by astronomers that the more complex elements were decomposed there; but until now it had been impossible to produce such great heat in the laboratory. Dr. Wendt accomplished it by using a super-powerful electric discharge similar to that called "artificial lightning" by Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, expert of the General Electric Co. Dr. Paul N. Leech, of the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society, is quoted by *The Times* (New York) as commenting on Dr. Wendt's discovery in the following words:

"The alchemists who tried to turn the baser metals into gold were right on one point—that the nature of metals could be changed. But, of course, it has nothing to do with the assertions of scalawags that the baser metals can be transmuted into synthetic gold.

"It does, however, actually blast the theory that the atoms of elements, supposed to be absolutely indestructible, can not be broken up by men. It opens a vast new field to science and may result in many far-reaching and important scientific developments. We can not yet foresee what these developments may be.

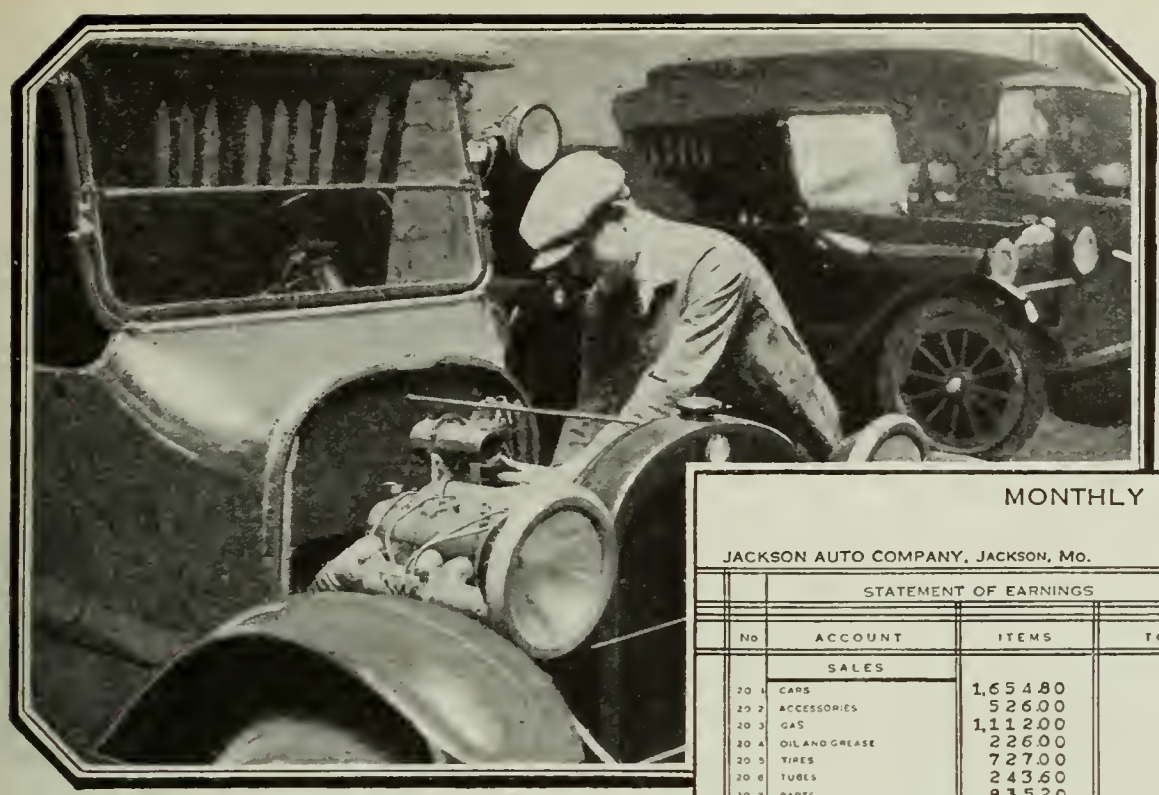
"Up until 1895 it was believed that no decomposition of elements was possible. At that time, however, it was discovered that radium, which is one of the about ninety known elements, naturally decomposes into lead. Nature, however, performs that change, and until Dr. Wendt and Mr. Irion completed their experiments, man had never been able to produce a similar result.

"The heat developed to break down the tungsten atoms and change them into helium is the greatest ever known—hotter than the sun or than the hottest star known to astronomers. The heat of molten steel is about 2,000 degrees, the temperature of the sun is about 9,000 degrees, and of some of the hottest stars is about 30,000 degrees.

"But these scientists have, by means of 'artificial lightning,' such as Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz recently produced, developed the hottest known spot in the universe.

"Astronomers have long known that, while in general the materials which compose the sun and stars are the same as those known on earth, the list of substances and chemical elements becomes shorter and shorter when the hotter stars are examined.

"On the brilliant white or bluish stars, which are masses of



When one of its mechanics works on a car the Jackson Auto Company has a check on his time and the parts he used and it knows whether the repair department is paying or not.

The monthly statement below shows the Jackson Auto Company not only how much business it has done, but also what it costs—which few garages know.

MONTHLY BUSINESS STATEMENT

JACKSON AUTO COMPANY, JACKSON, MO. MONTH OF February 1922

STATEMENT OF EARNINGS				STATEMENT OF VALUES OWNED AND DEBTS OWED			
No	ACCOUNT	ITEMS	TOTAL	No	ACCOUNT	ITEMS	TOTAL
	SALES				VALUES OWNED		
20 1	CARS	1,654.80		1	PETTY CASH		
20 2	ACCESSORIES	526.00		2	BANK	2,096.30	
20 3	GAS	1,112.00		3	ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE	5,731.40	
20 4	OIL AND GREASE	226.00		4	MERCHANDISE PURCHASES	15,423.25	
20 5	TIRES	727.00		5	NOTES RECEIVABLE	4,941.20	
20 6	TUBES	243.60		6	FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	2,592.00	
20 7	PARTS	835.20		7	SHOP EQUIPMENT	2,810.00	
20 8	SHOP	650.00		8	AUTOS AND ROAD SERVICE EQUIP	5,000.00	
20 9	SUNDRIES		5,974.60*			21,899.00	60,493.15*
	COST OF SALES				DEBTS OWED		
21 1	CARS	1,228.35–		10	ACCOUNTS PAYABLE	4,170.20–	
21 2	ACCESSORIES	347.10–		11	NOTES PAYABLE	7,000.00–	
21 3	GAS	1,002.00–		12	LUXURY TAX	3,000.00–	14,170.20$
21 4	OILS AND GREASE	150.70–					
21 5	TIRES	514.00–					
21 6	TUBES	207.50–					
21 7	PARTS	526.40–					
21 8	SHOP	430.00–					
21 9	SUNDRIES		4,406.05$				
	GROSS PROFIT		1,568.55*		NET ASSETS		46,322.95*
	EXPENSES AND LOSSES				REPRESENTED BY		
27				13	CAPITAL ACCOUNT		45,863.70
28				14	SURPLUS		
29	SERVICE	93.00–		15	UNDIVIDED PROFIT OR UNAPPLIED DEFICIT AS FOLLOWS		
30	RENT	150.00–					
31	LIGHT HEAT AND POWER	75.80–			JANUARY	459.25	
32	POSTAGE TEL AND TEL	81.40–			FEBRUARY		
33	INTEREST AND DISCOUNT	34.30–			MARCH		
34	SALARIES	495.00–			APRIL		
35	TAXES AND INSURANCE	85.00–			MAY		
36	FREIGHT EXPRESS AND DRAY	25.10–			JUNE		
37	SHOP	69.70–			JULY		
38	DEPRECIATION				AUGUST		
39	MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE		1,109.30$		SEPTEMBER		
	NET PROFIT		459.25$		OCTOBER		
	MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE				NOVEMBER		
22	DISCOUNTS EARNED				DECEMBER		
23	INTEREST RECEIVED						
24	MISCELLANEOUS INCOME					459.25$	
25							459.25$
26							
	NET INCOME		459.25*		NET INVESTMENT		46,322.95*

HOW

We Make Every Department Pay Its Own Way

By E. F. BRASE
Jackson Auto Company
Jackson, Mo.

It was back in January, 1921, that we put in a Burroughs Automatic Bookkeeping Machine, opened a set of books and decided to really know just what every department of our business costs us.

The result today would surprise many car dealers and garage owners if they knew the facts. Our records are so complete and accurate that we can glance at them and know just what each department does and what it costs to operate it.

And yet one person keeps the books and has plenty of time for other office work—which we never imagined possible.

Our Monthly Statement, as you see, is not cumbersome or complicated; but look what it shows us!

Our sales and *cost* of *sales* are all down by departments. We know our gross and *net profit*—how many retailers know that?

We know what we owe and what others owe us, and have a statement of our assets, liabilities and net investment.

We certainly can recommend the Burroughs Bookkeeping Machine and their Simplified Accounting Plan for Garages to anyone in the garage business. We positively know they will never regret the investment.

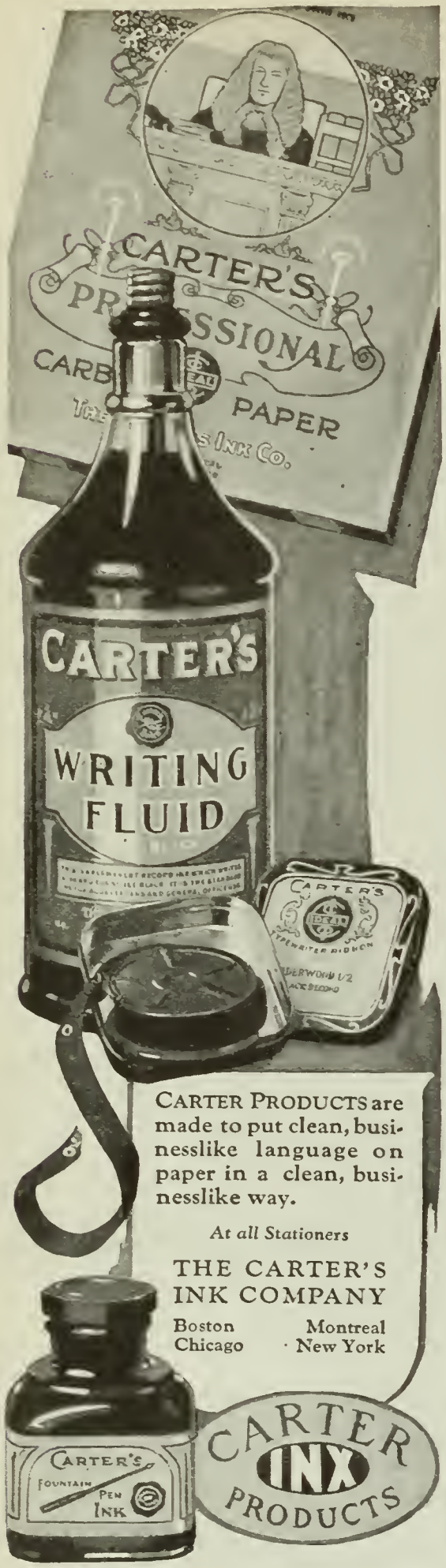
Burroughs

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

Burroughs Adding Machine Company,
6065 Second Boulevard,
Detroit, Michigan.

Gentlemen: Please send, without obligation, complete information about the Burroughs Simplified Accounting Plan for Garages.

Name..... Line of Business..... Address .....



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At all Stationers

THE CARTER'S INK COMPANY

Boston Montreal
Chicago New York

STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

PENNSYLVANIA QUALITY LAWN MOWERS

A lawn mower is known by the service it gives. That's why Pennsylvania Quality is known as the standard of satisfaction and economy.

At Hardware Dealers and Seedsmen

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

gas at about 30,000 degrees, only the simplest elements are present. They seem to consist entirely of the gases, hydrogen and helium. The heavier metals, such as iron, are not present.

To determine whether this was due to decomposition by great heat, Wendt and Irion reproduced conditions such as are on the stars and succeeded in reaching a temperature twice as high as that of the hottest star, and found that ordinary metals are decomposed into the simple gases, particularly helium.

The method used was the same as that used in producing artificial lightning, recently announced by Dr. Steinmetz of Schenectady, and was originated by Dr. J. A. Anderson of the Mount Wilson solar observatory at Pasadena, Cal.

It consists in charging a large electrical condenser to 100,000 volts and discharging this large quantity of electricity at high speed through an extremely fine wire. The wire explodes with a deafening report, as if struck by lightning, which, in a minor way, it is. The flash is about two hundred times as bright as direct sunlight, but it lasts less than a hundred-thousandth of a second. The pressure developed is about 1,000 pounds per square inch, and the temperature is momentarily over 50,000 degrees Fahrenheit. Under such conditions, the atoms which compose the wire decompose into simpler ones, and the result is the change of metallic tungsten into gaseous helium.

One of the first laws of chemistry has been that the so-called elements are permanent and unchangeable. The failure of the alchemists, after centuries of efforts, to change such common metals as copper and iron into gold convinced chemists that the metals could not be decomposed.

Great advances, as the result of the work of Wendt and Irion, in discoveries on the nature of the matter that composes the universe are confidently predicted.

The following account of the Steinmetz "thunderbolt machine," working on the same principle that has made this result possible, is given in *The Tribune* (New York):

Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz announced to-day that he has succeeded in producing and controlling an indoor thunder-storm with all the characteristics of its natural brother except the thunder-clouds.

At a demonstration of his "lightning generator" a few days ago the familiar forked tongues flashed through the laboratory with a deafening crash, splintered a large block of wood, hurling the fragments 25 feet, and ripped a miniature tree from tip to base.

The bolt carried the energy of 1,000,000 horse-power—about one five-hundredth of the energy of a natural lightning bolt, Dr. Steinmetz estimates—and lasted for the one hundred-thousandth part of a second.

Dr. Steinmetz hopes his apparatus will contribute largely to the development of lightning arresters, as it provides an opportunity for the study at close range of the phenomenon that Benjamin Franklin began to investigate years ago with his kite, string and key.

His experiments have convinced him, however, that there is little likelihood of man's realizing his dream of harnessing thunderbolts and making them work.

The Old Way and the New

The old way of cleaning, dusting and polishing hardwood floors and woodwork means hard, back breaking work.

The New Way—the O-Cedar Way—means a pleasant task. A saving of time, work and money and much more satisfactory results.

With the O-Cedar Polish Mop you clean, dust, polish and beautify all at one-the same-time. You banish work, dust, care and trouble.

Your dealer guarantees the genuine O-Cedar Polish Mop.

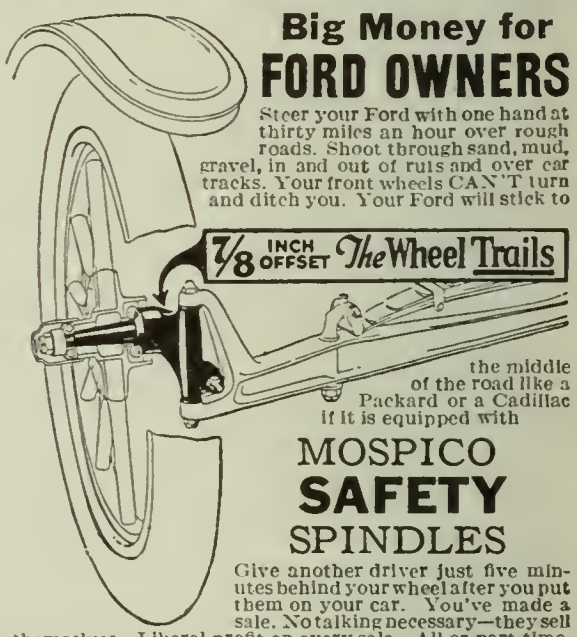
$1 and $1.50 Sizes

Prices in Canada $1.25 and $2

Channell Chemical Co., Chicago, Toronto, London, Paris

DISTRIBUTORS Wanted

Big Money for FORD OWNERS



Steer your Ford with one hand at thirty miles an hour over rough roads. Shoot through sand, mud, gravel, in and out of ruts and over car tracks. Your front wheels CAN'T turn and ditch you. Your Ford will stick to the middle of the road like a Packard or a Cadillac if it is equipped with

MOSPICO SAFETY SPINDLES

Give another driver just five minutes behind your wheel after you put them on your car. You've made a sale. No talking necessary—they sell themselves. Liberal profit on every sale. All or part time.

Get exclusive contract for your county

Hundreds of Ford owners within a few miles of you. Most of them will buy after a five minute trial. Make big money wherever you drive your car with these and other fast selling accessories of our manufacture. Write us today.

Motor Spindle Corporation 403 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

For Stout Men And Women

Health, comfort and style may be had by wearing this scientifically constructed health belt. Endorsed by many prominent physicians, surgeons and satisfied users. Affords a light but durable support for abdomen. Insures a better physical appearance and relieves the body of fatigue.

"Wonder" Health Belt

Overcomes protruding stomach, slouching figure, makes the figure well poised. It releases the tension on the internal ligaments and causes the organs to function in the normal healthful way. You get a new sense of vigor and strength. Wonder Health Belts are easy to adjust. Made from strong, light weight fabric. Easily washed. Do not rust.

Free Trial—Send for belt on five days' trial. If satisfactory remit $3.00; if not return belt. Give normal waist measure when ordering.

The Weil Health Belt Co.,
316 Hill Street New Haven, Conn.

Despite their tremendous energy, he says, their life is so short that, harnessed, they would be worth only a few cents apiece.

"In our lightning generator," he said, "we get a discharge of 10,000 amperes at over a hundred thousand volts—that is, a force of over a million horse-power lasting for a hundred thousandth part of a second. This gives us the explosive, tearing and shattering effect of real lightning, so that, for instance, a piece of small tree exposed to the discharge is mechanically torn to pieces. A piece of wire struck by the flash vanishes in dust.

"The difference between lightning energy and ordinary electric current is similar to that between a pound of dynamite and a pint of gasoline. The pint of gasoline contains more energy and can do more work than the pound of dynamite, but the pint of gasoline gives off its energy slowly, at a moderate rate of power, while the pound of dynamite gives off its energy explosively, all at once, at an enormous rate of power, and thereby locally tears and destroys."

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF PROPAGANDA

"PROPAGANDA" is a word often in our mouths and still oftener in print since the beginning of the war. It is used commonly with a bad implication, but of course a good cause may be advanced in this way as well as an evil one. Why propaganda succeeds and how it may be fought when it is objectionable are questions discust by Prof. Edward K. Strong, Jr., in *The Scientific Monthly* (Utica, N. Y.). An interesting phenomenon of the last few years, Professor Strong thinks, has been the unanimity with which millions of men and women have conformed in their thinking and in their actions to what certain leaders wanted. Vast sums have been raised for all sorts of agencies. Citizens of the United States consented to universal conscription, cut down their daily use of sugar, closed their factories on certain days, and went without gasoline for their autos voluntarily and enthusiastically. To an extraordinary degree men and women in nearly all countries have cooperated in programs necessitating radical changes in their every-day life; and they have done so in response to suggestions presented in skilfully conducted propaganda. He continues:

Because of the surprizing success of all this propaganda, the innumerable times it has been employed and the ease with which it has been carried out, people generally have become conscious of propaganda as a great tool or method for influencing others.

If propaganda were a means of influencing others along lines only of benefit to society, it could be hailed with great acclaim. But unfortunately it can also be employed for dishonest and socially vicious programs, just as well as for honest and worth-while movements. Federal authorities estimated that in five years, 1910–15, the 2,861 swindlers that were arrested had defrauded the public of $351,000,000, averaging a dishonest gain of $123,000.

The drive, a new form of propaganda, has now become a regular business. According to James H. Collins, somewhere between a billion and a billion-and-a-half dollars have been raised in one year for various causes other than governmental. The District Attorney of New York County

The Air You Breathe Should Be as Pure as the Water You Drink

Ventilate With ILG Self-Cooled Motor Propeller Fans

HIGH EFFICIENCY TRADE MARK VENTILATING MACHINERY

Homes

Ventilate your kitchen—remove every trace of greasy fumes and cooking odors that permeate your home. Enjoy a clean, fresh, invigorating atmosphere.

Stores

Clerks are alert, ambitious and attentive, and customers linger longer in the store that's correctly ventilated with an Ilg Fan.

Churches

Efficient ventilation means capacity attendance for the church, theatre, lodge or assembly hall. Heed the warnings of public health authorities and install an Ilg Fan.

Offices

Fingers are nimble, brains active and muscles responsive in the office that's correctly ventilated with an Ilg Fan—there is an atmosphere that makes for health and vigor.

Cafes

Correct ventilation with an Ilg Fan pays big dividends to the restaurant owner—it's an appetizer — a factor that measures the size of every meal ticket.

Factories

Fresh air is the life force of man-power. Industrial plants everywhere use Ilg Fans for creating healthful air conditions — removing fumes, vapor, smoke, steam, acids, etc. — drying and cooling.

SEND FOR SPECIAL ILLUSTRATED LITERATURE ON ANY OF THESE SUBJECTS. SENT FREE POSTPAID.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS WRITE FOR NEW 1922 CATALOG—NOW READY—200 PAGES—ILLUSTRATED—AN INTERESTING VOLUME OF ILG AIR DATA.

ILG FANS ARE FOR SALE BY ELECTRICAL AND HARDWARE DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

HIGH EFFICIENCY TRADE ILG MARK VENTILATING MACHINERY

Ventilation

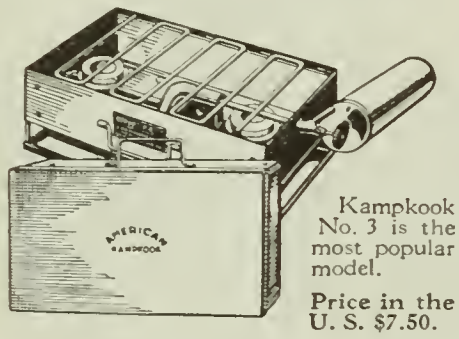
FOR OFFICES · STORES · FACTORIES · PUBLIC BUILDINGS · RESTAURANTS · THEATRES · HOUSES · ETC.

ILG ELECTRIC VENTILATING CO. 2857 · NORTH CRAWFORD AVE. CHICAGO

BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

AMERICAN
KAMPKOOK
THE IDEAL CAMP STOVE

MOST experienced campers cook the Kampkook way. Kampkooking is convenient, quick and clean for this two burner stove makes and burns its own gas from the same grade of gasoline you use in your car. Set up and going full blast in two minutes Windproof and safe. Designed especially for motor tourists; just the thing for picnics.



Kampkook No. 3 is the most popular model.

Price in the U. S. $7.50.

Also made with brass case at $9.50; large size two burner $8.50; three burner size $12.00.

IT'S ALL INSIDE

All Kampkooks fold up like a miniature suit case when not in use with all parts including tank securely packed inside the case.

Write for the Kampkook folder which also describes Kampkook Kitchenettes, Kampotens, and Kampkook folding fry pans.

American Gas Machine Co.
833 Clark St., Albert Lea, Minn.

Liberal Commissions for Selling Advertising Thermometers made by world's largest manufacturers of thermometers. Profitable proposition for energetic men. Liberal commissions. Write, giving past employment and references. Only few more men needed.
T. B. Div. *Taylor Instrument Companies* Rochester, N. Y.

Read This! Your Weight Tells the Story

Authorities say "watch your weight!" The best barometer of your health is your weight. Nothing promotes beauty, progress and personal welfare like perfect health. Make daily weighing without clothes a habit by means of the
HEALTH-O-METER
"The Pilot of Health"
It is your definite guide to physical perfection. Simply step on and read your weight. Thousands of Health-O-Meters are in successful daily use. See, try and examine the Health-O-Meter at our expense.
Get our special money back offer—you need it now. Full details gladly sent. Address
Continental Scale Works
2122 W. 21st Place, Chicago

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

investigated 534 money-raising activities in 1918 and put 384 of them out of business.

But we are less concerned here with swindling propaganda than with those forms not so palpably dishonest. It is important that our citizens be protected from pecuniary loss, but it is far more important that the United States, for example, deals with Russia, Mexico and the Irish question in the right way. And it is just such problems that furnish us with propaganda very difficult to handle. Today the average citizen has been deluged with facts, near-facts and falsifications put forth by interested parties, so that he has a mass of undigested and conflicting ideas or else has become frankly partizan.

Naturally as a psychologist, I view this matter as an interesting psychological problem. The word "propaganda" means essentially the spread of a particular doctrine or a system of principles. Propaganda differs from "education" in that the aim is to spread one doctrine, whereas in the case of the latter, the aim is to extend a knowledge of the facts as far as known.

The aim of propaganda, Professor Strong goes on to explain, is to develop sentiment and then precipitate action through suggestion. Theoretically any emotional element can be associated with any specific line of action. Thus, the correspondence school arouses the boy's love for his mother and challenges him to make her proud of him, and "funnels" the emotional desire into taking a correspondence course. The same appeal could be utilized to get young men to go to church, to quit gambling, to work harder for their employer, to enlist when war is declared, to do anything the boy could be made to believe his mother would approve of. We read further:

No logical connection needs to exist between the emotion which is aroused and the program which is outlined. Consider the propaganda for the Red Cross, an organization for which we are all enthusiastic. Because its work has touched our hearts a real sentiment has been built up about its name. So strong is this sentiment that one now finds himself unable to resist the request for annual dues. But my friends—I have asked several—and I do not know whether all the money that is now raised is really needed, nor how it is spent, nor whether the organization is efficiently administered or not. I am not saying this in the way of criticism: I am only pointing out that when one's emotions have been properly aroused one acts as directed and without intellectually considering the matter.

Now let us consider how propaganda may be controlled by society so that dishonest and pernicious campaigns may be prevented without interference to worthwhile propaganda.

The matter of control can be discust in terms of these three questions: How far can propaganda be controlled in terms of the validity of the statements which are made? in terms of the action which is proposed? in terms of the emotional elements that are involved?

Society has long dealt with false statements and already has postal regulations, laws against slander, libel and the like. The Association of Advertising Clubs of the World carries on a steady campaign

Gone!

Mister Rat soon disappears when his menu includes—

RAT BIS-KIT
OR
RAT BIS-KIT PASTE

All druggists or general stores have it. 25c.
The Rat Biscuit Co., Springfield, Ohio

MAJOR'S CEMENT

Unexcelled for repairing china, glassware, earthenware, furniture, meerschaum, vases, books; for tipping billiard cues, etc. Keep it handy.
The reliable cement, famous since 1876.
Major's Rubber and Leather Cements are good—give full satisfaction
All three kinds—20c per bottle. *At dealers or by mail.*
MAJOR MANUFACTURING CO., New York

100% Opening

BEFORE YOU BUILD KNOW ABOUT
LUNKEN WINDOWS
A double-hung window; 100% ventilation; disappearing sash and fly screens; weather-stripped, glazed, fitted, hung and completely assembled. Shipped ready for use; built into any wall.
Write for full details

ZeroTight

THE LUNKEN WINDOW CO., 4908 Cherry St. Cincinnati, Ohio

30 Days' Free Trial Select from 44 Styles, colors and sizes, famous Ranger bicycles. Delivered free on approval, express prepaid, at Factory Prices. You can easily Save $10 to $25.
12 Months to Pay if desired. Parents often advance first deposit. Boys can earn small payments.
Tires Wheels, lamps, horns, equipment at half usual prices. Send No Money. Write for our marvelous prices and terms.
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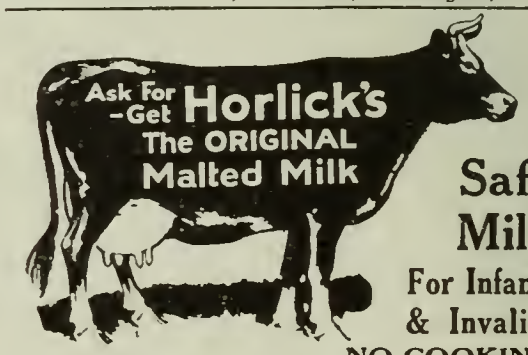
Victor J. Evans & Co., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.



Safe Milk
For Infants & Invalids
NO COOKING
The "Food-Drink" for All Ages. Quick Lunch at Home, Office and Fountains. *Ask for HORLICK'S.*
Avoid Imitations & Substitutes

against dishonest advertising, and has accomplished a great deal of good against this type of propaganda.

But, unfortunately, many undesirable propaganda will not fall under the class of propaganda publicly making dishonest statements. One very undesirable sort is spread by word of mouth. No one knows from whence it comes, and exactly what is back of it. Such word of mouth propaganda is fostered in times of emotional stress and particularly wherever people believe they are not being told all the facts. The best possible cure for it is publicity of the sort that makes people *believe* they are getting all sides to the question.

But in addition to this sneaking underhand propaganda there are all sorts of campaigns which are very undesirable, but which adhere technically to the truth. They can not accordingly be prosecuted for dishonesty. Some of them, however, give false impressions just the same. For a distributor of a food product to advertise that his goods contain no arsenic is to give the impression that the goods of at least one of his competitors do contain that poison.

Then there are other kinds of propaganda which deal with this subject in such a general way that no one can challenge their statement.

To require that propaganda contain truths and not falsehoods is a desirable regulation, but it will not stop undesirable campaigns.

Let us consider, second, to what extent propaganda can be controlled in terms of the action which is proposed.

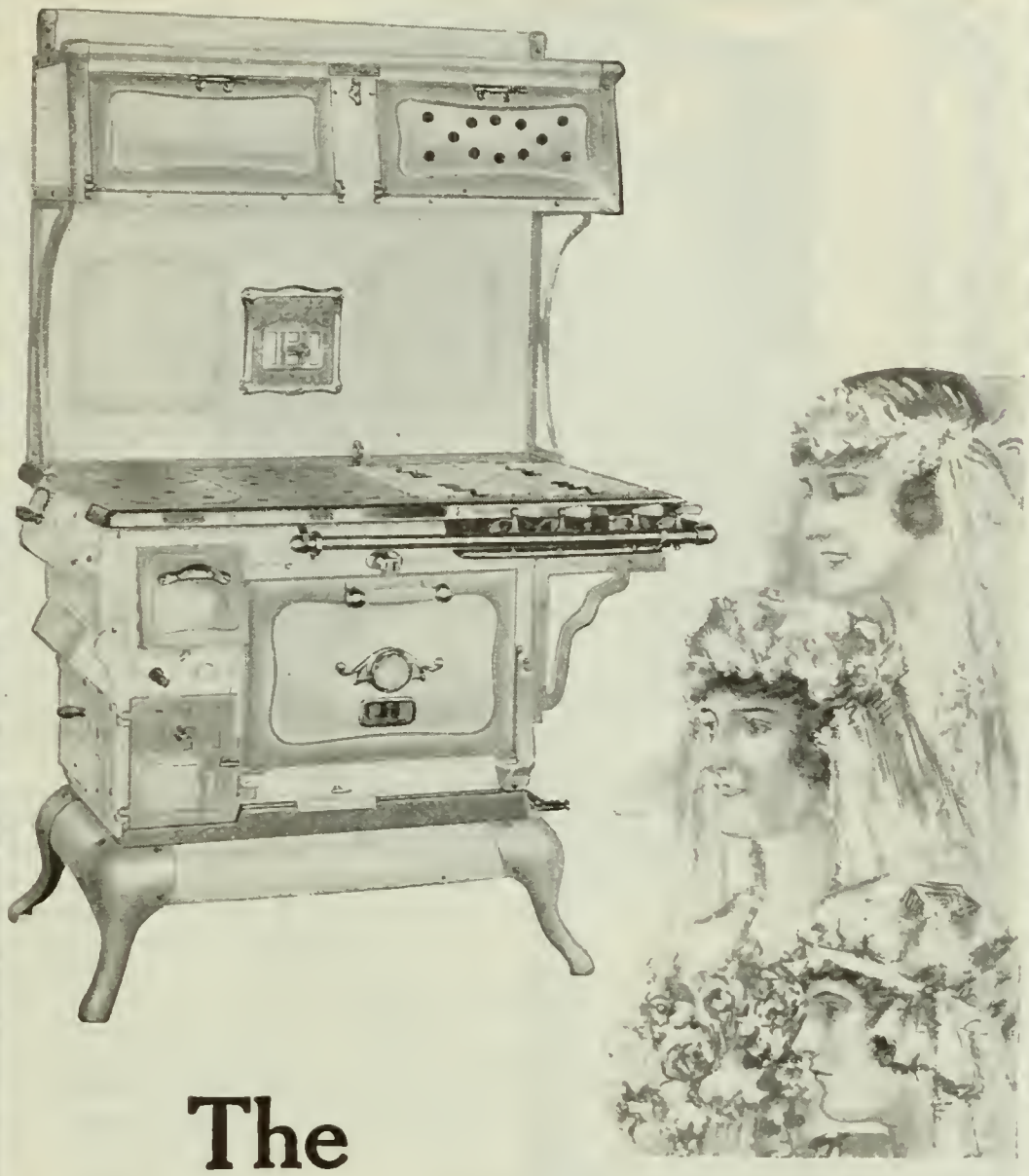
If the proposed action is that of buying, it is not difficult to evaluate the propaganda. But if the proposed action is that of giving money for some cause or charity, justification upon such grounds is far more difficult. Business men through their Chambers of Commerce in sheer defense are increasingly investigating such propositions, and in many places list the charities that they will countenance.

The establishment of bureaus whose business it is to investigate all organizations asking for funds renders it easier to determine whether any organization is desirable or not. Can society go farther here? Can society not only positively help worthy cause, but put the unworthy, inefficient or unnecessarily duplicating agency out of business? There is no question but that many individuals are being fooled every year and much money squandered through such non-worth-while causes. But at the same time, we must remember that most new uplift movements have encountered great opposition at the start, and to increase this opposition still more through the establishment of legal regulations may do society in the long run more harm than good.

But there is an entirely different type of response which some propaganda aims to accomplish. It is that where no definite act is suggested, but where public opinion is to be changed. To evaluate the propaganda in such cases, the entire program must be considered. And as individual members of a big movement emphasize different aspects it is very difficult to determine just what the movement stands for.

There is another very vexatious phase of this point. Can a propagandist be held responsible for the actions of his followers because he stirred them up originally? Shall propaganda be evaluated only on the basis of the actions that result or on the basis of the motives back of the propaganda?

Our law basically concerns itself with



The Welcome Wedding Gift

Brings Joy to Brides—and Others, Too

ANY WOMAN will prize the Duplex-Alcazar—the wonderful three-fuel range. Because—it gives such marvelous results in cookery, saves work and cuts down expense.

The Duplex-Alcazar burns gas and coal or wood, singly or together. The change from fuel to fuel or to combination is done in an instant and the heat can be instantly adjusted exactly to the degree desired.

It's just like having two ranges—but you purchase only one.

Then think of the comfort of having gas to cook with in hot weather and coal or wood in cold weather. A cool or a warm kitchen just as you wish.

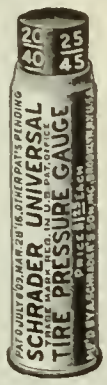
The Duplex-Alcazar is made in various types and styles. Take your choice. Sold by best dealers everywhere. Ask your dealer or write to us for Booklet.

For districts where there is no gas, we furnish an Oil Duplex-Alcazar which burns kerosene oil and coal or wood.

Alcazar Range and Heater Co.

407 Cleveland Avenue **Milwaukee, Wisconsin**

THE DUPLEX ALCAZAR
TWO RANGES IN ONE



Price $1.25

A run for your money

Tires with enough air in them will give you the mileage for which they are guaranteed, and more.

Tires with not enough air in them will collapse and blow out before they have gone a quarter of their allotted distance.

The *ONLY* way to get full mileage out of your tires is to maintain adequate air pressure within them. To do this you need a

Schrader Universal Tire Pressure Gauge

A. SCHRADER'S SON, Inc.
Brooklyn, N. Y.
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SCHRADER

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Executive Accountants command big salaries. Thousands of firms need them. Only 3000 Certified Public Accountants in U. S. Many are earning $3,000 to $10,000 a year. We train you thoroly by mail in spare time for C. P. A. examinations or executive accounting positions. Knowledge of bookkeeping unnecessary to begin. The course is under the personal supervision of William B. Castenholz, A. M., C. P. A., former Comptroller and Instructor, University of Illinois; also former Director of the Illinois Society of C. P. A.'s, and of the National Association of Cost Accountants. He is assisted by a large staff of C.P.A.'s, including members of the American Institute of Accountants. Low tuition fee—easy terms. Write now for information.

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Photographed in Color Direct from Nature.
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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

man's behavior and takes little account of motives. But a distinction is made between wilful murder and unintentional manslaughter. And a man can be convicted of murder if a person's death results within a year from his shooting at a chicken with intent to steal it. The intention to steal makes the accidental death murder. Here man is held responsible for the final results of his criminal intention in just about as far-reaching a manner as if he had inflamed another who then went out and murdered a complete stranger.

Now let us consider the third aspect of the subject—the element of aroused desire, the emotional background. Here is the real psychological problem. Take away the emotional element and society need have no fear of propaganda. For man is always very slow to act in terms of ideas alone. He does nothing until his emotions are aroused by a whirlwind speaker, or by personal injury.

At the present time the prospects do not appear over bright of controlling propaganda through regulation. There is, however, a method of weakening its influence, and that is by fighting one propaganda by another, or by general publicity. The trouble, however, with fighting bad propaganda by good propaganda, aside from the very practical consideration that the former is usually better equipped financially, is that seldom is the public supplied with facts upon which a real conclusion can be thought out.

MAKING GOLD AND OTHER THINGS

THE possibility of changing one chemical element into another has two aspects: first, the alteration as a mere laboratory experiment; second, its employment to produce something of value, as in "making gold" out of lead or mercury. The first seems to have been definitely established, not the second. *The Mining and Scientific Press* (San Francisco) notes editorially that to speak of "synthetic" gold presupposes that it consists not of one "element" but of several, the combination of which makes the metal. It is the value, of course, that excites popular imagination. A newspaper story that somebody has found a way to make "synthetic" gold was given currency, the writer goes on to say, by two persons generally reputed to have good sense—Irving Fisher, a professor at Yale, and Roger W. Babson, a press writer on financial affairs. Mr. Babson went so far as to suggest that there was one way which Germany might be in a position to pay her debts, and that was "to manufacture synthetic gold." To quote the editorial:

He added, as if to give substance to his fancy: "Private advices have been coming to me for some time that German chemists are diligently working to discover some method for making synthetic gold. . . . Reports indicate that a process has already been discovered for the making of gold from quicksilver, the only difficulty being that the present process costs more

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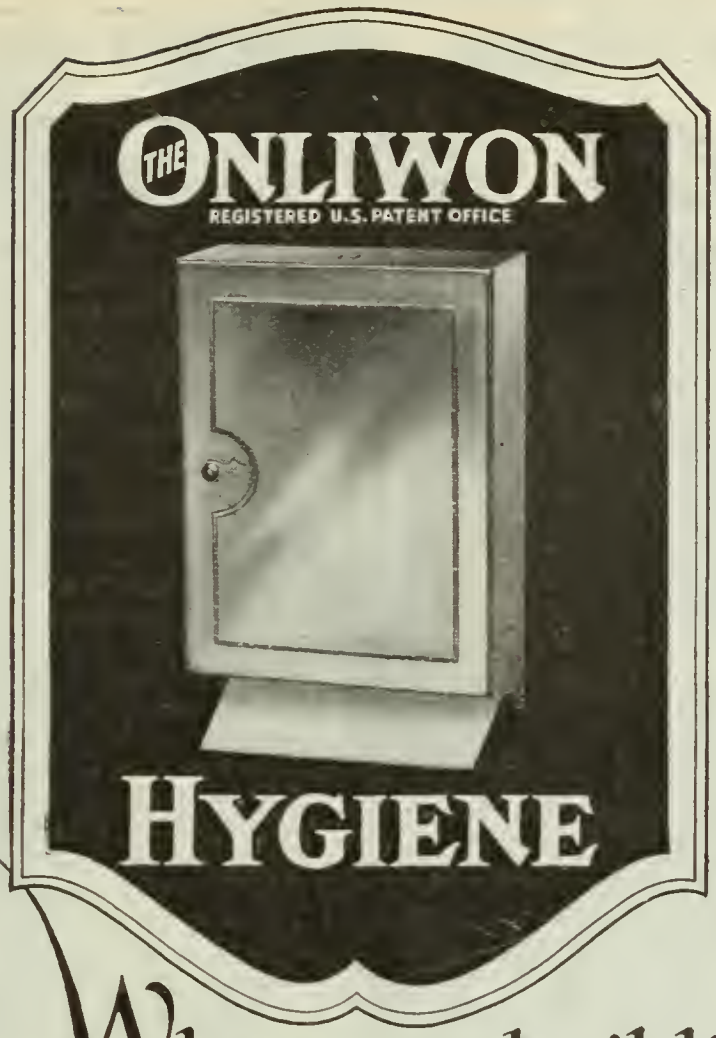
than the product is worth." That's the rub. One can make diamonds out of graphite, but the game is not worth the candle. Professor Fisher is reported to have visited the alleged inventor, who said that he submitted samples of his artificial gold to the Reichsbank in 1917 and "they had found it to be real gold." We quote from a statement made by Professor Fisher at Berlin on January 30, "But," adds the Professor, "a distinguished German scientist tells me that the man is a fraud and has a prison record."

So this nine-day bubble has been pricked; but not before the U. S. Geological Survey issued a formal report stating that there was no occasion to fear the production of artificial gold. The truth, as any chemist knows, is that some elements are being transformed continuously, and without human interference, into other elements. These substances are all radio-active, the energy made available during transmutation being about one million times more than could result from a similar weight of any other material. For example, it has been noted that uranium and thorium undergo a slow change of this character, with lead as the final product. So far no scientist has been able to delay or to accelerate this natural transformation. In time this may be accomplished, but at present it would appear that were it possible artificially to transmute lead into gold the energy required would involve a cost out of all proportion to the value of the precious metal produced. Should such a change be controllable eventually by human intervention, it is probable that the transmutation of gold into base metal would be more profitable as a commercial venture than would a change involving the opposite reaction, because of the immense amount of energy made available during the transmutation.

What has really been done in the laboratory, in the way of turning one chemical element into another, and of proving that the elements may be built up of a single basic substance, probably hydrogen, is described in Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington), quoting a talk made to the Chemical Society of London by Prof. Sir Ernest Rutherford of Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, who has gone farther than any other man toward realizing the old dream of the alchemists. We are as far off as ever from the making of gold out of lead, says the *Bulletin*, but experiments by Professor Rutherford have shown that it is possible to get hydrogen out of nitrogen and from at least five other elements, boron, fluorine, sodium, aluminum and phosphorus. These experiments have given us an entirely new idea of the structure of the atom. As Professor Rutherford says:

Since the development of the atomic theory on an experimental basis by Dalton, the progress of chemistry has been based on the central idea of the permanency and indivisibility of the atoms of the elements. The whole experience of chemistry for nearly a century has shown clearly that it was impossible to break up the atoms of the elements by the application of ordinary chemical and physical processes. This idea has had to be modified to some extent by the rapid growth of our knowledge during the last twenty years of the inner constitution of the atoms. It is now gener-



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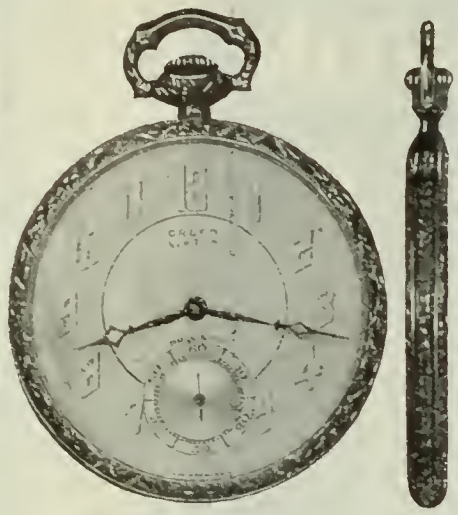

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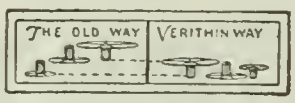

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

ally accepted that the atoms of the different elements have all the same general type of structure. At the center of the atom is a positively charged nucleus of minute dimensions which is responsible for most of the mass of the atom. This is surrounded by a distribution of electrons held in equilibrium by the forces from the nucleus.

By the action of light and electrical discharges, we can readily remove one or more of the external planetary electrons from the atom, while by the action of X-rays we may even eject one of the more strongly bound electrons of the system. In this way we can effect in a sense a transformation of the atom, but it is merely a temporary one, and a new electron is soon captured from the outside and the atom is as before. The general evidence indicates that even if a number of the planetary electrons were removed by suitable agencies, the stability of the nucleus would not be disturbed and the atom would in a short time regain its original structure. In order to effect a permanent change in the atom it appears to be necessary to disrupt the nucleus itself. When once a charged unit of the nuclear structure is removed, the nuclear charge is altered permanently, and there is no evidence that this process is reversible under ordinary experimental conditions.

The discovery of the instability of the radioactive elements was the first severe shock to the idea of the permanency of all atoms. This radiating property is, however, confined mainly to the two heaviest elements, uranium and thorium, and their long series of descendants, and is shown only by two other elements, potassium and rubidium, and then only to a minor extent. Apart from these exceptions, the great majority of the atoms appear to be highly stable structures and to remain unaltered under ordinary conditions in this earth for periods of probably thousands of millions of years.

The property of radioactivity belongs to the nucleus and is shown generally by the emission of a swift particle or helium nucleus and occasionally a swift electron from the nucleus. The number and velocity of emission of these particles appear to be quite uninfluenced by the most powerful physical or chemical agencies and to be an inherent property resulting from the instability of these very complex nuclei.

These results show clearly that the nuclei of heavy atoms contain both positively charged helium nuclei and negative electrons, and lead to the general view that the complex nuclei of all atoms are built up of hydrogen and helium nuclei and electrons. It is also generally supposed that a helium nucleus itself is a secondary unit composed of four hydrogen nuclei and two electrons. If this be the case, we may suppose the nuclei of all atoms to be composed ultimately of hydrogen nuclei, or protons as they have been termed, with the addition of negative electron.

It is probable that the forces which bind together the components of the nucleus are exceedingly powerful and that consequently a large amount of energy will be required to disrupt its structure. The swift alpha particle from radium and thorium, which is by far the most concentrated source of energy known to us, seems the most likely agent to succeed in an attack on the strongly bound nucleus. The alpha

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A VEGETABLE OIL TERMINAL

PLANTS to handle petroleum are familiar, but a terminal especially adapted to receiving and distributing vegetable oils, such as is now in operation in San Francisco, is something new. This terminal, we are told by the author of an article in *The Marine Review* (New York), was constructed and is operated by the State of California and is among the best equipped in the world. As a result of the closing of many European ports by the war, a tremendous traffic in vegetable oils and copra, or dried cocoanut meat, now comes to the United States, we are told; and an exceptionally well-equipped plant is necessary to take care of it. Imports of approximately $40,000,000 worth of vegetable oils and copra from the south Pacific are now handled at this terminal, which is located on Islais creek, in San Francisco harbor by the State. He goes on:

The terminal is controlled by the board of State harbor commissioners, which has charge of all the waterfront of San Francisco. The facilities include wharfs, with water deep enough to accommodate any vessel which has at yet appeared on the Pacific, warehouses, pipe-lines, spur tracks connecting with all the transcontinental railroads entering San Francisco, and a tank barge for use for transfer of oils from steamers to wharfs. The facilities for receiving, storing and distributing the oil and copra at this terminal will compare favorably, and in some features are in advance of those of the larger ports of Europe, over whose wharfs, prior to the war, millions of pounds of copra and millions of cases of vegetable oils passed annually.

The warehouses, which have a capacity of 1,000,000 cases of oil, have concrete floors and sumps for the storage of oil in any form of container. In addition to these warehouses, space is provided for the storage of an unlimited quantity of oil in the yards and on the open wharfs, to which the cases and barrels can be unloaded direct from the ship.

San Francisco vegetable oil and copra importers have been granted first privileges on the long-term leasing of a large area adjoining the terminal, and they have erected tanks for their own use of a total capacity of about 5,000 tons, with more being erected. Oil from these tanks may be unloaded direct into tank cars for immediate transfer to any railroad, while from the terminal wharfs it can be handled direct to inland, coastal, intercoastal, or ocean-going vessels. The system of distribution has been worked out with a comprehensive view to coordination of rail and water transportation facilities in a manner not before attempted in any publicly owned storage and distribution plant on the Pacific coast.

In the report of its survey on this handling of these valuable imports, the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce says:

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"I'VE tried pretty near every athletic union suit ever made and almost gave up hope of finding the right one. Then I found Topkis. No more experimenting—it's Topkis for me from now on.

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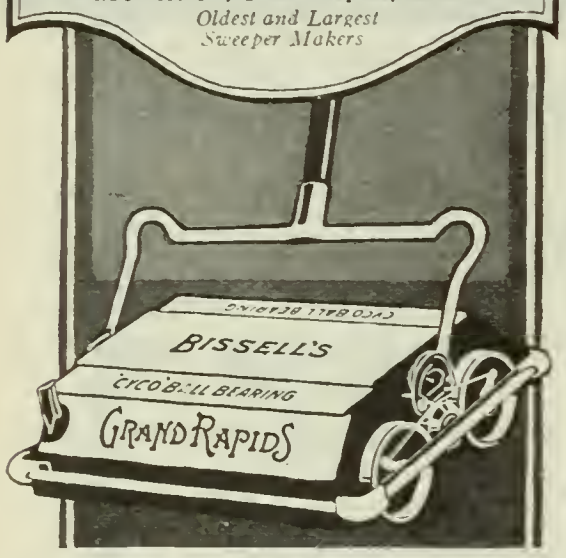

PERSONAL

My message to you. Page 61, British Empire Issue, Literary Digest, March 11, not answered. Holding offer open. Act promptly—C. A. M.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

equipped vegetable oil terminal, storage and warehouse plant on this continent, and importers of both vegetable oils and copra look forward to a steadily increasing demand for this class of raw products, a demand which will be the more easily filled because of the excellent storage and distribution facilities offered by the new terminal. For years Europe had controlled the sources of supply of foreign vegetable and animal oils, ports like Marseilles, Hamburg, Liverpool and Rotterdam having a movement of millions of pounds yearly.

These oils not only enter in a basic way into the making of glycerin for explosives, but many advances made in the hydrogenation and other process applied to vegetable oils make them valuable for their use as food substitutes. In addition to this, they are used in the manufacture of laundry soap, paints, varnishes, printers' ink, imitation rubber fabrics, linoleum, leather tanning, tin plate cooling, core oil in castings, and other industrial and manufacturing purposes.

Customs figures show that the principal vegetable oils of the $40,000,000 worth imported through San Francisco last year were cocoanut, China wood, peanut, linseed, soya bean and rape seed. There were smaller imports and distributions of perilla oil, from Manchuria, and kindred types of oils.

INFECTED GERMS?

DISEASE germs not only infect, but may themselves be infected, according to a French bacteriologist, Dr. F. d'Herelle. In other words, certain bacteria have their own microscopic parasites, causing diseases of their own, of which they may perish, to the great benefits of the animals that they themselves have infected. We might, of course, have suspected these facts from the classic verse about fleas having smaller fleas to bite 'em. Whether discovery will verify the sequel and proclaim that the infective processes go on *ad infinitum*, time alone will show. A full exposition of the doctor's views may be found in a monograph of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, whose French title may be translated, "The bacteriophage, its rôle in immunity." The name given by Dr. d'Herelle to his parasite of a parasite is from the Greek *phagein*, to eat, so that he has called it "the bacteria-eater." We quote as follows from a review in *The British Medical Journal* (London), which says:

The book begins with a statement of the fundamental experiment on which the theory of the bacteriophage is based. D'Herelle believes that he is dealing with an ultramicroscopic parasite of bacteria, so small that it will pass through the finest filter. This "bacteriophage," as he calls it, can only thrive on living bacteria, in the substance of which it grows and multiplies, becoming more and more virulent.

The first half of his book purports to describe the manner of life of this ultramicroscopic parasite, and relates the method adopted for estimating its activity, the distinguishing features of its cultures,

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and the influence of the reaction of the medium on its growth. An account is given of the effect of antiseptics on the life of the parasite and the manner in which it behaves in suspensions rich and poor in bacteria. The bacteriophage, we are told, exerts its action through the agency of a powerful ferment which it secretes. The author has watched infected bacteria under the microscope, and describes how they assume a spherical form and finally rupture, liberating the enclosed bacteriophages. Bacteria develops protective processes against these intruders in the same way that human beings develop anti-bodies against bacteria. Resistant bacterial races are described, the acquired resistance being associated with altered morphology and culture characteristics. To make the analogy complete, there are even bacterial carriers of the bacteriophage!

The second half of the book deals with the part the bacteriophage is believed to play in immunity. Here we are presented with even more revolutionary ideas. In the early stages of an infection, d'Herelle assures us, our chances of recovery depend on the presence of this enemy of bacteria. If the bacteriophage is present the bacteria are attacked and destroyed; if absent, the bacteria multiply and cause disease. The human body is no more than the battlefield where the struggle rages between bacterium and bacteriophage. It is only in the later stages of disease that the antibodies developed by the human subject play any part, for they take many weeks to appear. The ups and downs of an illness are an indication of the fortunes of the rival forces. In an epidemic, also, the disease dies down and disappears because of the triumph of the attendant bacteriophage. Unfortunately, we are not able to fortify ourselves by keeping a stock of well-disposed bacteriophages ready at hand in case of an illness. Injected into the body they are eliminated at once, for they are only able to live on living bacteria. Still it is comforting to reflect that the bacteriophage is very abundant throughout the natural world and is as likely to gain to an entrance as is a pathogenic bacillus.

From an editorial in the same issue of the *Journal* we gather that tho there has been ample confirmation of d'Herelle's experiment, few investigators are prepared to accept the explanation that the changes are due to a bacterial parasite. Kabeshima, a Japanese experimenter, has shown that d'Herelle's "bacteriophage" can withstand a temperature of 70° C., and he concluded that he was dealing with an agent produced by the patient as a protective mechanism. Says the writer:

The hesitation displayed by other scientific workers in accepting the bacteriophage theory d'Herelle likens to the incredulity with which the scientific world received Pasteur's explanation that fermentation is due to the action of living cells. D'Herelle would have no difficulty in making us all his disciples if he produced evidence as convincing as that advanced by his great fellow countryman. The subject deserves attention because of the practical questions involved. If we are dealing with ferments secreted by cells, then such agents may be valuable allies in ridding the system of bacteria. If, on the other hand, the effects are produced by living parasites, then we are in the presence of an unexplored world of life, and perhaps a form of life different from any we have yet known.

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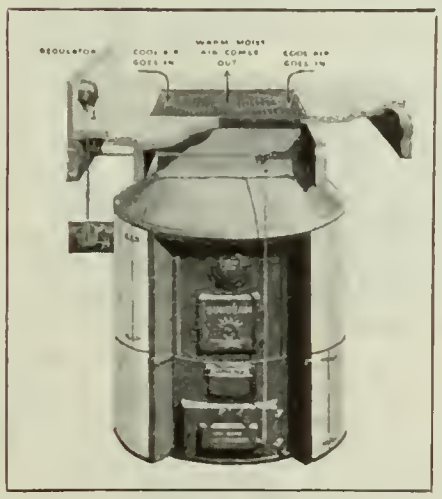

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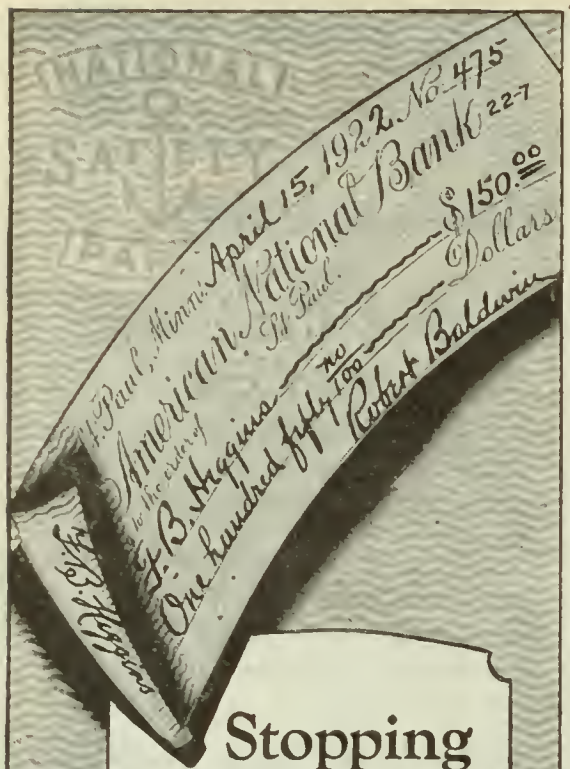

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

THE SLOW RECOVERY OF AGRICULTURE IN EUROPE

WHEN the farms of Europe can be restored to a normal productivity, an important step toward the restoration of the world's economic and political balance will be reached. This will have its effect here, altho from the standpoint of our farmers the decrease in foreign demand for our agricultural products will not be entirely welcome. Not long ago the National City Bank of New York made the prediction that "in Europe, outside of Russia, agriculture will be back in 1922 almost to normal productivity." But Prof. A. E. Taylor of Leland Stanford University believes that this is altogether too optimistic and he writes the bank to that effect. Professor Taylor surveyed agricultural and nutritional conditions in Europe in 1920–21 for the American Relief Administration. As his letter is quoted in the National City Bank's April bulletin:

Agriculture can not be back to the normal in 1922, for a number of reasons. The count of animals is gradually being restored, but lack of purchasing power prevents Europe from importing a volume of feeding stuffs necessary to bring the productivity of each animal, in edible products, up to the pre-war level. The average milch cow and the average slaughtered steer and pig in Europe yields much less in weighed products than before the war and this will not be restored in 1922. Sugar production will not be restored in 1922. The production of bread grains will be restored in 1922, barring crop failure. The production of fruits and vegetables will probably be normal, barring crop failure. Potatoes, rice and maize will be normal, barring crop failure. But if you will take the calories produced in 1921, contrast them with 1920 and 1919 and analyze the position, you will find your prediction for 1922 unduly optimistic.

Nearly every one overlooks one reason for Europe's ability to limit her imports. She mills her bread grains differently than before the war. The average extraction of flour before the war was about 72% for wheat and 76% for rye. A great deal of wheat and rye are now milled to 85% and 90%. This means that much less bread grains are required to produce a certain bread ration. It also means that domesticated animals are deprived of the corresponding amount of mill feed. The purchasing power of wheat is falling even more rapidly than the purchasing power of wheat in this country is rising. Europe will reach a relative agricultural equilibrium during 1922; but it will not reach the normal level at that time. It will be of great advantage for her to reach a new equilibrium between agricultural products, even tho the level be below that of the pre-war period. This new equilibrium between agricultural products will be accompanied by a new equilibrium in a somewhat subnormal standard of living, especially for Central and Eastern Europe. Certainly prices are not going back to war figures; but certainly they are not going back to pre-war figures.

WHAT TO DO WITH OUR VICTORY BONDS

THE thousands of holders of Victory notes now are faced with the necessity of making the choice whether to hold them until they mature next spring—unless the Government decides to exercise its privilege in calling them in whole or in part on December 15, next—or to sell them now at a premium and reinvest to an advantage. And in case of deciding not to hold them there are also two alternatives, as the New York *Evening Post* notes in its investors' columns:

Either the sale of the Victory notes and reinvestment of the proceeds in another Government security or some other class of bond, or acceptance of the Treasury Department's offer to exchange for the Victory 4¾'s an equal par value of Treasury notes paying 4¾ per cent. interest and maturing in four years. Considering the premium at which the Victory 4¾'s are now selling, the yield on the new Treasury notes would be about 4.60 per cent. This compares with a yield of 4.55 on third Liberty 4¼'s, due in 1928, and a yield of 4.46 on fourth Liberty 4¼'s, due in 1938. The Treasury offer is purely a refunding proposition that is likely to spur the Victory note holder to a definite decision.

If long-term investment is wanted, the only thing to do, according to the New York *Tribune's* investment editor, is to sell the Victory notes now and reinvest in sound long-term municipal, railroad, utility or industrial bonds or other securities yielding a fair rate of interest. Those who would prefer to keep their funds in Government securities are reminded by a bond house specializing in Government securities that there will doubtless be opportunity to subscribe for additional issues of Government bonds or notes during the current year. As we read in a recent bulletin of C. F. Childs and Company:

Six and one-half billion dollars of debt must be met within one and a half years. That involves an operation exceeding in volume the total issue of the First and Second Liberty Loans. New issues in some form must provide for fully $700,000,000 before December 31st to redeem maturing War Savings Certificates, and other new issues must provide for fully $2,200,000,000 before the end of the year to redeem outstanding Treasury Certificates. Following that certain action we will have only five additional months to complete the refunding into new issues of fully $3,500,000,000 Victorys which mature fifteen months hence. Each and all of these flotations and the rates and maturity dates affixt to them will directly concern the market for outstanding Liberty Loans. When the task is finished we are confident it will stand as a heroic masterpiece of peace-time financing.

WHAT FINANCIAL LONDON THINKS OUR FINANCIAL ALOOFNESS

IN one of his London dispatches to financial section of the New York *E ning Post*, Mr. Arthur W. Kiddy, the w known London financial writer, tries give "the exact and impartial views of financial district" concerning the appar aloofness of the United States with reg to Europe's economic situation. In so do he calls for cooperation between the Uni States and Great Britain for the benefi the less fortunate Continent. As Mr. Ki speaks for the financiers of London:

Having regard to our readiness and a ity to settle our debt to you, we feel t we have a right to rank with you tow the whole problem as a fellow-creditor tion. Starting on that basis, we reg the situation of all debtors, excluding c selves, but including German reparati as calling for strong and skilful treatm by lending countries like you and us, object being to recover as much as may possible of the original debts and alsc restore at the earliest moment internatio trade. Failing this, further losses must added to old debts.

It is considered, however, that su skilful treatment is impossible unless t two chief creditors cooperate in deali with the situation. It is difficult to expr the matter in a brief cable, but I trust tl I have made it clear that I am entir thinking of business arrangements and n of sentimental forgiveness and the breaki of contracts. Moreover, I must again i sist, in order to prevent the danger of m understanding, that the whole argument based on Britain's fully performing her ov obligations to you; otherwise, of course, t whole argument collapses.

The action of your Senate with regard Austrian assets is highly appreciated, a it is considered that this marks the fi hopeful development in the European sit ation in some years. If Austria is n handled skilfully, the incident should rea beneficially on other parts of Europe.

NEW CONSTRUCTION WORK AS A SIGN OF RAILROAD IMPROVEMENT

GENERAL talk of improvement is a very well, but there is real signi cance, we read in the New York *Journ of Commerce*, in figures presented by *Th Railway Age* showing that there is mor construction work actually under way c projected for 1922 by the railways tha there has been for several years. Publi announcement has already been mad says *The Railway Age*, of the constructio of more than 500 miles of new lines th year, and contracts have already been le for at least half of this. A partial list c important projects definitely authorized i given by the railroad organ and is, in it opinion, "sufficient to demonstrate con clusively that the railways are viewing th future with more optimism."

"Attention is called, for instance, t an extension of 55 miles on the Atchison Topeka & Santa Fe from Satanta, Kansas west, and a line 40 miles long from Pawhuska, Okla., to Owen, which are understood to be the first of several projects

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

March 29.—Four prisoners are killed and ten wounded when Red Guards fire into a crowd attempting to prevent confiscation of church treasures in the province of Ivanovo-Boznesensk, Russia.

Armed men hold up the staff of the *Freemen's Journal* in Dublin, destroy the presses and set fire to the building. A special constables' patrol runs into an ambuscade of Republican army men on the Armanagh-Monahan line, and three of the constables are killed.

The International League of Red Cross Societies moves headquarters from Geneva to Paris and decides to permit membership of all countries, regardless of their attitude during the late war.

The famous shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupre in Quebec, Canada, is destroyed by fire, with a property loss of $1,200,000.

March 30.—A peace agreement providing for their mutual cooperation to prevent further disorders and bloodshed is signed by Michael Collins, head of the Irish Free State Provisional Government, and Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster.

The German Reichstag passes a resolution declaring the demands of the Reparations Commission to be intolerable.

March 31.—The Turkish Government of Constantinople accepts, with certain reservations with regard to Thrace, the Allied Foreign Ministers' suggestion for a truce between the Greeks and Turkish Nationalists in Asia Minor.

April 1.—Former Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary dies in Funchal, Madeira Island, where he had been exiled.

April 2.—More than 3,000 Irish Free State troops defy their Free State commanders in Dublin, and in a public demonstration take an oath of allegiance to the republic and renounce their loyalty to the Dail Eireann. Five men are killed and six children are wounded in Belfast.

Continuous earthquake shocks are felt throughout Serbia, and many homes are destroyed.

April 3.—Premier Lloyd George receives a vote of confidence on his Genoa Conference policy, by a vote of 372 to 94.

The Chamber of Deputies gives Premier Poincaré a vote of confidence by a vote of 484 to 78.

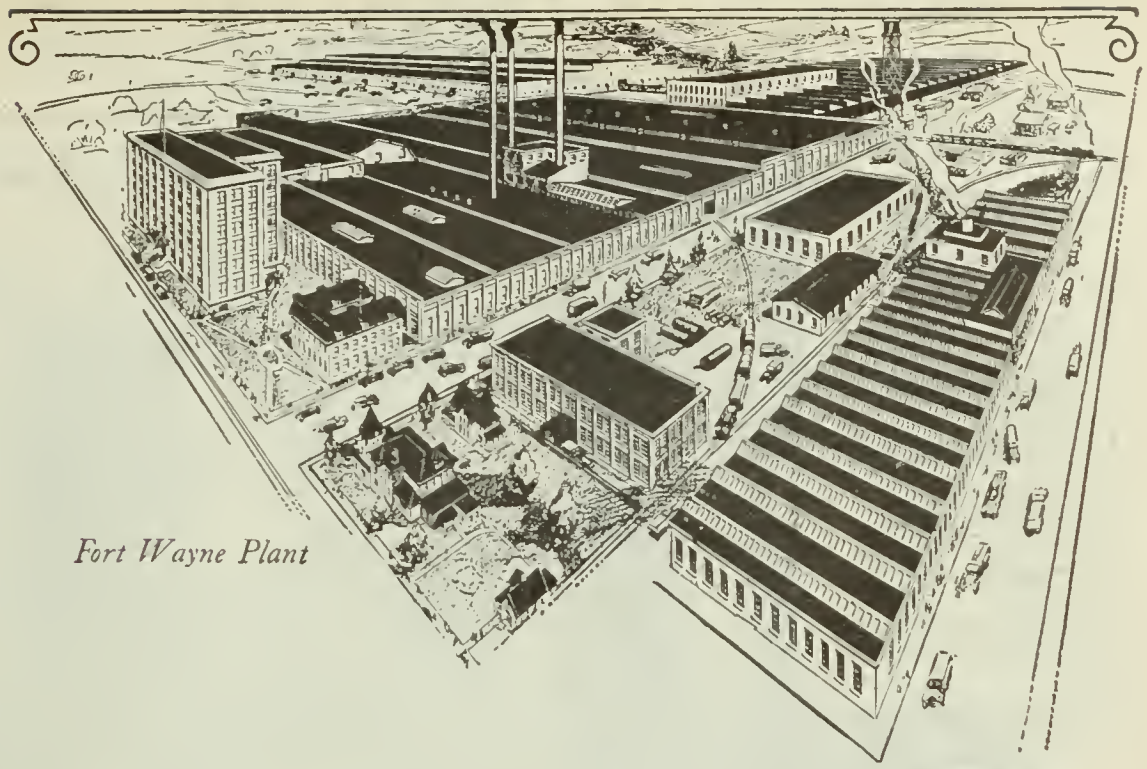
Dispatches from Vladivostok report a clash between Japanese troops and forces of the Chita Government, following a demand by the Japanese that the latter disarm. Eight of the Chita soldiers are reported killed.

A proclamation signed by 19 Royalists, headed by Count Albert Apponyi, declares that Otto, son of the late King Charles, is King of Hungary.

DOMESTIC

March 29.—The naval armament limitation treaty and the treaty restricting the use of submarines and poison gas in warfare are ratified by the Senate.

The House passes the army appropriation bill carrying about $280,000,000 to meet military and non-military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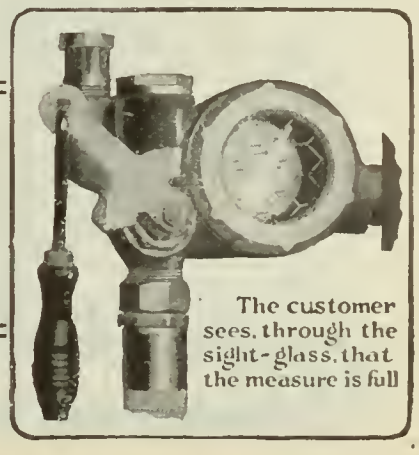
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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

expenses in the War Department this year.

March 30.—The Senate ratifies the general Chinese treaty and the Chinese customs treaty, this action completing ratification of all the Conference agreements submitted by the President.

March 31.—The threatened coal miners' strike begins with the walkout of 600,000 men. Six thousand mines in 21 States are affected by the walkout.

Senator Calder, of New York, introduces a resolution demanding an investigation of the bituminous coal industry by the Federal Trade Commission.

James L. Wilmeth, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and 32 other executives in the Bureau are removed "for the good of the service" by an executive order from President Harding.

The House of Representatives passes a bill to appropriate $17,000,000 to be used in providing additional hospital facilities for disabled war veterans.

The State Department sends formal notice of the ratification of the Conference treaties to the eight Powers which participated with the United States in the Washington Disarmament Conference.

The State Department receives a note from the French Government recognizing the American claim for $241,000,000, the cost of the American Army of Occupation.

April 1.—Two men are shot in Duquoin, Illinois, in disorders growing out of the coal strike.

April 3.—Two Army airplanes crash in a mimic battle above Houston, Texas, and Major John W. Simons, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., and Lieutenant Gerald H. Fitzpatrick, of Sacramento, Cal., are killed.

Five of the nine men held by the coroner's jury as responsible for the collapse of the Knickerbocker Theater in Washington on January 28, are indicted by a grand jury on a charge of manslaughter.

Not Particular.—HOUSEWIFE—"I'll not give you anything. Do you know who I am?"

TRAMP—"No, mum."

HOUSEWIFE—"Well, I'm a policeman's wife, and if my husband were here he would take you, and quickly, too."

TRAMP—"I believe yer, mum. Your husband 'ud take anybody."—*The Bulletin (Sydney).*

Repartee.—PROFESSOR (attempting to be witty in geometry class)—"And can any of you gentlemen tell me where has my polygon?"

WISECRACKER (in the rear)—"Up the geometree, sir."—*Tiger.*

Frenzied Fans.—"She appears to be movie mad."

"No wonder. They've had to move seven times in the past year."—*Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.*

Its Use.—VISITOR (in editorial rooms)—"What do you use that blue pencil for?"

EDITOR—"Well, to make a long story short, it's to-er-make a long story short."—*Boston Transcript.*

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Which goes into minute details as to what is to be done in the rose garden, contains descriptions of varieties, cultivated and wild, gives a monthly calendar of garden operations for the year, and warms the heart of the amateur rosarian with words of encouragement by visions of rose beauty still unattained.
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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

To Several Correspondents.—With reference to the definition of *botulism* given by the Lexicographer, the following definitions sustain that given by the Standard Dictionary:—"Poisoning caused by eating *decomposed* sausages. (L., *botulus*, sausage)":—

Dr. Thomas Lathrop Stedman, editor of "A Practical Medical Dictionary," published in 1920, under *botulism* says: "(Latin, *botulus*, sausage.) Allantiasis; poisoning by tainted sausage." Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe and Dr. C. W. Latimer in Appleton's "Medical Dictionary" give: "*Botulism:* Poisoning from sausage or other meat, thought to be produced by the *Bacillus botulinus* (Lat., *botulus*, sausage.)."

"R. F. M.," Visalia, Calif.—"Kindly give me some facts about that immortal song 'Annie Laurie,' for I believe that she was not simply a myth but that a lady by that name did once live."

Annie Laurie, a Scottish song of the eighteenth century, was written by William Douglas of Fingland, Scotland, to Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Laurie, of the Maxwellton family, but Anne Laurie married a Mr. James Fergusson of Craigdarroch. The words of the song were set to music by Alicia Anne Spottiswoode who, in 1836, married Lord John Douglass Scott.

"A. J. R.," Omaha, Neb.—"How are the plurals of proper names formed? Is the plural of *Jones* written *Joneses?*"

The formation of the plurals of family names depends entirely on the name. Some plurals are formed by the addition of *s* or *es*, as *Jones, Joneses; Smith, Smiths; Eustis, Eustises*, etc.; others by changing *y* to *ies*, as *Ptolemy, Ptolemies; Henry, Henries; Montgomery, Montgomeries*, etc.

"I. H. B.," Oxford, N. C.—"Please define the word *moniker* for me."

The word *monniker* is slang for a person's name or signature. *Moniker* is another spelling of the same word.

"A. McC.," San Francisco, Calif.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of the word *hacienda*."

The word *hacienda* is pronounced *ha''si-en'da—a's* as in *artistic, i* as in *habit, e* as in *get;* or Spanish, *a''thi-en'da—a* as in *art, th* as in *thin, i* as in *police, e* as in *prey, a* as in *artistic*.

"A. T. B.," Shelton, Conn.—"Please give the meaning and pronunciation of the word *eleemosynary*."

Eleemosynary, as an adjective, means "pertaining to charity or alms; existing for the relief of the poor; charitable; as, *eleemosynary* institutions; *eleemosynary* gifts." It means also, "aided by or dependent upon charity."

Eleemosynary, noun, is defined as:—"A beneficiary or recipient of charitable gifts."

The word is pronounced *el''i-i-mos'i-ne-ri—i's* as in *habit*, first *e* as in *get, o* as in *not*, second *e* as in *prey*.

"J. J. L.," Weehawken, N. J.—"Kindly give me the difference between the words *endeavor* and *exertion*."

Endeavor, from the French *en*, in, and *devoir*, duty, is a calling forth or exercising of inherent powers, while an *effort* is the exertion of one power only. Dr. Fernald says: "*Effort* denotes the voluntary putting forth of power to attain or accomplish some specific thing; it reaches toward a definite end; *exertion* is a putting forth of power without special reference to an object. Every *effort* is an *exertion*, but not every *exertion* is an *effort*. . . . An *effort* is a single act, an *endeavor* a continued series of acts; an *endeavor* is sustained and enduring, and may be lifelong."—*English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions.*

"J. D. F.," Abbeville, S. C.—The word *moron* is derived from the Greek *moros*, stupid.

"A. E. O.," Norris, Mont.—"Please tell me how to pronounce the words *humidor* and *loge* (a seat in a theater)."

The word *humidor* is pronounced *hiu'mi-dor—iu* as *eu* in *feud, i* as in *habit, o* as in *nor;* the word *loge, loj—o* as in *go*.

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WHEN THE BABY OF *THE DIGEST* COVER GREW UP.

In the upper left-hand corner is a copy of the baby picture which appeared on the cover of the March 18 issue of THE DIGEST. It had the strange effect of starting the pencils going in all parts of the country and the other pictures represent the ideas of various subscribers of what the baby may look like a few years from now. In all of the designs the original baby head, it will be noticed, has been cleverly utilized to produce different effects. Nothing said or pictured here, of course, is intended to encourage aspiring young artists to start a contest in caricaturing DIGEST covers!

Preparedness.—"Can you fight?"

"No!"

"Come on then, you scoundrel!"—*Kasper (Stockholm).*

One Editor Owns Up.—Don't forget that the advertisements often contain the most important news in the paper. *The Paonian (Paonia, Colo.).*

Seeing Things.—Some one in America claims to have seen a blue caterpillar. There are bound to be these troubles so long as prohibition drives people to home-made whisky.—*London Opinion.*

Both in the Swim.—"My daughter sprang from a line of peers," said the ardent father.

"Well," said her feller, "I jumped off a dock once myself."—*The Naval Monthly.*

Years of Discretion.—"I asked you to send me young lettuce."

"Yes, ma'am. Wasn't it young you got?"

"Young? It's almost old enough to wash and dress itself."—*Boston Transcript.*

Mixed Feet.

A tree toad loved a she toad
  That lived in a tree;
She was a 3-toed tree toad,
  But a 2-toed tree toad was he,
The 2-toed tree toad tried to win
  The she toad's friendly nod;
For the 2-toed tree toad loved the ground
  That the 3-toed tree toad trod;
But vainly the 2-toed tree toad tried—
  He couldn't please her whim;
In her tree toad bower, with her V-toe power,
  The she toad vetoed him.

—*The Van Raalte Vanguard.*

Why Not?—The name of the Los Angeles suburb where the film stars star is Hollywood. It is not yet intended to alter it to Alcohollywood.—*London Opinion.*

Two Definitions.—Optimist: Sick man learning to play a harp.

Pessimist: Sick man learning to shovel coal.—*N. E. A. Service (Cleveland).*

No Comeback.—Carpentier is said to have taken to writing poetry. That's the best of being a heavy-weight boxer—you can do practically what you like, with impunity.—*London Opinion.*

We Take Ours Plain.—Americans are angry because their Ambassador attended the Royal wedding in court dress. They are so truly refined that they can not understand our preference for breeches of decorum.—*London Opinion.*

No Return Trip.—Sending out a show by wireless has this advantage: If it gets stranded the actors don't have to walk a thousand miles to get back to New York. —*Charleston News and Courier.*

When One Claim Adjuster Fainted.—Out in Wyoming a train ran over the cow of a Swede farmer named Ole Oleson. The claim adjuster went out to the home of Ole to adjust the claim likely to be made by Ole for the loss of his cow.

"Well, Mr. Oleson," said the claim adjuster, "I came out to see you about your cow being killed on our track. What are you expecting to do about it?"

"Yell," said Ole stolidly, "I ban a poor man, an' I can not do much because I ban so poor, but I will try to pay you five dollars."—*Judge.*

No Chance.—"What were your father's last words?"

"Father had no last words. Mother was with him to the end."—*Wag Jag.*

Keeping Them In.—DOORKEEPER (to late-comer at village concert)—"No, madam, I dare not open the door during the singing. Half the audience would rush out!"—*London Opinion.*

Agreeable.—"If I lend you ten dollars, what security will you be able to give me?"

"The word of an honest man."

"All right, bring him along, and I'll see what I can do for you."—*Banther.*

The Helpful Recruit.—"You told me to file these letters, sir," said the new yeoman.

"Yes," returned the officer.

"Well, I was just thinkin' that it'd be easier to trim 'em with a pair of scissors."—*Mississippi Bulletin.*

Wifie to the Rescue.—YOUNG DOCTOR—"My Jove! Mary, this sitting around waiting for a practise is getting on my nerves."

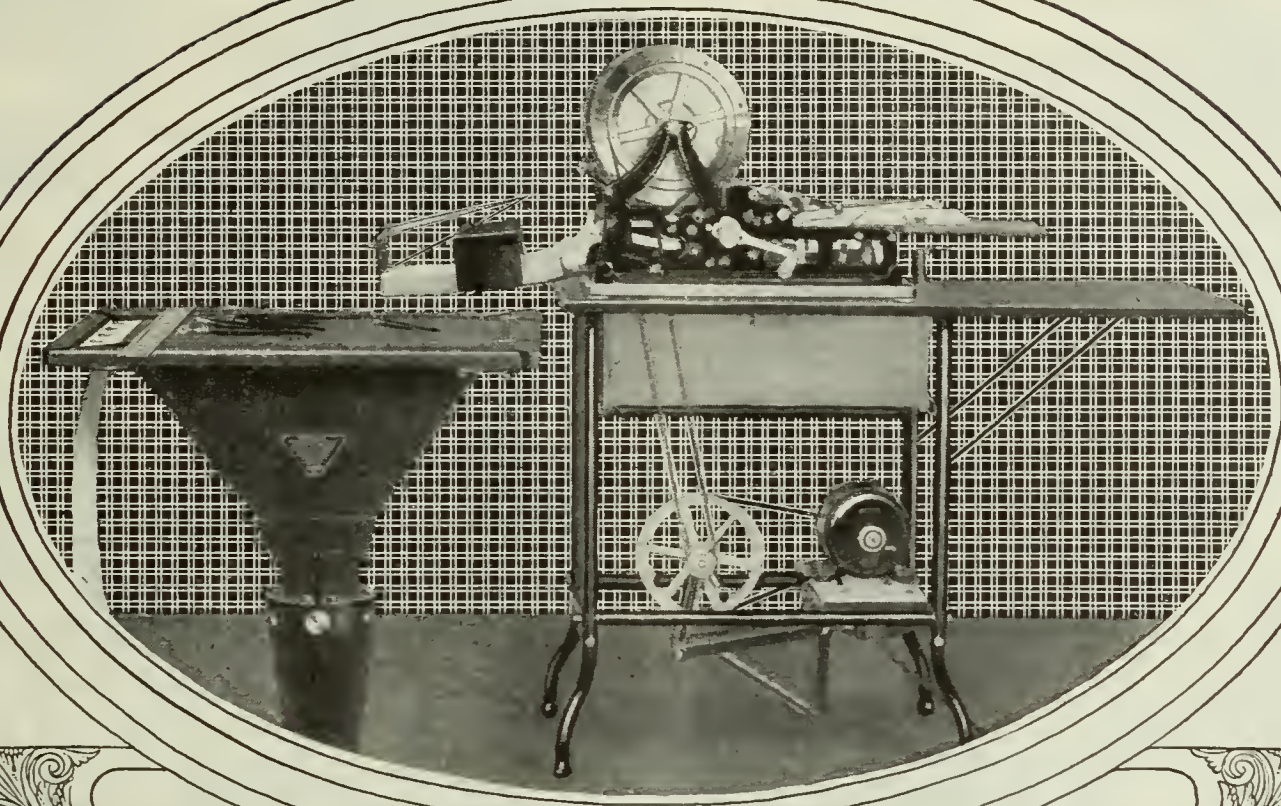
DOCTOR'S WIFE—"Couldn't we invite the neighbors to dinner and give them something that would disagree with them?"—*London Opinion.*

Competitors.—Two little English girls were quarreling over the success of their fathers.

"My father can preach better than yours because he is a bishop," said the first.

The second little girl could not answer her back, but she suddenly recovered and said: "Well, anyhow, we've got a hen in our yard which lays an egg every day."

"That's nothing," said the bishop's daughter; "my father lays a corner-stone every week."—*The Van Raalte Vanguard.*



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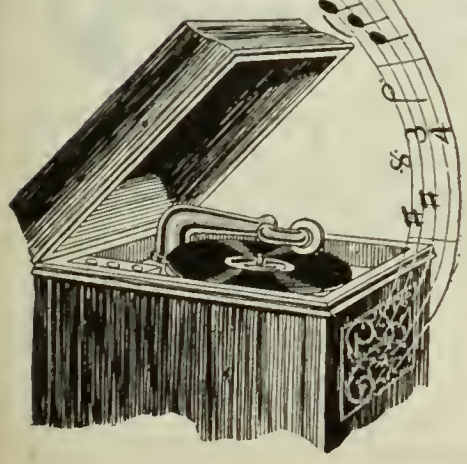

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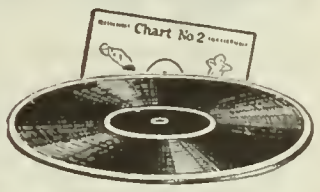

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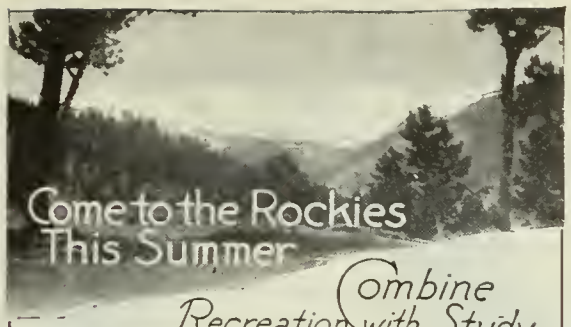

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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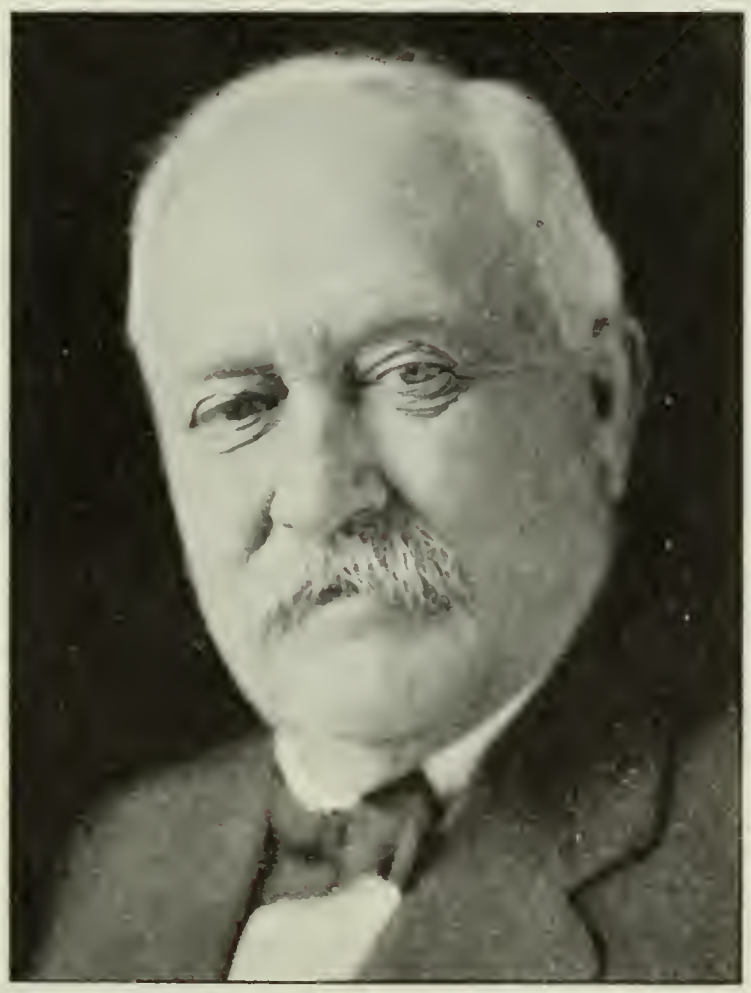
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

THE TARIFF BILL AND THE NATION'S PURSE

AS EVERYONE'S POCKETBOOK is touched by the tariff, either in its effect on prices or on prosperity, the stormy course predicted for the tariff bill reported to the Senate last week is a matter of profound concern to the average citizen, no matter how slight may be his affiliation with or interest in political parties. Both its friends and foes agree on that. But there the agreement stops.

Thus Senator Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota, chairmain of the Senate Finance Committee which has been intermittently at work on the tariff bill since it passed the House last July, assures us that it is "a consumer's tariff" which "will bring prosperity to the whole country by providing markets for producers and work for the consumers"; Representative Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan, father of the House bill with which the Senate measure must ultimately be reconciled in conference, fondly characterizes his child as "the Constitution of a uniform and universal prosperity"; and many Republican and independent papers agree with the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* (Ind. Rep.) that the Senate bill represents a long step "toward the stabilization of American business," and that the sooner the new tariff schedules are permanently fixt "the better off will be the country, its business and its industry."



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"WE'LL HAVE AMERICAN VALUATION, OR WE'LL BE HERE TILL THE SNOW FLIES."

Announces Representative Joseph W. Fordney, father of the House tariff bill, declaring war on Senator McCumber's foreign-valuation amendment. This issue is regarded as the storm center of the tariff controversy.

But no less definite and emphatic are the assertions, from Republican and independent as well as Democratic quarters, that the proposed tariff measure will deal a crippling blow to American business and will hit the American consumer by increasing the cost of living. It is "a bill to raise living costs and hamper trade," declares the New York *Journal of Commerce*, one of the country's leading organs of business. "It is something of a shock to learn, if the analysis of the Associated Press is accurate, that the rates of the bill are, on the whole, higher than those of the Payne-Aldrich Law," remarks the staunchly Republican New York *Tribune*, which adds: "If President Harding stands for reelection it is scarcely fair to handicap him as was President Taft in 1912 by the Payne-Aldrich Act." In another editorial it warns the Republican party that "the present is no time to go tariff mad," and suggests that "the enactment of a permanent tariff may well be postponed until normalcy abroad is attained." This bill, says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, a strong Republican organ, "seems to have applied the principle of protection to everything, without regard to present world conditions and without regard to our altered position in relation to the world's trade." If our tariff does not permit fair competition with other countries, asks this St. Louis journal, "how are we to maintain the world trade that is now so essential to our prosperity?" "The Senate must give ear to the changed conditions of world trade due to our change from a debtor to a creditor nation," warns the Syracuse *Post Standard* (Rep.), which adds: "It must give ear also to a demand that the rates on foodstuffs shall not be the highest ever levied." As the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.) sees it, the Senate bill is animated chiefly by this idea: "Give the Western producers all they want on wheat, hides and wool, and never mind whether the manufacturer gets compensatory protection on his products or not." To quote this New England paper further:

"Party guidance is thrown to the winds. This is undoubtedly due to the prevalent chaotic condition not only of conditions and of interests, but of views. There may be some consolation in the fact that it will take a long time to straighten out this chaos of views and that the delay will give an opportunity to get rid of some of the injustices involved in the Senate bill. But in the meantime the manufacturers of the country are carrying all or most of the expenses involved by the war without the market which the war created, and are consequently pretty nearly paralyzed. In this situation they are to some extent prepared to regard strikes as a blessing and are content to let the tariff repose on the switch."

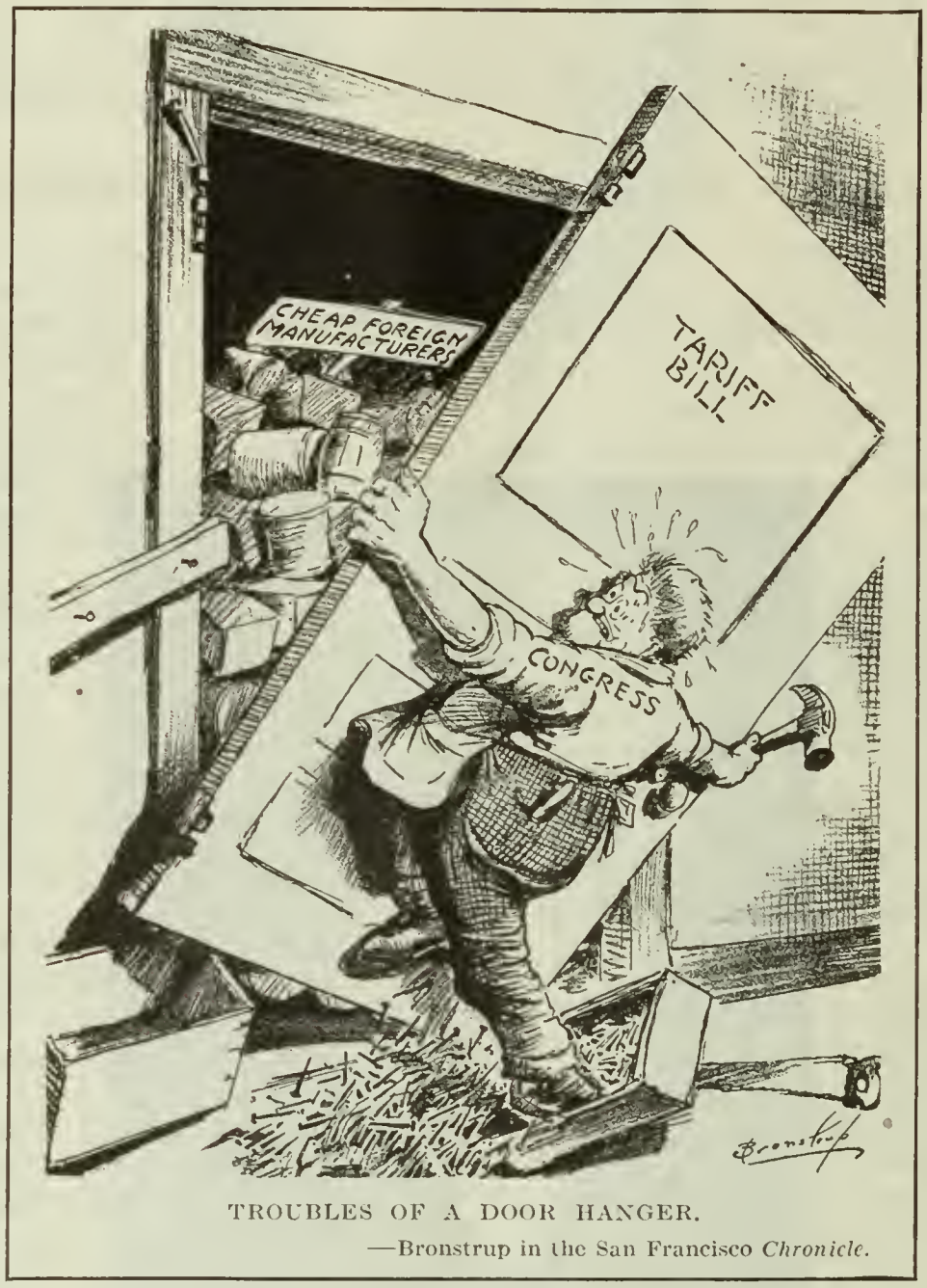
Already the Republican Administration has been in power more than thirteen months "and the tariff law still seems far in the future," remarks another Republican paper, the Columbus

Ohio State Journal, which goes on to explain why it does not altogether deplore this delay:

"Economic conditions in the world have changed so much since the war that the tariff problem is vastly altered. We are the creditor nation now, and the only way in which our debtors can pay is in their products. Our agricultural and manufacturing interests need as never before a wide, free foreign market. No one, apparently, except the hard-shelled old high protectionist, who is wrong about it, has a clear idea of just what ought to be done. It is important to be fairly sure we are right before we go ahead. This is one of the cases where it is better to do nothing than to do the wrong thing."

Even the farm journals do not seem enthusiastic over the Senate bill, despite the fact that many of its schedules are said to have been dictated by the "farm bloc." *The Business Farmer*, of Mount Clemens, characterizes it as "a very acceptable gift horse for the farmers, provided they do not look into its mouth"; and this Michigan paper goes on to say—

"A casual examination and comparison with former tariff measures would lead agriculture to believe that its long-cherished dreams had come true and that it is at last to sit in the front pew of the world's protected markets. But a closer inspection dispels some of these fond illusions. Nearly all the agricultural items are in terms of specific duties. Reduced to an ad valorem basis at current valuations and compared with the ad valorem rates on commodities of which the farmer is a large purchaser, we find that the agricultural schedules are actually among the lowest on the list, amounting in few if any cases to more than thirty per cent. Of what benefit to the farmer is a twenty-five per cent. duty on a world grain like wheat, of which we produce a large surplus, when he must turn right around and pay a forty to eighty per cent. duty on the majority of things he buys? The value to the farmer of a tariff on corn and oats is negligible. The duties on dairy products are badly needed and none too high. The duty on sugar is an affront to every American consumer. Michigan is an important sugar-beet-growing State, but only ten thousand of her two hundred thousand farmers grow beets. But three and a half million Michigan people are asked to add several million dollars to their sugar bill for the direct benefit of a few hundred sugar-mill stockholders and the very small indirect benefit of the handful of beet-growers."



TROUBLES OF A DOOR HANGER.
—Bronstrup in the San Francisco *Chronicle*.

In similar vein *The Southland Farmer*, of Houston, Texas, declares the tariff bill "a betrayal of agriculture," and explains that this betrayal lies in "the promise of protection for farm products, which is impossible to bring about because we are an export nation for the main farm crops." This promise, it avers, merely gave the tariff framers an excuse for putting high duties on manufactured products. We read further:

"Written into law this tariff will bring the farming regions of the West and South under still greater bondage to the industrial sections of the East and North. The emergency tariff showed the fallacy of any tariff helping prices for farm products to any extent worth considering. This tariff will add nothing worth while to returns for the farmer, but will add hundreds of millions to the cost of what he must buy.

"The bill is one written by special interests for such interests, with little regard to the plain people of the country, and it takes no prophet to foretell what its enactment will cost the Republican party responsible for it."

The big battle for the protection of the farmer's interests "is still to be fought," declares the New York *American Agriculturist*, in which we read further:

"In the long siege ahead on the McCumber Tariff Bill our legislators need bear one thought in mind if they intend to make good with their farmer constituents. The schedules on such products as raw wool, vegetable oils, poultry products, potash, hides and cotton which have been urged by organized agriculture are vital in the minds of farmers. No equivocation, no compromise and no sidetracking will satisfy the demand for real protection against the importation of substitute or inferior products such as those now undermining the dairy business. They must bear in mind too that products basic to crop production, such as the raw fertilizer salts, must be duty-free so that production is encouraged as cheaply as possible."

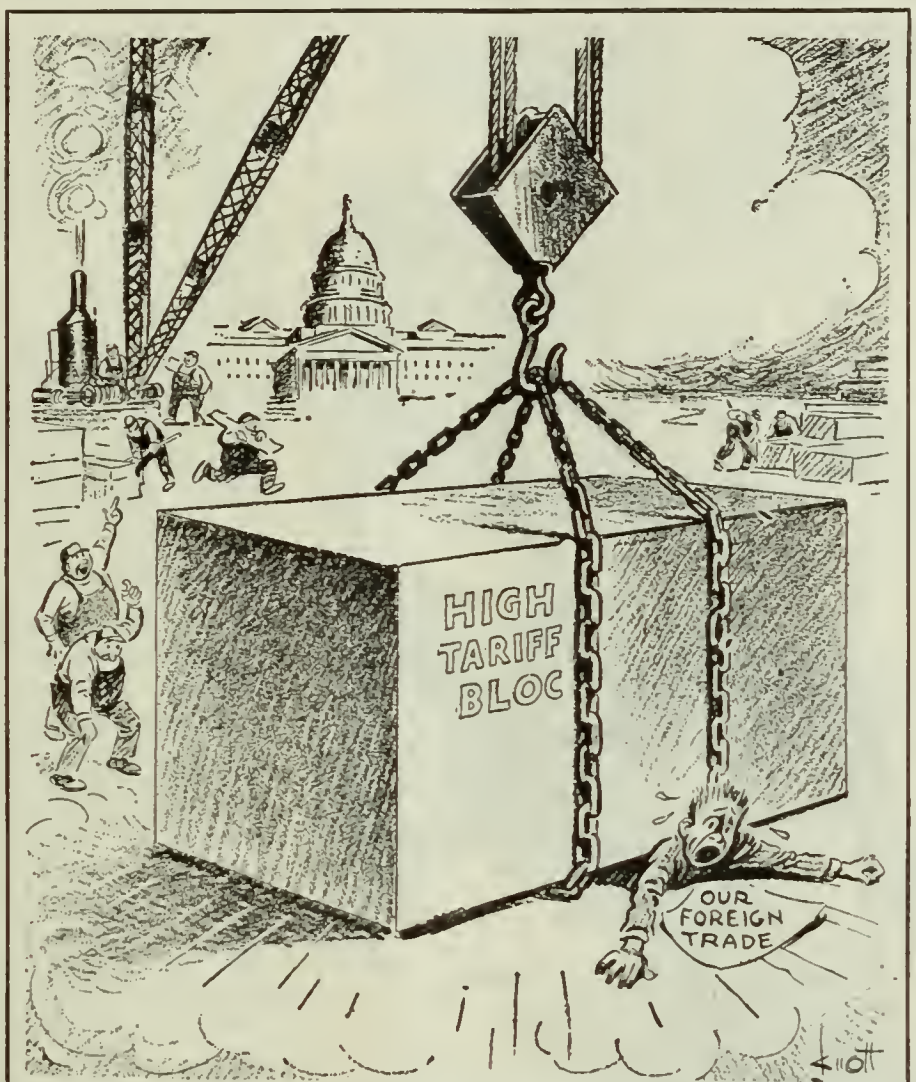
Turning to the independent dailies that don't like the new tariff bill we find the St. Paul *Dispatch* ridiculing the idea that it can "work the miracle of protecting industry and agriculture alike—a patent impossibility unless the fundamental laws of economics are repealed at the same time." But assuming that both the farmer and the manufacturer are to be protected, adds this Minnesota journal, "what of the great unregarded masses of consumers?" This bill, says the New York *Herald*, an independent paper with marked Republican leanings, "completely shuts America out of foreign markets, except in our raw materials, notably cotton and copper." It "will make trouble for the consumer," declares the New York *Evening Post*. If we pass the McCumber tariff, or even the Fordney version of it, says the New York *Globe*, "we practically make Europe a present of the eleven billion dollars she owes us." For—

"She can't pay in gold, and we wouldn't let her if she could, for it would be ruinous to us to receive it. She can only pay in goods, and against those goods we now propose to erect impossible tariff barriers."

This bill, agrees the Kansas City *Star*, "is a serious economic mistake," the immediate effect of which will be to increase the cost of living. The farmer, it adds, will find that the protection offered his products "is an illusion" while "the protection on what he has to buy will be real." The measure, says the Springfield *Republican*, "is open to severe attack by those who believe

that the price of commodities should not be raised." The Senate "should modify it with a liberal hand in obedience to the logic of the world situation and of the just claims of the American consuming public," says the Chicago *Daily News*. The bill, avers the Indianapolis *News*, "represents an outrageous abuse of the taxing power."

Turning to the Democratic press, we find condemnation virtually unanimous. The measure "spells calamity," declares the New York *World*. "The wild horses of the agricultural bloc have run away with the Republican party, and the Senate tariff bill is the result," says the New York *Times*. This bill "would deny the only hope to returning prosperity," according to the Raleigh *News and Observer*. "The elections for forty years indicate that this new scheme for increasing the cost of living is a favorable augury for the Democrats in this year's Congressional elections and the Presidential election two years later," says the Philadelphia *Record*. The Atlanta *Constitution* reminds the Republicans that "in the end there is, of course, only one source from which every dollar of 'protection' revenue must come, and that is from the masses of the people—not from the interests enjoying the 'protection.'" "The consumer will pay the bill," predicts the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. It is "protectionism run mad," declares the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, which warns us that its effect will be to "impose an unbearable burden upon consumers throughout the whole country." "All who envisage the United States as a world commercial power frankly regard the measure as grotesque and impossible," according to the Baltimore *Sun*. It is "a highly reactionary bill," says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.



LAYING THE FOUNDATION OF THE TARIFF WALL.
—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

When we turn to the friends of the Senate Tariff Bill we find its official sponsor, Senator McCumber, characterizing it as "the first national tariff bill in our history." It is more, says the North Dakota Senator, as quoted in the Washington dispatches—

"It is a consumer's tariff. Its object is to restore the buying power of the country. This bill, when accompanied by a reasonable reduction in transportation and production costs, will bring prosperity to the whole country by providing markets for producers and work for the consumers.

"We have written this tariff on the basis both of protection and revenue. No rate is so high that it will shut off reasonable foreign competition nor so low that the American manufacturer with economy of production can not hold his full share of the American market."

In this statement the Senator expresses views which are widely repeated and enlarged on by the Republican press. The Minneapolis *Journal*, for one, likes the bill and considers it "a considerable improvement over the House Bill." It seems to the Des Moines *Capital* that the Senate Committee has paid careful attention to both consumer and producer. The Portland *Oregonian* thinks the new bill is "justified as an effort to place American industry on equality in the American market with other countries producing at lower costs." The McCumber bill, says the Omaha *Bee* (Rep.), "will afford to American farms and mills, the producers and workers of the country, security against the competition of foreigners, already invading and underselling home markets." The Senate Committee in preparing this bill, remarks The Milwaukee *Sentinel*, "appears to have kept in mind the essential fact that, while American industry must be protected, especially those industries which have grown up since the war and are threatened by foreign competition, conditions have changed, and some things which were wise and beneficent policy a decade ago may prove the reverse to-day." The new tariff delights the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) because it "corrects the vicious features of the Underwood Act which was steadily heading the country toward an era of industrial depression when the war halted the downward trend." Similarly, in the East, the Manchester (N. H.) *Union* (Rep.) welcomes this bill because "industry in this country has long been suffering from ruinous foreign competition due to the lack of a well-digested tariff measure." This tariff, says the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times* (Rep.), "will be as a dam against the menacing flood" of imports, and will keep prices at "levels that will assure employment of Americans at satisfactory wages."

While farm papers already quoted are critical of the bill introduced by Senator McCumber, it seems to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, an independent paper which supported the last Republican ticket, that "the farmer has been given about everything he could think of in the way of tariff help"—

"No more will frozen muttons from New Zealand, beef from Melbourne or the Argentine, eggs from Hongkong, butter from Copenhagen or soy-bean oil from Japan play hob with his markets and vex his soul. Argentine corn and hides will trouble him no more. The farmer is walled in back of a tariff that should satisfy most of the ardent protectionists and place the farm on the long list of favored industries. Mid-West corn-grower and Eastern manufacturer have joined hands across the Alleghenies.

"One of the strongest points in the bill as reported is the maximum-minimum provision, which will make of the Tariff Commission the real rate fixer within the definite limitations provided by the measure. This is the greatest single step toward making the tariff a workable and adjustable machine, rather than a plaything for politicans, that has been taken in years."

In the San Francisco *Chronicle's* opinion:

"Such differences in rates as may exist between the two Houses will easily be settled by the usual give-and-take method.

"But the prospect is for a rather strenuous contest between the advocates of American and of foreign valuation."

CITIES HELPLESS IN THE GRIP OF CRIME

AN EVEN HUNDRED MURDERS in the first three and a half months of 1922, and 126 hold-ups are part of New York City's unenviable crime record, according to the New York *World*, a record that "in London or Paris would compel a Parliamentary inquiry." "If the robberies committed during the winter were catalogued they would cover a page of this newspaper," declares the New York *Tribune*. But the Chicago *Journal* believes that "if any medals are to be awarded for the greatest number of homicides per capita in the large cities, that doubtful distinction would probably go to Chicago." Robberies and hold-ups have become so prevalent in Chicago, notes the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, "that any man who has to walk three blocks from a car line to his home hasn't an even chance of reaching his fireside in safety." Certainly conditions are such that Chicago theaters complain because of the serious consequences to their business. Apparently the "crime wave" is still surging.

A NEW YORKER STARTS TO BUSINESS.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

But New York and Chicago are not the only cities afflicted with what the New York Evening *Post* calls "a scrofula of crime," and the New York *Herald* an "explosion of crime." The Indianapolis *Star* flatly declares that "there is not a city of importance in the country that is not having serious trouble with criminals." "There are bank robberies, hold-ups and burglaries from one side of the country to the other," adds *The Star*, "and the police in all cities seem to be ineffective to a surprizing degree." In Indianapolis, observes *The News* of that city, "the number of hold-ups and robberies for the first three months of 1922 is almost twice that for the corresponding period in 1921." In Detroit, however, the crime list was reduced 58 per cent. in 1921, mainly through cooperation of the police department, the prosecuting attorney, and the courts. Philadelphia, too, notes the Boston *Herald*, has found an effective way to deal with the crime wave. As the Boston daily explains:

"All the law enforcement agencies of the city dropt their bickerings and got busy at the same time. The board of judges doubled the number of criminal courts. For five weeks the judges, assistant district attorneys and city and county detectives kept incessantly at work. Precedents were broken. Delays were not tolerated. Thus Philadelphia handled the longest list of criminal cases in any single term of the history of its criminal courts. Of these fifty-nine were homicide cases involving sixty-four defendants.

"The district attorney notified the public at the end of the clean-up that the office had caught up with its job, that the dockets were cleared, and that within a week of arrest criminals now could be placed on trial. The criminal classes understood. Justice swift and sure awaited their apprehension in the future. They heeded the warning. The results of the campaign are said to have surprized its most ardent promoters.

"Criminals fear most of all quick trials and heavy sentences. Delays take the edge off the public reprobation of a specific crime, dull the memories of witnesses, afford opportunity to devise ways to elude penalties. Criminals are far scarcer in Philadelphia to-day than three months ago."

Before we return to New York City, which appears to be entitled to the greater part of our attention, let us note the complaint of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* regarding Chicago. "It is easy for Chicago criminals to make raids into neighboring cities and get back to the comparative safety of Chicago by the time pursuit is under way," asserts this paper. In this the modern bandit is helped by the modern automobile—probably stolen for the occasion, we are told. Other handicaps imposed upon the officers of the law, according to the Chicago *Daily News*, are the "lax attitude of the judges, unscrupulous lawyers, crooked witnesses, and stupid or bribed jurors." Still another handicap, avers a Chicago judge, is "incompetence in the prosecution of criminal cases." Municipal politics is yet another, it is said. "With courts and peace officers allied in the protection of criminals, government in Chicago becomes a rule of crime, and no man's life or property is safe," asserts the Rochester *Post-Express*. Nevertheless, as we look over the statistics of the Chicago Crime Commission as presented in the Indianapolis *News*, we find that—

"Major crimes have decreased in Chicago during the last three years. Murders decreased from 330 in 1919 to 190 in 1921; burglaries from 6,108 to 4,774, and robberies from 2,912 to 2,558. The criminal court record shows that out of 6,723 defendants, 75.10 per cent. paid no penalty. In 225 murder cases, only 24.44 per cent. were punished. In 510 automobile cases, 31.56 per cent. convictions was the record. Over 69 per cent. of the persons charged with burglary were acquitted or dismissed, and over 73 per cent. of the alleged gunmen went unpunished."

"Pardons, paroles, and freedom on probation further helped to demoralize the police force of Chicago," notes the New York *Herald*. For—

"In Chicago, as elsewhere, police efficiency is of little avail in suppressing crime if criminal prosecution procedure and criminal punishment are weakened by political influence, the toleration of straw bondsmen, weakness of the jury system, paroles, freedom on probation and pardons opening the doors of prisons for the exit of convicted criminals."

So numerous are bank and pay-roll robberies in New York City that several banks are reported as installing shooting gal-

leries in the basements of their buildings. So numerous, too, are burglaries and hold-ups that in the first three months of this year more than 25,000 persons were given permits to carry revolvers. "This," observes the New York *World*, "is more than double the number of pistols or revolvers carried by the active members of the entire police department." And the number is still growing. Recently the Police Commissioner assured the people of the city that they would "be as safe on any street at midnight as at noon," yet many New York newspapers think the Commissioner was indulging in irony at the time, for, as *The World* puts it, "no one is safe at any time." Continues this paper:

"Never before has there existed in this city such a situation as exists to-day. Never before has the average person, in his place of business, in his home or on the streets, had cause to feel less secure. Never before has a continuous wave of crime given rise to so general a wave of fear.

"New York is becoming a community of gun-toters because everybody knows that the police administration has completely broken down, and because the record of crimes of violence is fast growing longer, and murder and robberies are rapidly increasing.

"Instead of being a safe city New York is now the most unsafe of all the great capitals, so far as the protection of life and property is concerned. Conditions that the City Administration regards as little less than ideal would not have been tolerated even in Tweed's time.

"There is less crime in New York, according to Police Commissioner Enright's letter to Mayor Hylan, than there was in 1917.

"So Mr. Enright appears before the Board of Estimate and obtains 1,192 additional patrolmen.

"So Mr. Enright reestablishes the nine-platoon system, which is equivalent to adding another 700 men to the force.

"So Mr. Enright issues a pamphlet giving 126 specific directions for the prevention of crime.

"*The World* is making no blanket accusations against the police or the Commissioner or the Mayor. Nevertheless, crime in New York has become a public scandal and a public reproach to the richest city in the world. It is a confession of governmental impotence which has no parallel among the great municipalities of the world. All the guaranties that civilized government is supposed to provide are suspended. The security of life and the security of property are equally a gamble. If the citizen is lucky he may not be robbed, if he remains lucky he may not be murdered, but it is all a matter of chance."

"The rank and file of the New York police force are a splendid body,' asserts the New York *Evening Post;* "as good as the 'bobbies' who make London a city in which one day of New York crime would furnish excitement for a year. But the basic evil is that the Police Commissioner has let the police morale deteriorate steadily." Recently more than a thousand policemen were added to the police force, but, observes the New York *Evening World*, "even if New York had a hundred thousand police, Commissioner Enright is not the man who should command them." As we read in *The Tribune:*

"What New York needs is not a new police force, nor an increased police force, but a police force given proper leadership. The policemen on duty outnumber the criminals by more than a hundred to one. They have the law on their side. They have access to the records of every professional criminal in the country. They can at any time they choose enlist the aid of citizens in the pursuit of criminals. They can not, however, do what they must do if the crime wave is to be checked until they are specifically assigned to that duty and handled in the same way that a general would handle a force of soldiers in a battle."

When we seek the main causes of crime, not only in New York, but throughout the country, we are told by police officials of New York that they are, in the order named: Lack of employment, the aftermath of the World War, and the ease with which bandits can steal automobiles for use in hold-ups. The editor of *The Detective* (Chicago) assures us that there is a new crop of criminals, 3,000,000 strong, made up of youths ranging in age from 18 to 25. It is his opinion that not only men who became accustomed to firearms and to killing in the World War, and who entered the Army already familiar with firearms and crime, are among these three millions, but also the "silk-shirt gang" which worked in the shipyards and munitions plants, receiving fabulous salaries, and who now "are not content to do an honest day's work for an honest day's pay." The National Surety Company, which reports a 51 per cent. increase in the number of claims filed for burglary insurance over last year's figures, also adds as causes the increased number of drug addicts, and the paroling and pardoning of desperate criminals, together with the practise of suspending sentences.

EAST MAKES WEST LOOK LIKE AN AMATEUR.
—Buel in the San Francisco *Bulletin*.

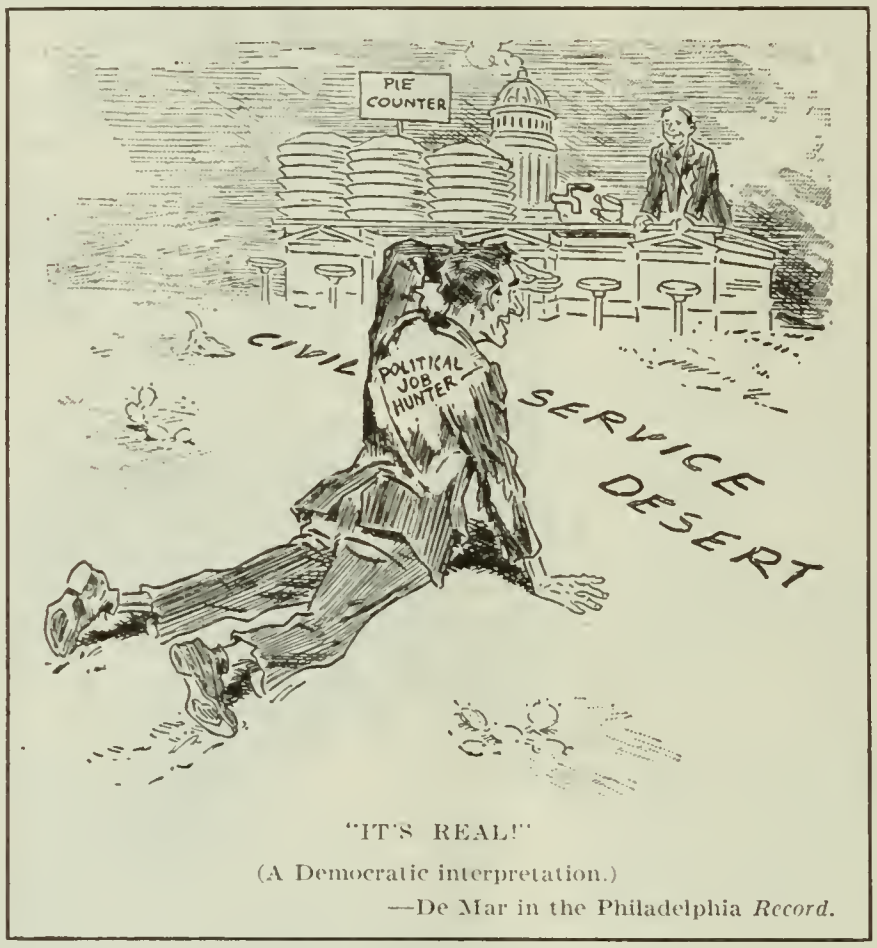
The superintendent of New York State's reformatories says that of 22,000 criminals whom he has examined, but four were college graduates, while in a group of 1,000 prisoners only 7 per cent. had high-school education, 25 per cent. had finished grammar school, and 64 per cent. had attended only primary grades. "Here is evidence," declares the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "that even a moderate amount of schooling is a positive and active deterrent to crime."

"The only way to lessen crime permanently is to strengthen the weak spot in our social fabric," believes the Washington *Herald;* "we must begin with the coming generation. In the schoolrooms or lack of schoolrooms of to-day lies the answer to the crime or lack of crime of the next decade or two." *The Herald* goes on:

"Most criminals come from the ranks of the poor and ignorant. Their childhood was circumscribed by ugliness, with perhaps the shadow of vice hanging over it. Who can say that such a child is altogether to blame when he becomes identified with the 'gang'? Great numbers of children live in circumstances that encourage irregularity of life. We can only save them through education, through super-schools that leave nothing undone to help the child, who is the victim of unfortunate environment."

JOBS IN JEOPARDY

THE BIGGEST SENSATION in the Government service since the days of President Garfield, say the Washington correspondents, has developed out of the dismissal of a group of Treasury Department employees by Executive order. Not that any one accuses President Harding of trying to be sensational. He acted quietly one evening without any preliminary trumpet-blowing, solely, as he has repeatedly explained, "for the good of the service." But we see here again "how great a matter a little fire kindleth." Three days later the dismissed employees are at the White House demanding to be told why they were thrown into the ranks of the unemployed without benefit of civil service rules. Other employees in the classified service are spoken of as quaking with fear of sudden loss of their jobs. Friends of civil service reform are loud in their wail. The halls of Congress ring with Democratic protests against Republican infamy, inhumanity and hypocrisy, and with equally vehement defense of the Administration's motives and purposes. Editors and press correspondents join in the chorus. Through it all runs a note of uncertainty, friends and critics alike apparently feeling none too well-informed about the precise causes impelling the Administration to separate these workers in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing from jobs and salaries. In Washington itself, observes a Boston *Herald* (Rep.) correspondent, the most varying interpretations have been placed upon the dismissals. For instance,



"IT'S REAL!"

(A Democratic interpretation.)

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

"One view is that it was done because of grave irregularities in the Bureau, which soon will come to light. Another is that it was necessary to break up political activity there. Another is that it was forced by considerations of efficiency. Another is that it was just plain economy. Another is that it was the first gun in a general bombardment of the service all through the departments, the purpose being to put into effect those precepts of governmental economy which have been preached; and to carry forward the whole program of placing the departments on a sane basis, for the public good. Another assertion is that it was plain politics to give the jobs to deserving Republicans."

"Plain politics," is naturally a favorite Democratic interpretation. Democratic Senators urged the Senate to ask the President to explain, and a resolution was introduced to that effect. Mr. Caraway of Arkansas cried out bitterly against the injustice done the employees who were "dismissed from service and no explanation given except that it is 'for the public good': which is equivalent to saying that there is something against the character of the men that makes the severance from the service necessary. If there is, the President ought to specify it; if there is not, he ought not to disgrace these men and deny them the right to engage in honest occupation by such an infamous order." If other employees are to feel that their jobs are thus in jeopardy, it means, in the opinion of the Arkansas Senator, a grave hurt to the public morale. The Democrats are not complaining because these men lost their places, explains Senator Stanley (Dem., Ky.), but because—

"Every man and every woman who goes out under this shadow is stamped as corrupt, incompetent or indecent. Wipe out the stain. Charge us with being Democrats and we will wear your charge like a halo, a badge of distinction to be coveted and treasured, and you will hear no complaint. But fire us like men! Let us out like men!"

Even some papers friendly to the Administration, like the Baltimore *News* (Ind.), view the dismissals as "a rather unpleasant mess." "Ugly partizanship," is the phrase used by the New York *Globe* (Ind.), which finds reason to believe "that many Republicans in Washington intend to restore the spoils system." Such a veteran fighter for the cause of civil service reform as the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) sees grave cause for alarm:

"No barrier remains against Democratic spoilsmen when their turn in power comes if the merit system is beaten down by the Republicans for the sake of nothing more definite than 'efficiency' or 'the good of the service.' The vicious circle of partizan retaliation has been the life of the spoils system in America. To break it permanently has been the effort of the civil service reform movement for half a century, and the only practical method of nailing down the gains made under successive administrations has been to 'cover' as many office-holders as was practicable into the classified service.

"This system has its defects, but the United States Government can not be run like the United States Steel Corporation in relation to politics, and the system's overthrow would leave the vast administrative business of the Government with no adequate protection whatever against the raids of party spoilsmen. It is mere mockery to talk of efficiency if the spoils principle is to regain a stranglehold on the civil service."

The Democratic New York *World*, after noting that Congress has always been unfriendly to the Civil Service Law, pays its respects to the Republican President as follows:

"The Republican Congressmen have been complaining for months that there was not enough swill in the trough and something would have to be done, so the President has done it. A way has been found to throw down the bars that the law erected, and Mr. Harding calls it the reestablishment of efficiency, thus adding hypocrisy and deceit to the barefaced shame of a degrading spoilsmanship."

But until we have more evidence to the contrary, it seems to the Minneapolis *Tribune*, as well as other Republican papers, that it is only "fair to the President to credit him with turning out not 'the rascals' but the incompetents." There is "no spoilsmongering," insists the New York *Tribune* (Rep.). There have been, we are told, "charges from time to time of laxity and irregularity in the work of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing," a bureau which, by the way, "has often fallen into a rut." It is the President's duty, maintains *The Tribune*, to make removals whenever he thinks "that the service in any bureau or department is below the mark and shows no sign of improvement." Furthermore—

"No President has given more energy to the betterment of administration than Mr. Harding has. Under his and General Dawes's proddings the bureaucracy in Washington is steadily climbing the grade toward modern organization and efficiency. On this matter Mr. Harding has non-partizan support.

"What ground is there for sudden distrust of the President's motives? None, apparently, except that a Congressional election is approaching."

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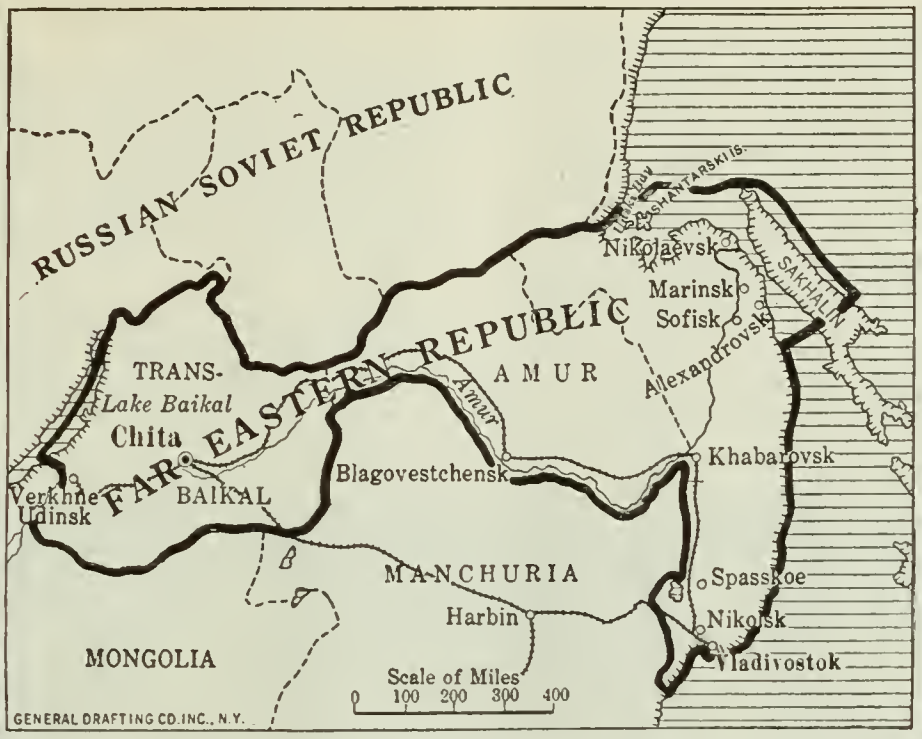
THE CHICAGO LAWYER,

Alexander Michaelovich Krasnoschokov, who helped to found the Far Eastern Republic, and who was its first President.



From the New York "Evening Post."

WHERE JAPANESE AND SIBERIAN TROOPS CLASH.

The heavy black line denotes the boundary of the Far Eastern Republic of Siberia, now two years old. A clash between Japanese and Republican troops occurred at Spasskoe early in April, in which 80 Siberians, according to Tokyo dispatches, were killed. Japanese losses were not given.

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HE IS PRESIDENT NOW.

Nikolai Matveef, who was Minister of War of the Republic under Krasnoschokov, and succeeded him as President.

Without presuming to guess all that is in the President's mind, the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.) concludes that "he certainly has begun in a manner that is likely to drive shivers up and down the spines of a lot of men and women who have been presuming on civil service regulations as a protection against any effort to make them conform to ordinary office discipline or to force them into efficiency." What there is about the civil service idea that is so sacred is more than the weekly *National Republican* (Washington, D. C.) can understand. In fact, it argues that the so-called "merit system" has done more harm than good:

"The system of life tenure in office, of a permanent job-holding class, is out of harmony with the spirit of American institutions. The American Government does not exist solely for the benefit of those who have gained places on the public pay-rolls. The people generally are weary of the exactions of bureaucracy, which busies itself chiefly with the multiplication of red tape and the lengthening of the public pay-roll.

"The scheme of selecting government employees by scholastic examinations is so asinine that no private business has ever thought of imitating it. In the stupidity of that method of picking employees the Government stands alone—forced into that position not by public sentiment but by the machinations of theorists and of people who wish to make easy picking out of the national treasury for a professional job-holding element.

"It is far more important that a postmaster should have an honest desire to reflect credit upon the Government by helping make a good record for the party in power, than that he should be able to bound Patagonia or explain Einstein's theory of relativity.

"The popular demand for government by examination is entirely imaginary."

In the Senate the Democratic attacks on the President brought Republican condemnations of the merit system which would have delighted the heart of Andrew Jackson himself. Senator New (Rep., Ind.) hopes there will be many more removals, and frankly says, as reported in *The Congressional Record*, that he considers the removal of a Democrat and the placing of a good loyal Republican in his stead a sufficient reason for changing. Senator Moses had his attention called to the declaration of the Republican platform, "that the civil service law shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced, and extended wherever practicable." His interpretation of the words, "wherever practicable," is "that the application of the civil service law is practicable when we put Democrats out and put Republicans in."

A JAPANESE-SIBERIAN WAR-CLOUD

FOR THE HUNDREDTH TIME OR SO, notes one observant onlooker, "it is announced that Japanese troops are going to be withdrawn from Siberia." Twelve hours after this came news of a clash between troops of the Far Eastern Republic and Japanese troops north of Vladivostok. This skirmish indicates to the New York *Globe* that the Republican troops "intend to resist Japanese designs upon Siberia." The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, however, believes that, "as the cables from Siberia must go through Japanese censorship, there is little reason to doubt that the Japanese Government knew all about the bloodshed in Siberia before it announced that it intended to recall its soldiery. Japanese soldiers have been killed by Chita Government troops; Japanese troops must be avenged; the Japanese troops must stay in Siberia." The fact that eighty Siberians were killed on their home soil in this battle leads the Houston *Chronicle* to ask: "Why are Japanese soldiers dominating large areas of Siberia?" "What is Japan's intention in regard to Siberia?" echoes Thomas Steep in a New York *Tribune* article. "What is the status of the Far Eastern Republic, of which Chita is the capital?"

After the Russian revolution had simmered down, and most of the Allied troops had been withdrawn, this young State sprang up, we are told by Orrin Keith, in *Asia* (New York). The constitution was approved. The bill of rights of this document, it is said, provides for free speech, freedom of the press, separation of Church and State, the right of assembly, equality before the law, and the abolition of all class distinctions and titles. Foreigners, moreover, are granted practically the same rights as citizens. But the Japanese authorities appear to be unconvinced of the ability of the Chita Government to maintain peace and order in the Far Eastern Republic. To this the Chita Government replies that the preservation of peace has been made exceptionally difficult by insurrections which the Japanese have promoted. "It is difficult to maintain your rights when Japanese troops control your ports and railroads," agrees the New York *American*.

Many editors, however, take the stand that Japan should not evacuate Siberia until there is a stable government there. "Siberia is really in a state of anarchy," asserts the Louisville *Post*; "moreover, it must be recalled, Russia owes Japan billions of

dollars, honestly loaned and dishonestly repudiated by the Moscow Soviet. So there is something to be said for permitting Japan to hold Siberian territory as a hostage until Russia assumes her just obligations." "The Far Eastern Republic is independent in name only," declares the Seattle *Times*, which considers the Chita Government "merely a pale reflection of Moscow Bolshevism." "In fact," continues *The Times*, "there has been a shrewd suspicion that the Republic was set up in the hope that it might obtain early recognition from foreign powers which bitterly resent Bolshevism."

"The Chita Government in Siberia has no standing in Washington," points out the Indianapolis *Star*, which believes the "immediate withdrawal of the Japanese would constitute another Bolshevik victory." "Japan knows better than any one else how empty are the pretenses of the Chita Government to authority in Eastern Siberia," avers the Utica *Press;* "this Government is nothing more than a creature of the Soviet régime." We are further informed by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* that—

"The Chita Government, which is the most important of the Far Eastern Russian governments and quasi-governments, is bolshevistic. Theoretically it is independent. Actually it is an adjunct of Moscow. It is one of the Soviet states that Lenine has seen fit to create in outlying parts of the Russian realm. It is really no more independent than the Bolshevized Ukraine, which is gravely masquerading as a separate 'Soviet republic.'

"It is plain, therefore, that were Japan to withdraw from Siberia at this time the Bolshevist power would extend to the Pacific Ocean. Certainly Japan desires no such neighbors. Nor is the United States keenly desirous of thus bringing established Bolshevism into a part of the world in which the United States is directly interested. With the Soviet power confined to Europe and hemmed about with democracies, the Russian menace seems remote. But the Pacific Ocean is a great lake which means much to America, and with Lenine and Trotzky standing on the eastern shore Bolshevism would at once become visible, tangible and minatory. . . . When there is a real Russia, a reunited Russia, a Russia that can be recognized by the world's democracies, it will be high time to insist on Japan removing her troops and giving the Russians their rightful window on the Pacific. For the present it is more comfortable to have Japan in control of eastern Siberia."

The Springfield *Republican*, on the contrary, tells us that "the Far Eastern Republic is admitted to be democratic and representative," and that it "is about the only source of law and order left in eastern Siberia." "For two years the Far Eastern Republic has been a *de facto* government," says the New York *Globe*. Bandits may have infested the provinces which make up the republic, but *The Globe* maintains that they "have been used by the Japanese in two ways—first as allies, and second as an excuse for sending troops into territory upon which the Japanese have no honest claim." "Here, as elsewhere," remarks the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, "Japan has succeeded in throwing dust in the eyes of the world."

It was early in 1918 that the Japanese, with American, English, French and Italian troops entered Siberia. After the Armistice, in 1918, all Allied contingents except the Japanese were withdrawn, but the Japanese, we are told, thought it their duty to remain and erect a barrier against the eastward spread of Bolshevism. The New York *Times* likens Japan's promises to withdraw her troops to those which Great Britain gave forty years ago in regard to withdrawing troops from Egypt.

Foreign occupation, however, points out the New York *Evening Post*, "has a way of postponing the establishment of public order and the rise of stable governments." Popular sentiment in Japan is said to be against adventures in Siberia. Moreover, "Japan's troops are kept in Siberia against the wishes of the very people they are supposed to help," asserts the Honolulu *Star-Bulletin*, which goes on to say that "it is the opinion of many Americans who have been in Siberia that the country will never be quiet so long as Japanese soldiers are maintained there." "Japan's profest alarm is insincere," charges the Columbus (Ohio) *Citizen;* "the Chita Government could as well menace the moon as menace Japan."

The population of the Far Eastern Republic is about two millions, and the Chita Government claims to be entirely independent of the Moscow Soviet. Running through the center of the Republic are some two thousand miles of the Trans-Siberian railway. As Thomas Steep tells us in the New York *Tribune:*

"After the defeat of the Kolchak army in the winter of 1919–1920 the rule of the Omsk Government was overthrown. The Russians of the Far East, being isolated from European Russia, determined to set up a republic, which was subsequently recognized by the Soviet Government. In April, 1920, a Declaration of Independence and the adoption of a Constitution were effected. A National Assembly, supposed to be a coalition of communists, monarchists and conservatives, was selected. Chita, 1,500 miles inland, near Lake Baikal, was selected as the capital."

Bolshevism, declares the Republic, is no part of its creed, nor is communism. For months it has declined to discuss a settlement with the Japanese. According to the Foreign Minister of the Chita Government, who is quoted in the New York *Call:*

"Japan wants special privileges for her subjects who are residents of the Far Eastern Republic and who are engaged in commerce and industry. Japan wants us to recognize all the deals that have been concluded between the Japanese and Semenoff. Japan also wants special rights for navigating the Amur and the Sungary rivers. Japan even demands that the Far Eastern Republic officially recognize the right of the Japanese Government to maintain troops on the territory of the Far Eastern Republic. Japan insists that we grant rights to Japanese fishermen in all Russian territorial waters equal to those of Russian fishermen. Furthermore, Japan wants to control our internal affairs. By dictating to us the form of government we should adopt she is impairing our sovereignty and is violating the will of the people of the Far Eastern Republic as exprest in the Constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly.

"We would readily sign a treaty without the objectionable clauses if Japan would withdraw her troops. Until now the Japanese Government did not agree to make concrete terms regarding evacuation, and it refused to appoint a military commission to regulate this evacuation. We have made this the main issue, without the settlement of which no further discussion is possible."

As the case for the Chita Government is put by the New York *Globe:*

"The Far Eastern Republic is not Communistic, altho its Government is on excellent terms with the Moscow Government; the Republic is democratic. Instead of restricting the suffrage to a selected group of manual workers, it lets every one vote, and 80 per cent. of the citizenry actually did take part in the election of delegates to the Constituent Assembly at Chita, which set up the new Government.

"The land has been nationalized in order to prevent sales to the Japanese, but it is rented on long leases to peasants, both rich and poor. Private property other than land is guaranteed. Personal rights and the rights of national minorities are protected. A system of local Government is provided for. In short, the Far Eastern Republic is in many respects the sort of State American settlers might have erected had they been obliged to combat invaders, bandits, and the harshness of nature in an underpopulated, undeveloped country."

At the Washington Conference, the Providence *Journal* reminds us, Japan promised to withdraw her troops from Siberia, "and Japan can not evade this promise," thinks *The Journal*. Continues this paper:

"In accepting Japan's word, Secretary Hughes and his associates gave her the benefit of every doubt. Their faith in Japan is beyond suspicion. Will Japan reciprocate in kind within a reasonable time? Or will she persist in her present policy of Siberian aggrandizement, which even her Government is not able to disguise cunningly enough to deceive anybody? The next move is hers; and on it depends to a large degree whether the question of Siberia has been really settled or whether it remains in a state of flux to disturb the advancement of peace and friendly relations between Tokyo and the Russia that is to be."

IS THE MELTING-POT SPILLING THE BEANS?

AMERICAN EDITORS ARE NOT UNANIMOUS in approving the proposed "five-year immigration holiday," but every editorial reaching this office is strongly in favor of a thorough examination of emigrants at the European port from which they sail. This, it is argued, will obviate the acute disappointment which the would-be immigrant suffers when he arrives in America, only to find that under the quota law no more of his nationality can be admitted. "If the United States is to refuse admission to an immigrant for no fault of his own, common decency requires that he should not be permitted to start on his journey," declares the New York *World*. In the majority of cases, it is said, the immigrant may have sold all his possessions in the old country, and cut loose from all ties. He overcomes great difficulties in reaching the coast of his native country and obtaining passage. "Off Sandy Hook," notes *The World*, "he learns that he must lie in wait to take part in a race on the first day of a new month. Arriving finally at Ellis Island, he learns that he must be sent back."

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LILLIAN RUSSELL MOORE WOULD HELP UNCLE SAM'S COOKERY.

She says our melting-pot "has boiled too quickly, and is running over." She is here seen handing to Secretary of Labor Davis her report, in which she recommends that several things be done about it.

Mrs. Alexander P. Moore, of Pittsburgh, better known as Lillian Russell, recently returned from a special mission to Europe to investigate the immigration problem. In her report to the Secretary of Labor, Mrs. Moore recommends that American consuls be given authority to put applicants through rigid mental tests, and that American physicians be employed abroad to make physical tests. Another recommendation is that immigration to this country be suspended for a period of five years. "Our melting-pot has been overcrowded," maintains Mrs. Moore; "it has boiled too quickly, and is running over. It were better to put out the fires under it and allow its contents to solidify before adding any more raw material. If we don't put up the bars and make them higher and stronger, there no longer will be an America for Americans." She also urges an amendment of the three-per-cent. immigration law so that the Secretary of Labor and officials of the countries from which immigrants come can fix the number of passports to be issued, and thus end the spectacle of immigrants being held up outside the three-mile limit.

"That immigrants must be selected on the other side has long been our contention," says the San Francisco *Chronicle*, "but immigrants now lawfully here should be allowed to bring in members of their immediate dependent families." The abuse of the present law is charged to the steamship companies by this paper.

Mrs. Moore's recommendation that emigrants be examined abroad "is a matter of plain common-sense and of common justice to would-be immigrants," in the opinion of the Brooklyn *Eagle*. "But if the melting-pot has boiled too quickly, and is running over, the answer is not to cease feeding the pot, as Mrs. Moore suggests, but to watch it with greater care," according to the Omaha *Bee*. "We need quality rather than quantity now," observes the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times*. "We are not getting much promising material at the moment, and we have about as much dross in the melting-pot as that much enduring crucible can stand," declares the Lowell *Courier-Citizen*. As the Grand Rapids *Press* points out:

"We have recently experienced a change of attitude from the purely 'human' or 'promised land' policy on immigration in favor of a scientific 'safety-first' plan for America. We found ourselves unable to digest the tremendous rush of aliens following the war. As a first-aid measure we passed a very foolish and costly restriction act which offends nobody because it allows all racial groups to enter on the same three-per-cent. ratio to their present representation in our population, but which shuts out thousands of the best immigrants seeking entrance and opens the doors to the undesirable. In other words, we have not even yet begun to choose our immigrants, yet if we intend to carry out a permanent policy of preserving American traditions by admitting only the most useful, we must begin to discriminate."

The present unemployment situation in this country is also to be considered in dealing with the immigration problem, notes the Richmond (Va.) *Times-Dispatch*. As the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"There is little advantage to immigrants in allowing them to enter this country when they can not find jobs. There is great disadvantage to America in such action. It delays the Americanization of such immigrants, makes them enemies of our society rather than members and supporters of it, and tends to lower the standards of those already in this country with whom they compete."

An amendment to the present immigration law, suggested by the New York Merchants' Association, would divide each nation's quota of immigrants into ten instead of five months, as the present law provides, and in that way facilitate the work of immigration officials and minimize the probability of any nation exceeding its quota for the year in question.

The Cincinnati *Times-Star*, however, argues that "the three-per-cent. law has done and is doing well. It is the first law we have ever had for the restriction of immigration which really works, and the drift of public opinion is toward still more restrictive measures. Continues this paper:

"Some individuals and some newspapers, representing special racial interests, have been trying very hard, through carefully conducted propaganda, to discredit the three-per-cent. law and eventually to get rid of the restrictive principle altogether. The country has been flooded with 'sob stuff.' The immigration law has been pictured as a heartless and cruel measure. Millions of words have been devoted to explanation of the hardships put upon would-be immigrants—but not a word has been wasted on the interest of Americans in their country as a decent place for themselves and their children to live in."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Blue-sky laws are intended to protect what we have saved for a rainy day.—*New York Tribune.*

The Irish envoy to Argentine has gone home—probably to find out whom he is working for.—*New York Evening Sun.*

According to a sporting writer Mr. Jack Dempsey is definitely coming to England. We hasten to assure him it wasn't us.—*Punch (London).*

A man is never down until he is down in the mouth.—*New York Evening Telegram.*

It's hard to tell whether the Soviet would fain or feign reform.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

The cause of a lot of fires is that there are not enough goods to cover the insurance.—*Fresno Republican.*

Those Senators who put their faith in reservations have had little Pullman experience.—*Winnipeg Free Press.*

Apparently there is no way to cut the pattern of peace without having a few scraps left over.—*Duluth Herald.*

If conditions continue as they are the public will have to go to jail in order to get away from the criminals.—*New York Tribune.*

Employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing who have lost their jobs might find an opening in Germany.—*Boston Transcript.*

"Hear no evil, speak no evil, see no evil," is an attractive motto, but it is hardly suited to use by a police chief.—*New York Tribune.*

The miners say they want an elastic pay scale. They probably expect that to enable them to make both ends meet.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Printers of marks in Berlin who threaten to strike for shorter hours should be encouraged. The hours could be cut to nothing with advantage.—*Wall Street Journal.*

When the Police Commissioner announces that New York is the safest city in the country, he carefully neglects to mention for just what class of people it is safe.—*New York Tribune.*

The significant victory won by the Republicans in Maine is nothing to the significant victory the Democrats will win the first time they have an election in Georgia.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Russia's Bolshevist delegates to Genoa are going to demand a twenty-year moratorium on Russia's debts. In return, why not have a twenty-year moratorium on the Bolshevists?—*New York Evening Post.*

Reciprocity with Canada seems to mean an allowance for returned bottles—*Wall Street Journal.*

It is well to remember that the only girls who leap from strangers' automobiles are those who climb in.—*Manchester Herald.*

The little countries have an uneasy feeling that if Europe is left to help herself she will take a second helping.—*Winnipeg Free Press.*

Reports indicate that a baby is born every nine minutes in New York City. Judging by reports of violent crimes and deaths they sure do need 'em as fast as this for replacement—*Received by wire from the Waterville Sentinel.*

THEY'RE JUST BEGINNING TO FIGURE OUT WHAT HIT THEM.

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times.*

The Irish are still trying to take Dublin.—*New York Evening Post.*

Alarmists seemingly regard the rising generation as a falling one.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A New York clergyman says Americans are amusement mad. We suppose that's the only reason why we don't lynch the present Congress.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

There is a general suspicion that hands across the sea itch a little in the palms.—*Edmonton Journal.*

Our guess is the Ford campaign against Senators will prove a flivver.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

"Kansas Hen Lays Thirty Eggs in Thirty Days." An egg a day keeps the hatchet away.—*Debs Magazine (Chicago).*

Perhaps modern dancing is called dancing for the same reason that modern dance music is called music.—*Boston Herald.*

We shudder to think what the bootleggers will use to make substitutes when cigarets are outlawed.—*Fort Smith Southwest American.*

That New York pugilist who has taken up the writing of poetry ought to be able to write the popular stuff with a punch.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Among other reasons for continued friendship with Canada is the fact that the Dominion has taken the Stillman case off our hands.—*New York Tribune.*

The only evidence that the Soviet Government is a government at all is the fact that it has been disapproved by Emma Goldman.—*New York Tribune.*

Observing the British claim to the discovery of Wrangell Island, an ignorant subscriber writes in to ask if they have rediscovered Ireland.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

It is not surprizing that the printers in the German Bureau of Money Engraving have struck. They had to work for three days in order to make enough marks to pay them one day's wages.—*New York Tribune.*

The announcement of the invention of a new fast-feed printing-press presages a further inflation of the currency in Russia and Germany.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

A Washington scientist says he has perfected an invention for sending music into the home through the electric light bulbs. It should be especially effective, we assume, for transmitting light opera.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

When it comes to paying the war indemnity, Germany's currency seems to consist mostly of remarks.—*Manila Bulletin.*

The poet who sings of "the shade of night and the eloquent palm" knows the great American porter all right.—*Brookville Record.*

It was fine of Prohibition to empty the jails, but the country seems a little in need of something to fill 'em up again.—*Birmingham News.*

Fish are reported coming out of a well drilled for oil in California. Probably suckers who invested in the promotion stock.—*Portsmouth Times.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE INVISIBLE FACTOR AT GENOA

APPARENTLY ABSENT from Genoa, actually America is there in invisible presence, observe various foreign writers, who point out that the big sum of European reconstruction can not be worked without including the American column of figures. In fact, America's share in the problem is likely to prove one of extreme difficulty, according to Sir George Paish, an eminent English financial authority. The war has rendered European nations more than ever dependent upon supplies of food and raw materials from the United States, he tells us in the London *Westminster Gazette*, but if these nations can not pay for such necessities in goods, produce, or services of any kind, European or other, before long they will be unable to buy them, and the poverty created by the war will be intensified by the poverty of the after-war period. Both Europe and America in consequence will suffer grievous misfortune, says this expert, who proceeds:

STATUE OF LIBERTY—
NEW STYLE.
—*Il Travaso* (Rome).

"Since the early months of 1915 Europe has been able to pay in goods for but a small portion of the produce and goods supplied to her by the United States, and in consequence has incurred a great debt to the American people, a part of which Congress has now agreed to refund into loans bearing a rate of not less than 4¼ per cent. and repayable within 25 years. This means a rate of interest of possibly 4¼ or 4½ per cent. and a sinking fund of at least 2½ per cent., making a total annual payment in respect of debt incurred to the American Government of 6¾ to 7 per cent. per annum. On the sum of about two thousand millions sterling of Government debt, this means an annual payment to the United States for sinking fund and interest of about one hundred and forty millions sterling, assuming par of exchange. With the exchange depreciated it would mean a much greater sum in pounds currency. Beyond Europe's debt to the American Government, however, American bankers, capitalists, and investors have purchased a great many other foreign securities upon which interest and principal must be paid, and it would be a moderate estimate to place the annual sum accruing to America from the rest of the world, and mainly from Europe, for interest and principal at two hundred millions sterling per annum."

This income of America from other countries as a creditor nation shifts a pre-war burden of interest from the shoulders of America to the shoulders of Europe, and we are reminded that prior to the war America was indebted to Europe for upwards of 1,000 millions sterling on balance, whereas now she is a creditor of the rest of the world to the extent of nearly 3,000 millions sterling. Therefore it is shown, that instead of having to export produce to the value of 50 or 60 millions sterling a year, to meet interest payments to other nations, America now has to import goods of other nations to the extent of about 200 millions sterling in order to receive interest and principal upon the foreign loans she has granted since the war began. But this is only part of the problem, it is said, for—

"In the past seven years America has exported produce and goods to the value of 8,400 million pounds sterling, while her imports have been of the value of only 4,400 millions sterling, and she has had a favorable trade balance on trade account of 4,000 millions sterling. When allowance is made for the interest due to her upon her foreign loans, and the earnings of her mercantile marine in the latter part of the period on the one hand, and the sums she had to pay for interest, for services rendered and for tourists on the other, it is evident that the real balance of trade has been not much less than this excess of exports over imports. The task of now paying for this vast quantity of goods purchased by Europe on credit would be onerous enough if there were no longer need to buy more goods on credit; but Europe in general and Great Britain in particular still need to buy produce on credit. In 1921 the total exports of the United States were valued at 900 millions sterling, while the goods imported were worth only 500 millions sterling, and there was again a balance in America's favor of 400 millions sterling, plus a large sum for interest and services. Until 1920 America was willing to take payment for her excess exports mainly in securities, but since the collapse of credit and of trade she has demanded payment largely in gold, and in the last two years has imported mainly from Europe no less than 220 millions sterling of this metal. The amount of gold sent to America in the past year has been over 140 millions sterling at par of exchange."

Sir George Paish goes on to say that it is plain Europe can not continue to buy produce from America and to pay for it in gold to this extent, for the whole of its reserves would soon be exhausted. Yet Europe needs American produce—especially as Russian supplies are lacking—and also American goods for reconstruction. Thus it is now faced with the question of how to pay for produce and goods needed to the value of something like 400 millions sterling a year, in excess of the quantity of goods which America is willing to accept in payment, plus payment of interest and principal on loans amounting to about 200 millions pounds a year. This immediate problem may be solved, we are told, by the continued sale of securities by Europe to America, but the permanent problem remains of how it will be possible "for the world in general and for Europe in particular to buy American produce unless America is willing to buy European goods and other foreign produce in exchange?" From a national standpoint the problem would seem to concern the American people alone, who are to decide what they will and what they will not buy from other nations, but, says this writer:

"When one considers it from the international standpoint, at once it becomes a matter of great concern to the whole world. If the American people refuse to buy foreign goods and produce, then foreign nations will be unable to buy American produce, much as they may need it. The inability of cotton planters and farmers of America to sell their produce abroad last year induced the American Government to reconstitute the War Finance Corporation and to create export credit in order to facilitate export sales, and the ability of Continental Europe to buy cotton and other produce in recent months in part arises from the assistance afforded to them by this Corporation. But the assistance granted is only of a temporary character, and this method of meeting the difficulty offers no permanent solution of the problem.

Until steps are taken to induce the American people to buy foreign goods more freely in order that American exports and interest may be paid for by imports, the problem will remain unsolved.

"The question of the American exchange is one that demands the fullest possible discussion both in the United States and at Genoa. It is not only an American question, it is an international matter of exceptional importance. Its solution depends not only upon the ability of Europe to produce, but upon the willingness of America to buy."

WHEN POLITENESS DOESN'T PAY.

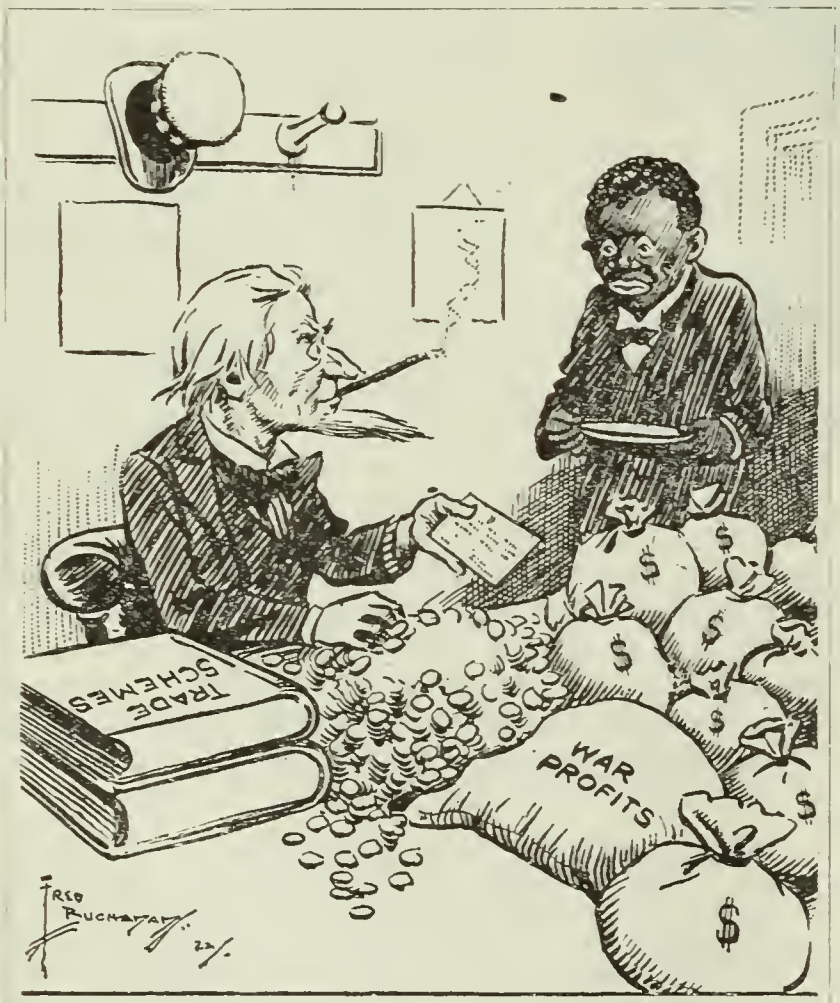
UNCLE SAM: "I decline to intervene at Genoa!"
COLUMBUS: "Well, at least I think you should return my visit of 1492."

Il Travaso (Rome).

But the British people are perhaps more keenly concerned than any other nation in the problem of imports and exchanges, we are told, and it is recalled that the 900 millions sterling which the British Government borrowed from the United States during the war was mainly for the purchase of American food and raw materials, without which Britain "would have suffered economic defeat." Furthermore, it is pointed out that—

"In the seven years to the end of 1921, the excess of American exports to Great Britain over the import of British goods into America of upwards of 2,000 millions sterling was mainly for food and raw material essential to the British people. The situation has improved in the past year owing to the great fall in prices and to the depression in the British cotton trade. The latter factor reduced British imports of American cotton by nearly 50 per cent. compared with 1913. The decline in our imports from America is also attributable to the fact that when the American exchange is adverse British buyers necessarily try to buy as little as possible from America. Nevertheless, in the past twelve months the value of the produce and goods bought by Great Britain from the United States was no less than 275 millions sterling, according to our British trade returns, while the value of British goods exported to that country was only 44 millions sterling, and of foreign and colonial produce reexported only 20 millions. Beyond this adverse balance of 211 millions there was the large net sum which Great Britain owed to the United States for interest and principal.

"On the basis of repayment of our Government loans to America in 25 years, with interest at 4¼ per cent., the British adverse trade balance with the United States in 1921 would have been between 250 and 300 millions sterling. Fortunately, Great Britain still enjoys the confidence of American bankers and investors and, moreover, possesses foreign assets of about 2,500 millions sterling net, after the doubtful new foreign investments made during the war are excluded."



HIS PREVIOUS ENGAGEMENT.

UNCLE SAM: "Invitation to Genoa, eh? Say, tell 'em I'm too busy!"

—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

THE SECRET.

"The key of my safe is the solution of the Reparation problem."

—*Wahre Jakob* (Stuttgart).

FOREIGN VIEWS OF UNCLE SAM'S ABSENCE.

RUSSIA'S BALTIC BULWARK

TO MAINTAIN PEACE in the Baltic states and thus afford a bulwark to Russia on the west, Soviet Russia, Poland, Latvia and Esthonia have signed an agreement at Riga, we learn from press dispatches, and this step is considered of particular importance to Russia just as her delegates present themselves at Genoa. We read also that the signatory Powers "agree to support Russia in any proposals toward *de jure* recognition of the Soviet Government and, as an aid to the reconstruction of Eastern Europe, they agree also upon a joint attitude at Genoa regarding foreign credits designed to assist the economic life of the four countries." Among other matters covenanted, we are told, is the principle of armament limitation and the provision for semi-neutral zones on the frontiers of the countries concerned, in which only a few guard-duty troops will be permitted. The agreement expresses a "sincere desire for universal peace" and is said to stipulate that in the event disputed questions arise, an endeavor must be made to reach solutions by pacific means.

The Polish view-point of the line of states reaching from the Arctic Ocean and the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea and the Adriatic, which are taking steps to work out their problems by joint harmonious effort, is presented in the *Bulletin* of the Polish Bureau of Information (New York), which declares that "cooperation is the new watchword in Central Europe."

THE KERNEL OF NEW EUROPE.

From the Arctic Ocean and the Baltic Sea to the Black Sea and the Adriatic stretches a line of states whose watchword is said to be cooperation. At the north we find Finland, and at the south of the line we discover Jugo-Slavia, which is linked to Roumania and Czecho-Slovakia in the Little Entente, while Poland and Czecho-Slovakia are joined in a separate agreement. Moreover, Latvia and Esthonia, as members of the Baltic Union, together with Poland, have signed up with Soviet Russia, thereby providing the Vast Enigma with the support of states that were formerly her subject provinces.

The countries in question are: Finland, Esthonia, Latvia, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania and Jugo-Slavia, and they have a combined population of between seventy-five and eighty millions, in an area of approximately 600,000 square miles. In other words, according to this *Bulletin*, their population is "greater than that of any single European Power, and their combined area more than twice that of any one European nation, excepting only Russia." But it is pointed out that from a political and commercial standpoint their geographical position is even more important than their size and population might indicate, because—

"They constitute an almost complete bloc of the countries in the heart of Europe. The sole gaps are Lithuania, Austria (there are hints that Austria may ultimately become affiliated with this group) and Hungary. United, they form a solid wall against the spread of Communism to the west. At the same time they effectively bar Germany from executing her grandiloquent 'Drang nach Osten' plans. Their resources are such as to assure commercial importance. Both rail and water transportation systems are at their disposal. In fact, the Danzig to Odessa inland water route will, when completed, assure cheap transportation to an extensive area.

"It is not implied that these seven nations have already established a definite functioning entente. The situation, however, is exceedingly promising. Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania and Jugo-Slavia have, of course, joined together in a Little Entente. Poland, by virtue of separate agreements with Czecho-Slovakia and Roumania, has entered into close political and commercial cooperation with this triumvirate. These ties would be drawn even closer through the completion of an agreement between Poland and Jugo-Slavia, now reported in process of negotiation. In the north, the plan of a Baltic Union to include Finland, Esthonia, Latvia and Poland is working toward similar common ends."

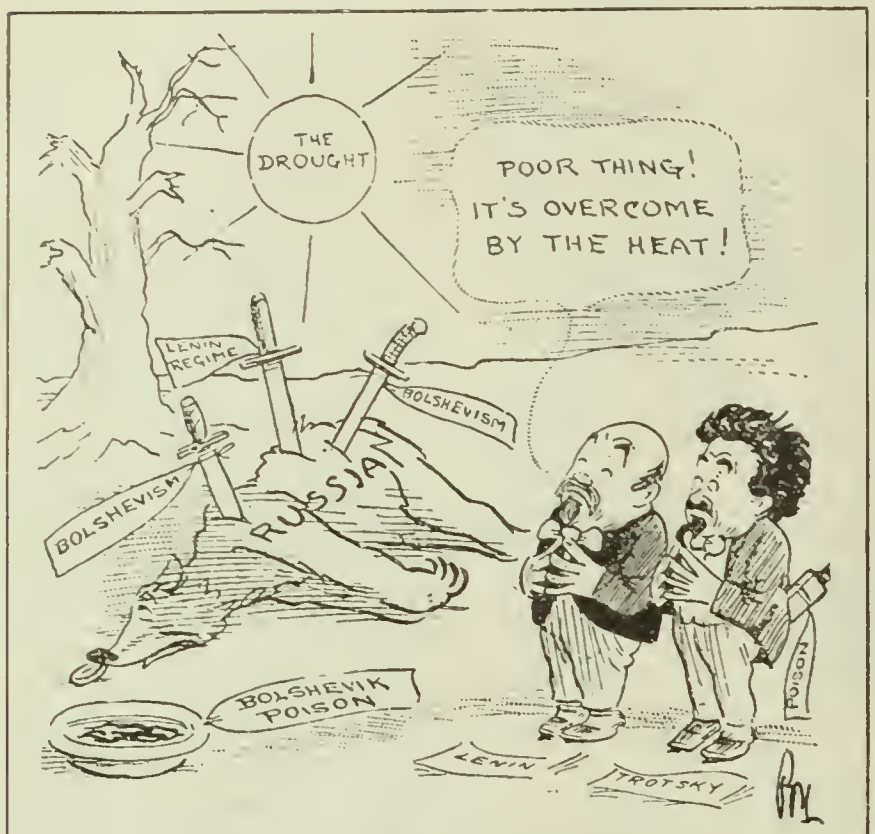
The vast potentiality of team work between the Baltic states and the Little Entente is foreshadowed in a suggestion made by the recent Roumanian Minister at Paris, Prince Ghika, who is quoted in the Paris *Matin* as suggesting a possible accord between France, Italy and the Little Entente, out of which would naturally grow a united system of transport and commercial intercourse reaching from the English Channel to the Black Sea and the Baltic Sea. Another benefit of such a trade relationship, he says, would be the protection of the states involved against attacks by hostile nations. Prince Ghika also set it down as his belief that the Genoa Conference will be the touchstone that proves the solidity of the Little Entente, which is still further strengthened by the protection to it implied in the renewed good feeling between London and Paris. This Roumanian authority is quoted further as saying:

"The Russian problem, of course, remains the unknown factor which disturbs everybody. Whatever the solution of the Russian problem is to be, the Allies must form a united front and produce a sound and stable work. In order that their efforts may be crowned with success, the bonds uniting Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania and Serbia with the Allied states of the West must be further strengthened.

"It is absolutely necessary that Italy, the great Power which since the war has been free of foreign entanglements, openly declare her attitude toward France and the states of the Little Entente. The geographic situation of Italy and her recent territorial acquisitions make the relationship between this country and those of the Little Entente of paramount importance. Italy's policy will certainly be warmly welcomed by the Little Entente if Italy proves frank and earnest in the desire to work together with a will. But if her policy is only to be one of dissimulation

leading to misunderstandings, it can not be looked upon favorably by the states of the Little Entente."

In order to complete the chain which should bind the two ententes together, he proceeds, Italy and France should talk matters over candidly, and ascertain the economic agreements



JUST LOOK WHAT THE SUN'S DONE!

Messrs. Lenine and Trotzky are trying to place all the blame for the terrible conditions of Russia on the drought.

—*Evening News* (London).

they may find it well to conclude with Prague, Warsaw, Belgrade, and Budapest, in order that they may establish a commercial understanding that can do no harm to the interests of either country. Prince Ghika expresses it as his further belief that France and Italy could easily get together in this matter if they would have their experts in commercial and industrial fields elaborate a project for trade, transportation and tariff cooperation.

As between France and Italy, we have the view of the Italian Foreign Minister Schanzer, who represented his country at the Washington Conference, and who is quoted as saying in the Rome *Giornale d' Italia* that everywhere he was agreeably received in France, and that much of the so-called antipathy between the two countries must not be taken seriously, for "with calm and with confidence on both sides we shall travel far together."

Foremost among the statesmen in Central Europe of the new day is Prime Minister Benes of Czecho-Slovakia, who, when questioned by a Prague correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* as to whether the Succession States of Austria-Hungary might be merged into a Central European federation, replied:

"I am opposed to either a political or economic federation of these states. I believe in the consummation of political and economic treaties between state and state, such as the one just concluded between Czecho-Slovakia and Austria at Lana, but I do not believe in political federation, a Customs Union, or in Free Trade. Both politically and economically such a policy would be dangerous for Czecho-Slovakia.

"A federation would inevitably restore the German balance of power. In these states there are ten million Czechs, ten million Germans, and nine million Magyars. Magyars and Germans will always stick together, in the future as in the past. Economically and politically they would dominate a federation—the thing we fought against before and during the war. It must be remembered that the Czech Nationalist movement was always more economic than it was political."

The detailed population and area statistics of the kernel of New Europe as afforded by the Polish Bureau of Information *Bulletin* are as follows:

Country	*Area (Sq. Miles)*	*Population*	*Capital*
Finland	125,689	3,331,814	Helsingfors
Esthonia	23,160	1,750,000	Reval
Latvia	24,440	1,503,193	Riga
Poland	150,000	27,000,000	Warsaw
Czecho-Slovakia	54,438	13,636,390	Prague
Roumania	122,282	17,393,149	Bucharest
Jugo-Slavia	95,628	11,337,686	Belgrade

Total population for the seven nations: 75,952,232.

The Little Entente, Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania and Jugo-Slavia: 42,367,225.

Poland: 27,000,000.

The Baltic States, Finland, Esthonia and Latvia: 6,585,007.

Lithuanian writers note with irritation that their Polish colleagues take particular pains to write of the Baltic states as tho Lithuania were not charted and duly recorded on the map, and they attribute it to the animosity between the two countries over the Vilna dispute, which is one of the hard nuts the League of Nations has to crack. As to Lithuania's status it is claimed by a Lithuanian newspaper, *Teryne* (New York), that during her four years of independence Lithuania has "proved that she has a stronger foundation from the economic standpoint than any of the new neighboring countries." We read then:

"The budget of Lithuania during the Russian régime, before the Great War, was larger than the budget of such European nations as Switzerland, Serbia and Denmark. 41.2 per cent. of Lithuania's area is very fertile and 23 per cent. of her area is under forests. Her outlet to the sea, through Klaipeda or Memel and Palanaga, gives her an advantageous geographical situation.

"Through the development of her agricultural resources, Lithuania collects sufficient taxes to cover all of her national expenditures, which is proved by the budgets of 1920 and 1921. According to the treaty with Russia, dated July 12, 1920, Lithuania has an area of 90,000 square kilometers, including Vilnius and Klaipeda; according to the Russian census of 1914, her population is 4,489,000; including the Klaipeda region it will reach as high as 5,000,000. Lithuania is larger than Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Serbia or Greece."

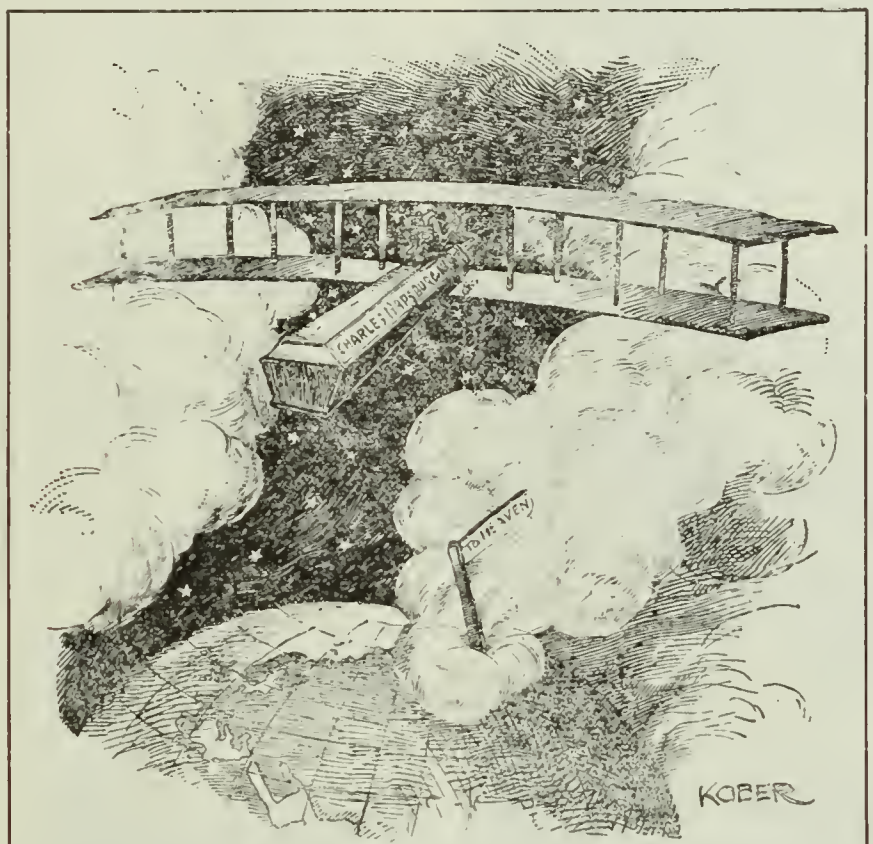
TWO OF THE FOUR HORSEMEN RIDE ROUGHSHOD.

"The probable death toll in the Russian famine district is estimated at 10,000,000."—Cable News.

—*Daily Star* (Montreal).

FINAL DEFEAT OF HAPSBURG CHARLES

DEATH LAYS HIS ICY HAND on kings, and also on "harlequin monarchs" like the Hapsburg Charles, who, according to Austrian editors, was "politically dead for Austria long before his physical death," and whose political activities, says the German *Allgemeine Zeitung*, "put the patience of the defenders of the monarchical system to a severe test." But the Swiss *Journal de Genève* calls attention to the fact that "while the great war-lord Wilhelm II is taking his leisure, a sovereign much less guilty paid the penalty for his crime." Meanwhile this daily wonders whether the Allies were not imprudent in banishing Charles, who "died a victim of circumstances," for "his legend begins to-day, and as history so often has proved, legend has served for the restoration of monarchies." Budapest dispatches advise us of a proclamation of the Hungarian Legitimist party, issued by nineteen Hungarian aristocratic leaders headed by Count Albert Apponyi, in which it is stated that "with the death of Charles, Otto II is King of Hungary, altho temporarily prevented from coronation." With the death of Charles, we read further, the provisional constitution, which was based on the fact that the king was prevented from exercising his prerogatives, must be redrafted by the Assembly about to be elected. Dispatches inform us also that—



THE LAST FLIGHT OF CHARLES OF HAPSBURG.

Amerikai Magyar Nepszava (New York).

"Further postponement of Hungary's choice of a form of government has become impossible, and through the coming elections the people must decide the question and elect a king if the monarchical form is preferred.

"Candidates for the throne are beginning to spring up again, strong parties forming for the support of the Archdukes Albrecht and Joseph Ferdinand, but many deputies are reviving the proposal for the election of an English prince. The party favoring Francis Joseph Otto, eldest son of the dead monarch, however, is unquestionably the strongest.

"Altho the Legitimists are united on a platform upholding the claims of Otto and their program is growing more radical, the indications are that Charles's death has strengthened the position of the government of Admiral Horthy, the Regent.

"The Government is conceding the Legitimist desires for national mourning as for a sovereign, and also has stated there is no objection to the burial of Charles in Hungary, if he exprest such a wish in his testament.

"As regards the claims put forward for Otto, the Government insists that the rights of all the Hapsburgs were abrogated by the dethronement act passed in the National Assembly, and that even the election of Otto, which is now barred by that law, depends upon the consent of the Allied Powers."

It is noted with significance that all the Budapest newspapers appeared with black borders on the day they announced the demise of Charles, whom they regarded, in spite of the dethronement of last November, as their constitutional monarch. They claim that according to the Pragmatic Sanction no National Assembly could dethrone him or void his monarchical rights. In the Budapest *Magyar Ujsag* a Hungarian writer, Mr. Imre Deri, tells us that Charles "had to die to be taken seriously," and proceeds:

"The first time I saw him, before the war, was at Budapest, where he was the guest of a regiment of Hussars. He was very charming and very young, always smiling and jolly. He spoke Hungarian with a strong German accent, but his smiles were genuine. At that time it was rumored that he loved Hungarians very much and the officers of the regiment carried him on their shoulders. He said things that sounded very important, yet were always commonplace. His mentality was that of a child of six, when he was twenty-four. He would ask how people make statues, or he would express great pleasure over the fact that even in Hungary people could make statues of difficult conception."

This informant relates further that he accompanied King Charles in his tour along the war fronts, and tells of his calling up officers in the front line by telephone from headquarters at the rear. Naturally Charles would announce King Charles as speaking, which announcement, on more than one occasion, was taken as a joke. One lieutenant retorted: "And on this end of the wire is the Pope of Rome. Now, stop making jokes while we are under Russian fire." It was impossible for Charles to convince the officer at the other end of the wire that it was the King who addrest him, and this newspaper correspondent continues:

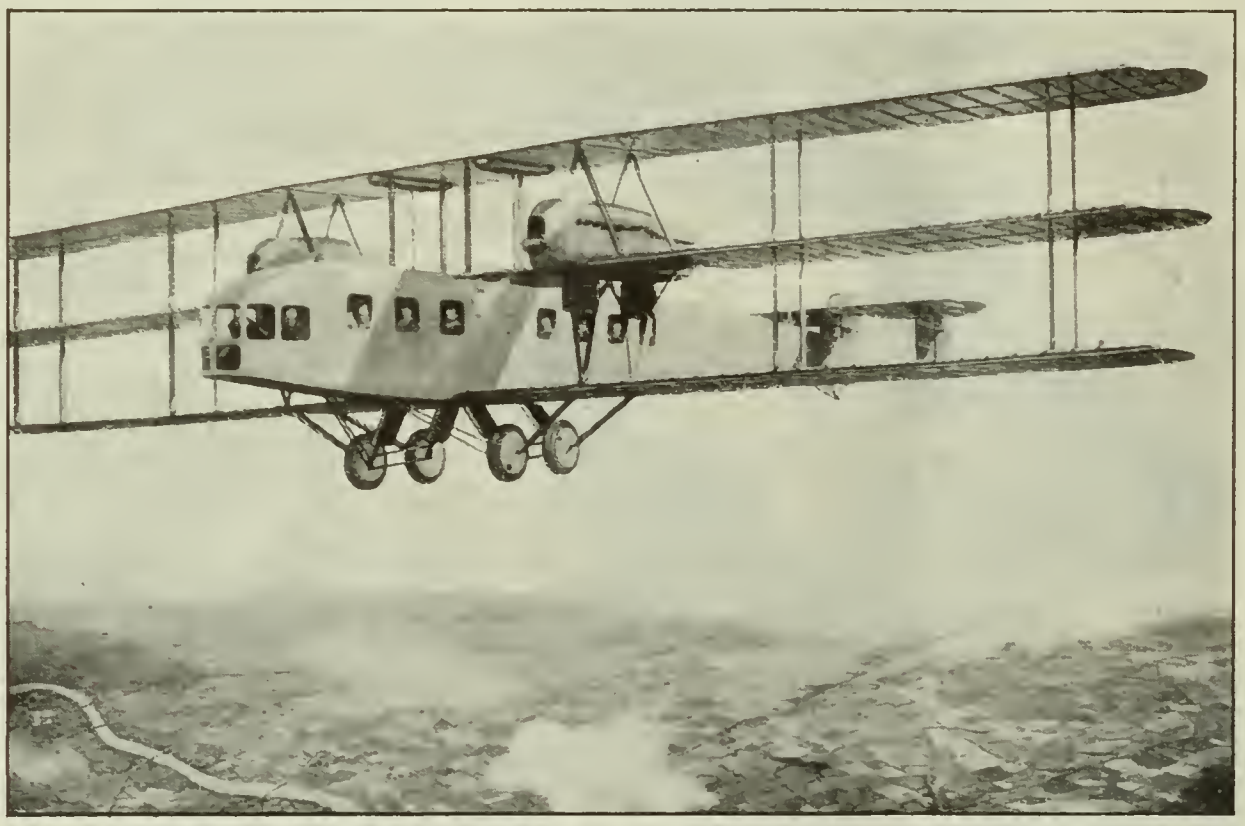
"He never heard of the newspaper I represented and instead of answering my questions he wanted to know all about how newspapers are made and how I sent my telegrams. It was evident that I was the first newspaper man he ever spoke to. He wanted to show off his knowledge of the Hungarian language, but he did it stammeringly and had to revert to German. In the second month of his reign, he began to cut a comic figure in Vienna, where the people talked about him only as 'our charming Charley.' They regarded him as a child, and not without justification. On the second day of his incumbency he rang up several of his old friends telling them that he appointed them Royal Counselors. People began to talk of his adventures and his petty quarrels with his wife, the Empress Zita, who always proved to be the stronger person of the two. He was not respected, but he was loved. The first time they take him seriously is now that he is dead. He was not destined to be a monarch. It was his tragedy that he had to become one."

The death of Charles is "a much greater event than it would seem at first sight," observes the Budapest *Magyar Nepszava*, and "will make itself felt throughout Europe." To be sure he died as an ordinary man, but with him died "one kind of propaganda, only to give rise to another, and it is to be hoped that with it will arise a new public opinion to counteract the pretexts of the Allies and the Little Entente in opposing obstacles to the Hapsburg aspirations." In the Paris *Matin* Count Apponyi, one of the leaders of the aristocratic element, expresses the hope that the impending elections will give Hungary an Assembly able to accomplish things, to which he adds:

"What Hungary needs is not the triumph of this or that party, but a régime of efficiency and effort on a democratic basis, which it would be dangerous to attempt to change. . . . Hungary is sick with a complication of diseases: first, the Trianon Treaty, and secondly, the meddling of foreign Powers in our constitutional questions. These Powers may say all they like about aiming at the economic reconstruction of Hungary, yet the truth is they have done all they could to keep the country in its present impotent and agitated condition."

TRAVELING BY AIR IN ENGLAND

ENGLAND HAS FOUND by bitter experience that commercial aviation can not be set on foot without a government subsidy. This is the conclusion of Michael Egan, the author of a leading illustrated article on the subject in *Conquest* (London). Mr. Egan is of the opinion that England's treatment of this branch of industry was "a failure" up to the adoption of the subsidy law. After reading of its present activities, one is tempted to wonder what he would call the state of somnolence into which this method of transport has fallen in these United States. Still, in England, failure has been turned into hopefulness, and now things are going to happen. After two years of doing the wrong thing, as Mr. Egan puts it, the British Government has learned at last to do the right thing. He continues:



"PROBABLY THE MOST IMPOSING LOOKING AIRPLANE EVER BUILT."

The Bristol Pullman Triplane. "This aerial monster is equipped with four engines which drive two tractor and two propeller air-screws. In the event of one, or even two, of the engines failing, normal flight can be maintained by means of the remaining engines. The passenger saloon contains accommodation for fourteen persons, but if the airplane is required for cargo transport, a space of 570 cubic feet can be made available by removing the seats. The average cruising speed of this machine is about 105 miles per hour."

"The summer of 1919 marked the birth of the civil aviation industry in this country. During the first eighteen months or so of its existence the infantile industry was left to its own resources, and lost no time in getting into mischief. It did all sorts of comic things, too numerous to recall in this article.

"In addition to this, in the winter of 1920-1921, the infant contracted a very nasty chill from the awful channel fogs encountered on the London-Continental air routes. Its health became seriously endangered. Then the big thing happened—the Government introduced the human touch! A cash subsidy of £81,000 was granted and the infantile industry sat up and took nourishment once more. We failed to realize that the industry should have been subsidized from the start. But we have learned our lesson.

"The terms of the first subsidy were provisional. They comprised an agreement made with two companies, whereby each was allowed a definite sum per passenger carried on their London-Paris services during the period, March–October, 1921. Meantime a fresh scheme was drawn up under which an allowance was to be made to approved firms of 25 per cent. of their gross takings, while the Air Ministry guaranteed to provide a certain number of machines on a hire-purchase basis at less than cost price.

"This scheme, prior to its final ratification was condemned on the grounds of providing inadequate assistance. The scheme was accordingly amplified to include an extra grant to the extent of paying 50 per cent. of the premiums up to a maximum. This scheme, which it is hoped will soon come into operation, will be financed by the Treasury to the extent of $1,000,000.

"The latest type of Bristol airplane, a single-engined tractor biplane, which will probably be used very extensively for commercial purposes during the coming summer, has an enclosed cabin for eight passengers (six seats facing forward and two facing aft) and an open cockpit for the pilot and mechanic. Windows, which can be opened readily, are fitted the whole length of the saloon, and heating is provided by means of hot-air muffs round the exhaust pipe.

"In the design of this machine special precaution is taken against fire by the equipment of a steel fireproof bulkhead immediately behind the engine, aft of which no petrol is carried in the body of the machine. A complete wireless telephone and telegraph apparatus is also installed. At full load, *i. e.*, with sufficient petrol and oil for a 400 miles' flight, eight passengers and 50 lbs. of baggage per passenger, the machine weighs over three tons. This three-ton mass of men and matter can skim over trees and hedges at a speed of 122 miles per hour, and can climb to 10,000 feet in twenty-two minutes!

"Probably the most imposing-looking airplane ever built in this country (altho, perhaps, somewhat in advance of the times in respect of its actual commercial utility) is the Bristol Pullman Triplane. This aerial monster is equipped with four engines which drive two tractor and two propeller air-screws. In the event of one, or even two, of the engines failing, normal flight can be maintained by means of the remaining engines. The passenger saloon contains accommodation for fourteen persons, but if the airplane is required for cargo transport, a space of 570 cubic feet can be made available by removing the seats. The average cruising speed is about 105 miles per hour."

It is quite certain, Mr. Egan thinks, that continental air services can never become established on a basis that will enable them to enter into serious competition with existing modes of transport until they are capable of maintaining regular day *and night* services along the main traffic routes. The problem of flying by night is one which many people assume to have been solved completely during the war. Yet the difficulties of night flying that affect passenger air services are totally different from those encountered during the war. If an airplane crashed in the darkness then, or lost its way and landed in a plowed field fifty miles from its destination—that was part

of the job. The business man, however, who steps into an airplane on a London aerodrome at midnight, expecting to be called for breakfast in a Paris hotel next morning, may reasonably be expected to worry if he finds himself compelled to spend his night shivering with cold in the center of a turnip field on the outskirts of a French village! It seems that—

"The establishment of a regular aerial night service necessitates three important provisions: (1) Efficiently lighted aerodromes at the points of arrival and departure; (2) an accurate method of guiding a pilot to his destination, either by means of a series of lighthouses along the route, or by directional wireless apparatus; and (3) a regular system of transmitting periodical meteorological reports to the pilot by wireless in the course of the flight. The aerodrome lighthouse that has been installed at Croydon—the London terminal aerodrome for continental routes, is equipped with an ordinary lighthouse lamp on top. This lamp, which gives out a bright, dazzling light, is kept burning while the airplane is approaching the aerodrome. When the airplane reaches the immediate precincts of the aerodrome the top lamp is extinguished and the four lower lights are brought into play. These are fitted with curved shades by means of which the light is reflected downwards and inwards on to the white cone-shaped base. Thus the pilot sees a clear white circle of light which does not dazzle him."

The problem of navigating aircraft by night over short distances has been carefully investigated, Mr. Egan tells us; and experience has shown that the best system is one in which wireless direction-finding apparatus is supplemented by visual land signals. When a pilot wishes to ascertain position he sends out a series of pre-arranged wireless signals, on which the operators at two stations take bearings, compare results and inform the aircraft. Then, too,

"In addition to this, arrangements are now in course of completion for the installation of a number of aerial beacon lights along the continental air route. These lighthouses will be of the 'automatic gas acetylene' type, and will be of 70,000 and 90,000 candle-power respectively. In clear weather the light at Lympne can be seen from the French coast, so that machines flying by night should be in constant touch with one or other of the lights after reaching the Channel on the homeward journey. It remains for the French authorities to complete the chain on the other side of the Channel.

"The rapid and reliable transmission of weather reports to pilots during flight is of supreme importance to all air transport services. The fickle nature of our climate renders this essential. It frequently happens that a flight which is begun under 'fair weather' conditions is finished in a blizzard, or a gale of wind.

"The problem of forecasting weather conditions to such a degree of accuracy as is required in order that such forecasts should be of real utility to aircraft is by no means a simple one. To-day a provisional organization is in operation whereby frequent weather reports are transmitted by wireless each day to a home meteorological office by a number of merchant ships plying on the North Atlantic. This scheme has proved so satisfactory that arrangements are already in progress for extending its application to ships traversing other seas.

"There is every reason to expect that regular day and night services will be in daily operation along the London-Paris air route during the coming summer. Once this has been accomplished it should not take long for the companies concerned to demonstrate the great value of aerial transport to the general public, and so secure for themselves a regular supply of passenger and cargo traffic. Given equality in speed, cost and reliability, companies that compete for patronage on the same route will have to give particular attention to the all-important question of passengers' comfort. This resolves itself into a number of separate problems, such as elimination of engine noise and vibration, the dispersal of unpleasant smells from the exhaust, and the provision of adequate heating and ventilating devices. Bad ventilation has frequently been the main cause of air sickness.

"It may be wondered how air is to be admitted into the saloon of a machine traveling at, say, 100 miles per hour. This is accomplished, however, by the insertion of right-angled bends in the air trunk which feeds the compartment. Each bend reduces the rate of flow by 50 per cent. Owing to the tendency of vitiated air to descend, the aspirators for its removal are situated below the level of the seats."

POWER SHORTAGE FROM LACK OF SNOW

THE DEPENDENCE OF POWER-STATIONS on snowfall in certain locations is well illustrated by an unprecedented power-shortage with which the industrial zone in northern Italy is now threatened, as we learn from *The Electrical World* (New York). The shortage will reach its peak this month but, reports to the Department of Commerce say, it has been serious since early in December. An abnormally small snowfall in the northern mountains last winter and the intense cold which prevailed throughout the summer in the upper

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LUXURIOUS INTERIOR OF A LONDON-PARIS FLYER.

mountain levels, hindering the snow from melting, have caused the streams which are relied on for power to fall to very low levels. We read further:

"In an effort to develop new sources of water-power it has been proposed to tap the southern end of Lake Lecce. At that point, it is estimated, 2,000,000 kilowatts could be developed without lowering the level of the lake to the point where hardship would ensue. Work already is under way looking to the emptying of Lake Castel into the Val di Toce. This development is expected to produce 5,000,000 kilowatts. An estimate also has been made showing that 500,000 kilowatts could be developed by drawing off water from Lake Varese without lowering the level of the water more than two feet. It is believed that an additional 2,000,000 kilowatts could be obtained if Lakes Monate and Comabbio were connected with Lakes Maggiore and Amone by means of siphons across intervening hills.

"The power shortage has become so serious that curtailments already have been made of the supply for less essential uses and it may become necessary to suspend all electro-siderurgical operations—highly developed in Italy—and supplant electric traction with steam locomotives on the Milan-Varese railway. Restriction of the use of electric lighting in homes to two hours daily is under consideration. One industrial plant has rigged up a battery of farm tractors to furnish power for some of its generators.

"It is reported that beginning February 1,200,000 kilowatt-hours of electrical energy was daily being diverted to northern Italy from Switzerland, in order to overcome to some extent the crisis arising from the electric power shortage. In view of the fact that Switzerland also is suffering from low water this action merely indicates to what extent the shortage in Italy has affected her economic status."

A NEW FUEL

THE COMBUSTIBLE PART of coal is conserved and the ash is eliminated in the preparation of a new fuel known as "Trent Amalgam," we are assured by Herbert Hanlon, writing in *Pacific Shipping Illustrated* (Seattle). This new mixture, we are told, may supersede oil and find market for the poorer grades of coal, opening new opportunities to steamships and railroads heretofore dependent upon high-priced fuels. The inventor, Walter E. Trent, was formerly of the U. S. Bureau of Mines. Lord Pirrie was so imprest with the process, Mr. Hanlon tells us, that he has arranged to establish proper burners in the ships of the White Star Line from Baltimore, and will arrange to use them as early as he is assured of production in sufficient quantity to justify the undertaking. We read:

"Mr. Trent's development of this fuel was the indirect result of his having presented to the War College in the earlier stages of the war a design for a constant cycle motor, using pulverized coal in the combustion chamber. Mr. Trent developed the engine to where he was getting the desired results for about ten minutes when the motor would clog with ashes. He had therefore to find a way to eliminate the ash from the carbon in the pulverized coal, without reducing efficiency. The final result was the Trent Process Amalgam. The first commercial plant is at Alexandria, Va. This plant, which is owned in its entirety by Mr. Trent personally, is capable of producing five hundred tons of amalgam daily from the first unit of construction, and may be quickly expanded. The process of producing the fuel, as related to me and demonstrated to me by Mr. Trent, is as follows:

"In processing, the coal is first passed through a crusher and reduced to quarter-inch sizes, and is carried on a conveyor to a pit from which it is pumped, wet, into a large wood tank, filled with water kept in constant agitation. The powdered coal from the first crushing floats to the top, overflows into a circular trough and is carried direct to the agitator. The heavier materials are mechanically carried into a pulverizing machine. The resultant product is then carried back to the original tank and floats over the top into the trough and is carried into the agitator. In the agitator, oil is added to the powdered coal and water which fills the tank, and during the process of agitation, which is accomplished by hydraulic jets, amalgamates with the pure carbon of the coal, which by the pulverizing has been released from the ash. The oil will not amalgamate with the wet ash, and the oil and carbon amalgam is salvaged from this tank, which is the final step in the process.

"Ash elimination is dependent upon the fineness of the wet grinding of the coal and the viscosity of the oil. In the amalgam, the ash content plus moisture will not usually exceed five per cent., and in some instances will run as low as two per cent.

"The process yields approximately like results from the various grades of bituminous, anthracite, semi-anthracite, cannel and lignite. The resultant amalgam from the average of coals treated as described will show 25 per cent. oil, 70 per cent. carbon and about 5 per cent. ash and moisture.

"The completed product will stow in ships' bunkers 60 per cent. more thermal units than is possible with the best of Pocahontas coal, deemed by the U. S. Navy to be the best steaming coal available. It may be stowed dry, plastic or semi-liquid form. In any form it shovels freely and spreads as readily as any slack coals. Trent Amalgam may be handled by conveyor or pump and can be fired by any automatic or mechanical device for firing coal, or by hand. It also burns well in what are known as 'tar' bunkers. It can be made of a consistency to handle exactly as oil, but it is far better to use it dry or in a plastic state. To increase the percentage of oil increases the cost without adding to the efficiency.

"Boiler tests made at Alexandria, Va., show that the amalgam has 42 per cent. steaming advantage over the best steaming coal available.

"It is claimed that the quicker and better burning of the amalgam in comparison with other fuels, particularly coal, is a great factor in insuring the maximum efficiency of boilers, and burning amalgam in a firebox will show 150 horse-power efficiency as against 100 horse-power from coal under like conditions.

"The coke from the amalgam shows every indication of being available for any use to which the best of coke may be devoted, from ordinary fuel purposes to the reduction of minerals, and this is claimed for it by Mr. Trent.

"This process properly developed on the Pacific coast would undoubtedly open up fields of opportunity which have hitherto been closed or greatly restricted by reason of inability to produce high quality coke in quantities in the Northwest.

"Plants under the Trent Process are under construction in Great Britain, France and Italy."

INVENTOR OF THE NEW FUEL.

The mixture devised by Walter E. Trent "may supersede oil and find a market for the poorer grades of coal, opening new opportunities to steamships and railroads now dependent upon high-priced fuels."

THE BIGGEST BOILER IN THE WORLD

IT IS IN DETROIT, where it was installed recently by the Edison Company. A writer in *The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record* (Detroit) tells us that this boiler can convert 24,000 gallons of water into 200,000 pounds of steam every hour, and this is steam enough to heat comfortably more than 1,000 large residences in the coldest weather. To say that this boiler is the largest in the world is quite a statement. There have been many large boilers installed in industrial plants throughout the country, but this is the only one of 2,982 horse-power in existence. We read further:

"In the coal-box of this boiler, were the grates to be covered with flooring, a dancing party could make merry without bumping heads or treading upon each other's toes.

"For a more detailed description of the boiler, we will quote J. H. Walker, plant superintendent, as follows:

"'The four upper drums are of 44 inches diameter and the two mud drums 48 inches. There are 2,184 tubes. The tubes banks are 52 tubes wide in the direction of the length of the drums.

"'It has been possible to install 29,820 square feet of heating surface in this boiler without a corresponding increase in the size and cost of the building, boiler setting, auxiliaries, etc.

"'The boiler is set with the mud drums 15 feet nine inches above the floor, which is a common height for boilers of this type, giving a height to the extreme peak of the combustion chamber of approximately 35 feet. The volume of the combustion chamber is 11,440 cubic feet.

"'The stoker is of the Taylor three-plunger type, with 14 retorts on each side of the boiler. It has a rated capacity of 1,200 to 1,400 pounds of coal per retort, per hour, giving a total fuel burning capacity of 33,600 to 39,200 pounds of coal per hour.

"'The service to which the boiler is put requires the use of raw water to about 90 per cent. of the total output. To remove the scale-forming materials from the water the boiler is equipped with four live steam purifiers, each consisting of a drum containing a number of shallow pans over which the water flows. Each purifier is connected directly to the steam space of the boiler by a pipe of generous size and the scale-forming materials in the water are deposited as the water becomes heated by the high-pressure steam. Sodium carbonate also is added to the water in graduated amounts before it enters the purifiers.'"

UNCLE HENRY'S SUBSTITUTE FOR LEATHER

HENRY FORD is now reported as turning out daily 27,000 yards of leather-substitute for use in the seats, tops and curtains of Ford cars. In 1920, we are told by Kenneth D. Cassidy in an article in *The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record* (Detroit), the Ford Motor Company built 940,000 motor cars, necessitating a purchase of approximately 81,875,000 square feet of rubber cloth material for tops alone. The process by which Ford is producing this great quantity of artificial leather substitute daily with a working force of 63 men may well be classed, the writer asserts, among the wonders of the Ford industry, and is one of the answers to, "How does Ford do it?" He continues:

"The story of this branch of the giant industry, its gradual evolution from a struggling infancy, and the radical departure from all previous methods involved, forms an interesting chapter in Ford's industrial progression. Prior to 1919, an engineer in Ford's employ conducted experiments in leather substitute making for more than two years. In the latter part of 1918, preparations were made for actual production. On January 6, 1919, 840 yards of sateen were given the first two coats of 'mixture,' as it is called. Since that time the growth of the industry has been rapid, until the estimated output for the current year is in excess of eight million yards.

"Three grades of leather substitute are being manufactured. The raw material is sateen. A twenty days' supply of cloth is kept on hand.

"The roll is first weighed and inspected. Then it is placed on the unwinder, a special machine equipped with a regular Ford brake which regulates the flow of cloth into the ovens.

"From this machine the cloth enters the ovens. Seven feet square at their base, they extend thirty feet upward through the roof. Within each oven are coils of steam pipes and a temperature of 190 degrees is maintained.

"Before the cloth enters the ovens from the unwinder it is given its first coat of 'mixture.' It is this mixture which changes the sateen into leather substitute. The ingredients and the amount required for a batch are as follows:

"Nitrated cotton, 1,420 pounds; blended oil, 1,120 pounds; drop black, 1,300 pounds; butyl acetate, 33 gallons; ethyl acetate, 320 gallons; benzol, 650 gallons.

"The nitrated cotton used is not quite as highly nitrated as that utilized in the manufacture of guncotton and is non-explosive. This is dissolved in the acetates, thinned with benzol, and the other ingredients added. Blended oil is used to assure flexibility.

"At the present time, this mixture is received in barrels already mixed. Ford, however, in the near future plans to do his own mixing.

"The mixture flows from the supply tank through a pipe directly above the cloth in a thick, black stream. It is spread out and the coat made uniform by means of a knife which scrapes over the cloth and the excess mixture flows into a trough and is pumped back into the supply tank.

"The prepared cloth passes into the oven, travels to the top of it and down again, and then emerges on the opposite side. By this time the first coat of composition has been baked on. The sateen then receives a second coat of the mixture and travels into another oven. This process is repeated in seven ovens. Coats one and two are not as heavy as the other five, thus providing a thorough penetration of the cloth, which travels on rollers moving at a uniform rate of eighteen yards per minute.

"After emerging from the ovens, the cloth is cooled by merely running it up and down in the open.

"From the ovens the roll of cloth is carried to an embossing press, which exercises a pressure of 200 tons and makes seven and a half presses a minute. After the leather has been grained, a finishing coat of mixture is applied. When the coating process is finished the material is inspected, rolled, packed into box cars, and shipped to the assembly building where it is made into seats and backs. The yardage of finished leather exceeds the original yardage of cloth, due to a slight stretching of the material."

The foregoing details are of the manufacture of heavy material for seats. In making top and curtain leather a different grade of sateen is used. Only four coats of mixture are applied and only four ovens are necessary. More oil is also used to give increased flexibility. Mr. Cassidy proceeds:

"Approximately 2,000 pounds of nitrated cotton are used every day. The ingredients are mixed in a large revolving tank having a capacity of 1,500 gallons. The mixing of a single batch requires from six to eight hours.

"Prior to Ford's experiments all ovens used in making artificial leather were of the horizontal type. With the horizontal oven there is the necessity of transporting the cloth from one oven to another, and a forced draft is necessary to carry off the heavy fumes, while in the vertical oven natural draft is sufficient. Finally, danger from fires is greatly lessened. With the vertical oven the flames are confined to the oven and escape through the roof. Ford has taken every precaution to avoid fire. Everything is grounded for static electricity. All lights are outside of the building and so arranged that they shine through the windows.

"There are some interesting bits of salvage work in connection with this production. It was noticed that when the barrels of cellulose were emptied considerable of the material adhered to the sides of the barrels and was wasted. By rigging up a barrel tumbler—a revolving platform to which the barrel is fastened—and by the addition of a thin oil most of this loss is now recovered.

"Another saving has been made in the photographic department. All Ford Weekly films and negatives of pictures that are discarded are sent to the artificial leather building where they are soaked in hot water and the cellulose recovered. This is used in the 'mixture.'

"Ford also is preparing to make his own cloth and, from present indications will, in the near future, be able to manufacture enough for his own use. At this time three looms are turning out 120 yards daily.

"Should Ford obtain possession of the nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, one operation there will be the nitration of cotton. If this can be accomplished, Ford will be weaving his own cloth, nitrating his own cotton, preparing his own mixture, and manufacturing his own leather substitute. It is possible that should matters turn out as expected, this entire plant will be transferred to Muscle Shoals. At this time, sixty-three men are turning out from 27,000 to 36,000 yards a day."

READING BURNED MANUSCRIPT—A method of deciphering completely black charred paper from which important ink records have been apparently completely defaced by fire, has been discovered by Raymond Davis, chief of the photographic laboratory of the United States Bureau of Standards, we are told by Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington). We read:

"Records that were contained in a practically air-tight safe were charred beyond recognition in a fire at Augusta, Ga. The Bureau of Standards was appealed to by the postmaster at Augusta to restore the carbonized records to readability. Chemical means of restoring the ink were resorted to without success. Then photographic methods were tried. The charred record sheet was laid between two photographic plates with the emulsion sides of the plates next to the carbonized paper. For two weeks they were allowed to remain in contact. Then the photographic plates were developed in the ordinary way. A perfectly decipherable image of the valuable records on the sheet was the result.

"Contact of the charred paper had affected the photographic plate, but where the ink had been the photographic chemicals of the plate were unchanged. The writing that had been on the paper could thus be read! The only difficulty in the deciphering was that the writing on both sides of the paper showed on both plates, but that on the closer side of the paper was the stronger on each plate.

"When photographic plates were first packed for sale, the manufacturers were in the habit of placing printed instructions inside the boxes next to the plates. They soon had to abandon this practise as they found that after the package had stood for a time the paper formed an image on the plates and spoiled them. It is believed that this phenomenon is similar to the one that Mr. Davis has utilized. One explanation of the effect of the charred paper on the photographic plate is that the gaseous emanations of the products of the destructive distillation of the wood in the paper cause it."

RADIO · DEPARTMENT

RADIO FROM AN ELECTRIC-LIGHT SOCKET

GREAT INTEREST HAS BEEN AROUSED by the newspaper reports of a successful experiment of Maj. Gen. George O. Squier in the utilization of an ordinary electric-light system for the dissemination of radio messages. General Squier made a demonstration before a number of experts in his office, in which he attached a radio receiving telephone set to a socket of an electric light on his desk. By merely pulling the lamp cord, the General started and stopt the messages. In *Popular Radio* (New York) we find this description of the interesting test:

"The demonstration included the receiving of news, music and talks from a distant room in the Munitions Building, where a radiotelephone transmitter (S C R 67) was connected through an ordinary socket to the lighting circuit of the building. Music from a phonograph was transmitted to the 110-volt electric line through a standard microphone such as was developed during the war for aviators.

"There is no interference, no fading, and weather does not affect the broadcasting by this new method. The process is based on General Squier's invention of 'line radio' or 'wired wireless' which he perfected some time ago and which permits the use of a line as a guide, altho the messages go on wireless waves which follow the line. The turning of the switch, however, cuts the circuit, and the sound ceases.

"Future uses for the new invention suggests that a hotel can supply all of its guests with music from a sending station in the basement; a single orchestra can furnish music for the local playhouses and movies, and invalids at home or in near-by hospitals can get such entertainment as is furnished locally. 'Every home and every room in a hotel where there is an electric lamp can now keep in touch with the world,' General Squier said."

Photo from International.

RADIO BROADCASTING OVER ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRES.

General Squier, the inventor of "wired wireless," and Chief of the Signal Corps of the U. S. Army, is here seen receiving music and messages from an ordinary electric light socket by another new process he has perfected.

The qualifying statement is made, however, that experts are doubtful whether the system can be used over the large lighting cables in city streets; and amateurs are advised not to play with this new idea until they have more definite information on the subject. Meantime the new experiment gives added interest to the remarkable "wired wireless" method. Another article in *Popular Radio*, by Dr. Henry Smith Williams, tells how General Squier came to develop this method as a war emergency. The U. S. Signal Corps had been called upon by the Allied Council to furnish 100,000 miles a month of insulated telegraph and telephone wire, and no such quantity could be produced, chiefly because there was lack of adequate machinery to make the braided covering for the wire.

"Confronted with this situation, the United States Signal Corps, with General Squier at its head, not unnaturally realized the desirability of finding a substitute for braided cotton thread.

"The Signal Corps found it. Indeed, it found something not merely 'just as good,' but in many respects vastly better. Confronted with the shortage of braiding machines, General Squier said in effect: 'Let us try electron tubes instead.' Asked to supply 100,000 miles of braided cotton a month, he said: 'I will give you an unlimited quantity of electromagnetic waves instead.'

"Succinctly stated, what General Squier did was to run a bare wire of phosphor bronze across the Washington channel of the Potomac River from the Army War College to the opposite shore in Potomac Park, letting it sink to the bottom and lie there absolutely unprotected. A standard Signal Corps radiotelephone and telegraph set was directly connected to each end of the wire; one set served as transmitter and the other as receiver. At the receiving end, the bare wire was directly connected to the grid terminal of an electron tube of the receiving set and the usual ground connection was left open. Tuning a wire to a frequency of about 600,000 cycles a second, excellent telegraphy and telephony were attained.

"Sundry other confirmatory experiments having been made with a submerged wire, attention was directed to the possibility of conveying a directed message along a wire lying on the ground. A bare No. 16 wire was laid on the surface of the earth connecting the main laboratory with the Signal Corps and a small field station one and three-quarter miles distant. Radiotelephone instruments used were standard sets utilizing an oscillating transmitter of the electron tube type. It was found that good telephone communication could be made with this equipment.

"As the next important step, the bare transmitting wire was buried in the earth to a depth of about eight inches. The soil was moist, sandy loam, only a few feet above tide-water. The wire thus buried conveyed the electromagnetic current as before, and satisfactory communications were established for the distance of about a mile. To make the experiment more definitive, tests were made with the buried wire not laid in a straight line, but turning in various angles.

"The successful termination of the experiment may be said to have established the principle of 'wired wireless' beyond controversy. It is obvious to any one familiar with the general principles of radio transmission that it should be possible, by using different wave-lengths, to send several messages simultaneously in either direction along a single wire, each message indistinguishable except to the particular instrument tuned to receive it. Practical experiment was presently to demonstrate the validity of this assumption."

Such, then, is the method for which its originator suggests a new and highly important practical application. It will be understood that the waves that follow along the wire do not con-

stitute an ordinary electric current, but are the electromagnetic waves of radio, not traveling on the wire itself, but for some strange reason holding to a channel of ether which has the effect of a tube about the wire, and thus being directed to a particular goal instead of being dissipated into space in every direction.

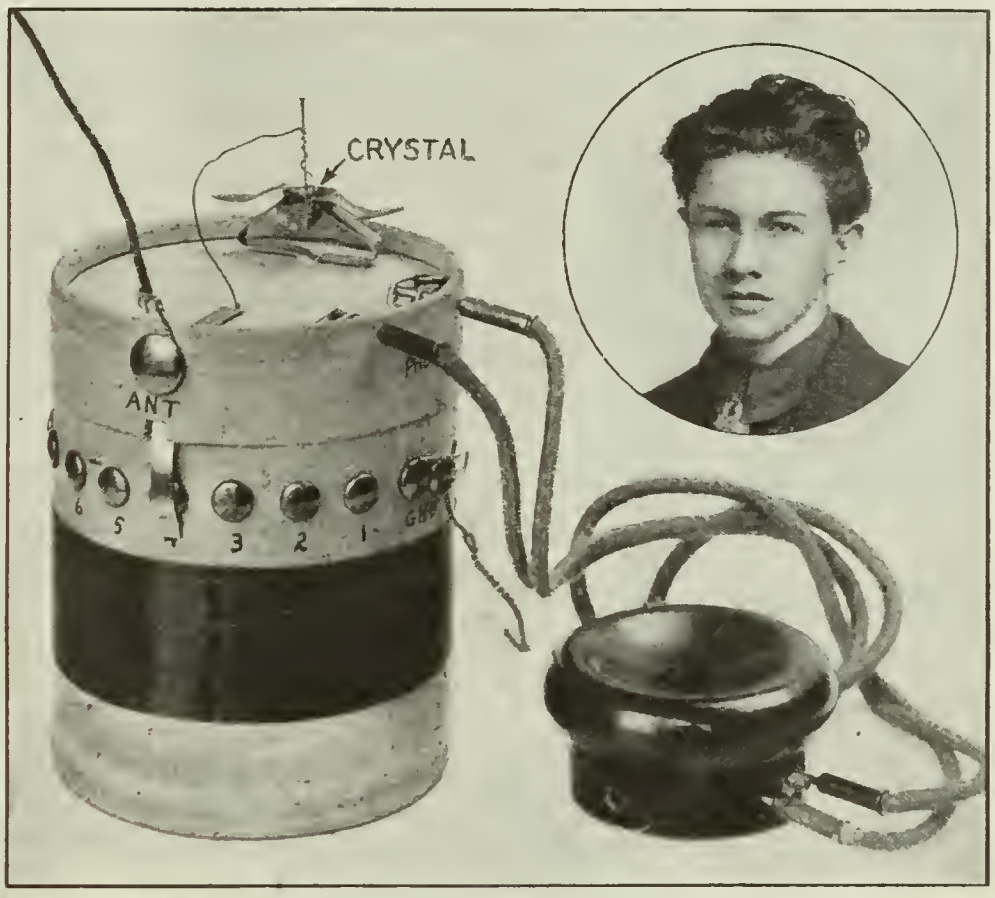
It is suggested that there are great possibilities of conservation of power in the method; and that the problem of interference of waves conveying different messages in the air is virtually solved by "wired wireless." Should it be found that the ordinary electric light wires which run out from a power station and branch perpetually to reach multitudes of homes, can be used effectively to distribute radio messages, broadcasting will take on new aspects, and is assured a greater importance in community life than even the most sanguine of enthusiasts had hitherto predicted for it.

THE SIMPLEST RADIO RECEIVER

NOT LONG AGO A PRIZE CONTEST was instituted by *Science and Invention* (New York) the intention of which was to stimulate ingenious persons to devise the simplest possible of radiophone receiving sets. "What was wanted," the editor explains, "was an outfit that could be made by any one without knowing anything whatsoever of radio mechanics. We wanted an outfit that could be made from scraps lying about in almost any home, and from things that could be procured readily without making special fittings, etc."

The response demonstrated anew the wide interest in radio. Over eight hundred manuscripts were received, and more than one hundred models of outfits. Men in all walks of life competed, and four articles with models were received from women. The smallest outfit was wound upon an ordinary thread spool and did not weigh more than one and a half ounces. The first prize was awarded to "a young New York genius of twenty-one," for an apparatus which the editors declare to be, in their opinion, "the simplest outfit that can possibly be made." There is further editorial assurance that this is a complete and practical radio-receiving telephone apparatus, which works well, tho the cost, without the telephone receivers, was less than forty cents. The inventor tells us that a knife or razor blade and a small nail are the only tools required to make it, and he declares that the complete set can easily be constructed in about half an hour; and that it is "as efficient as most of the crystal sets now being sold and in most cases superior to them." The editors express the hope that those laymen who are still skeptical as to radio will find time to build the outfit. Here is the inventor's own account of the way to make this simplest of radiophone receivers:

"The material required is as follows:
1 paper container (4" in diameter)
13 paper-fasteners (small size)
2 paper-fasteners (large size)
3 paper clips



Illustrations by courtesy of "Science and Invention," New York.

JAMES LEO McLAUGHLIN AND HIS PRIZE OUTFIT.

It can be made in thirty minutes, he says, with a knife or razor blade and a small nail, and is "as efficient as most of the crystal sets now being sold." Aside from the phones, it cost less than forty cents.

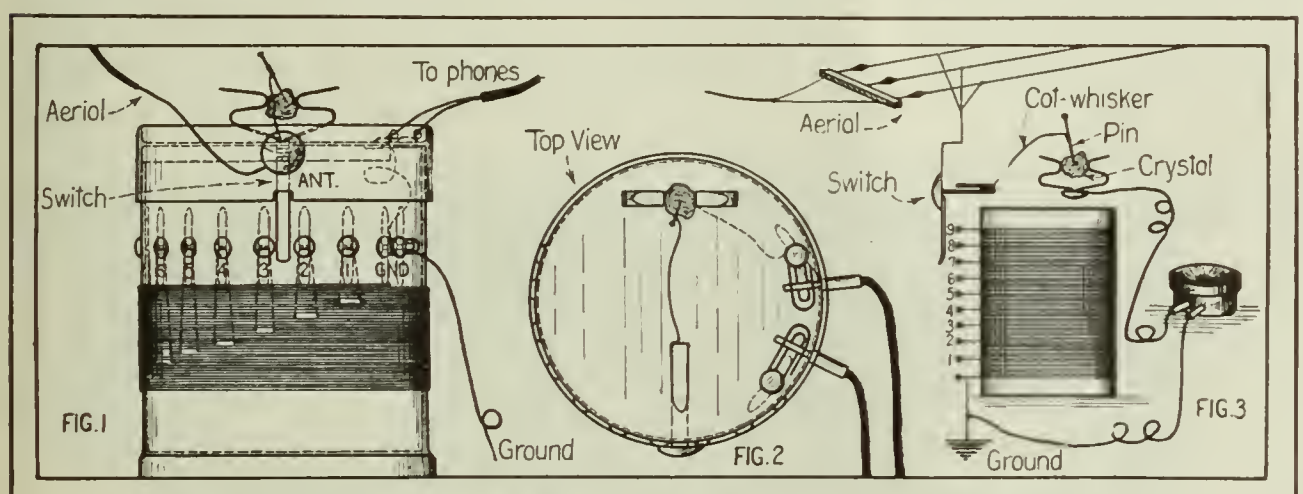
2 oz. No. 26 enameled copper wire
1 small piece of silicon or galena
1 common pin.

"Take the container and punch nine holes one inch down from the top, with a small nail, one-half inch apart. Into each hole push a paper-fastener. With pen and ink number each fastener from right to left, 1 to 9. Alongside of hole No. 1 push two fasteners with a paper clip underneath—mark GND (ground). One-half inch down from GND, punch a small hole; this is the starting point of the coil.

"Take the wire and push the end through the hole. Wrap the end around one of the fasteners GND (on the inside of the container). Be sure that where the wire touches the fastener, the enamel has been scraped off or else a poor connection will result.

"Next pull the wire tight and commence winding the coil. The total number of turns is seventy, and a tap is taken off at each of the following turns: The 15th, 20th, 25th, 30th, 35th, 40th, 45th, 55th and the 70th.

"Fig. 1 shows how to tap the coil. The important things to look out for are that the coil is wound as tight as possible, and that the enamel is scraped off the wire, where it makes connection with the fasteners. The 15th turn is contact No. 1, the 20th No. 2, etc. The next job is the switch that moves over the contacts. Fig. 2 shows how this is made. Take one of the large



ALL THE PARTS AND WINDING ARRANGEMENT OF THE PRIZE SET.

fasteners, push the ends through the side of the cover, close to the lid. Bend one end down flush with the side and push the other end through the top and bend over.

"Put the cover back on the container and bend the end of the fastener so that it rides over the contacts easily, when the cover is turned, but be sure that it touches each of them. Break off the surplus end.

"The other large fastener is pushed through the lid opposite the switch and is bent, as shown on Fig. 2, so that it can hold the small crystal. A short piece of bare wire (about No. 24 will do) acts as the cat-whisker, a pin is fastened to one end and the other end is wrapt around the end of the switch—the part that is bent over (see Fig. 2).

"Fig. 3 shows the diagram of connections and needs little comment.

"The telephone receiver is a single Murdock without head band, and can be purchased for about $2.00. Of course any other kind may be substituted.

FARM LIFE ISN'T WHAT IT USED TO BE.

Grandpa listens in on the wireless to "Old Dan Tucker" and "Turkey in the Straw."

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

"For the antenna one-half pound of No. 18 bare copper wire will do. This will give about 100 feet of wire. Two porcelain cleats will also be required and should not cost over 5 cents. The wire can be had for about 30 cents.

"String the wire the greatest length possible, and attach outer end to a tree or other elevation, at least thirty feet high. The other end of the wire enters the house and is attached to the switch button marked ANT and a short piece of rubber tubing should be slipped over the wire where it passes through the wall of the building.

"A good ground can be had by connecting a wire to the nearest gas or water pipe. Scrape the pipe for a length of about two inches, so that it shines, then wrap several turns of wire around it and twist tightly.

"To operate the set, bend the cat-whisker wire so that the pin rests on the crystal. Move the pin over the surface until a signal is heard; at the same time move the switch over the contacts, and leave it on the one that brings in the station the loudest. With this set in New York City using only a single No. 24 wire, 25 feet long strung up in a room, WDY'S and WJZ'S concerts came in fine, and on several occasions, the phone could be held about six inches from the ear and still the music and voice could be distinguished."

HOOKED UP WITH THE WORLD

NOT INFREQUENTLY WE HEAR the opinion exprest that the present extraordinary vogue of radio represents "a craze that can't possibly last." The holder of this opinion is usually a city man who has some friends with whom the receiving telephone is probably little more than a toy. Many such there are, doubtless. But the future of the receiving telephone in the home does not rest primarily with the city dweller who is within easy reach of numerous entertainments. It rests with the residents of the villages and with a farm population numbering thirty odd millions. Here are people who can not step round the corner to an entertainment, nor gain the news from an evening paper.

But now the radiophone brings news and entertainment into their homes. An inkling of what this means may be gained from an account of the personal experience of a Kansas farm boy, named Hugh Stout, as related in the *Kansas Farmer* (Topeka). It is a matter-of-fact recital; yet even five years ago it would have seemed like a fantastic dream. The youth who is speaking lives away out in Kansas; but in his daily experiences he is a cosmopolite. Let him tell the story:

"We have been using a radiotelephone receiving set for about a year and have been regularly receiving market reports, concerts, news items, conversations between operators, reports of stolen automobiles, descriptions of men hunted by the police, and a number of other things. On the evening of February 24 we heard an organ recital from a church in Pittsburgh, Penn., and a concert given by the *News*, of Detroit, Mich.

"The stations which we can hear best are Pittsburgh, Detroit, Kansas City, Denver, and Madison, Wis. We also hear occasionally from Oak and Wahoo, Neb., Slater, Jefferson City and St. Louis, Mo., Chicago, Ill., Dallas and Childress, Tex., and from our neighbors at Wichita, Great Bend and Kiowa, Kan. We get the correct time twice a day from Annapolis, Md

"The set which we have is mounted on a wall board panel which is fastened to a wooden box containing a type 'B' battery for the audion tubes. The tuning portion of the apparatus consists of a three-coil mounting and two sets of coils and two variable condensers. One set of these coils is for the radiotelephone and all stations using a wave-length ranging between 180 and 450 meters. Two of the coils have 35 turns of wire, while the third one has 25 turns. The other set of coils is for receiving messages from air stations using a wave of from 10,000 to 20,000 meters in length.

"For a detector we have a Cunningham detector tube. The control for this detector consists of a rheostat, a type 'B' battery switch and a fixt grid condenser. We use a Radiotron amplifier tube with a transformer and socket and a rheostat to control the current to the filament in the tube. We use two sets of 3,000 ohm receivers.

"The aerial is made of three wires about 125 feet long and 25 feet high. We have found that by using the telephone line in place of the aerial and the aerial in place of the ground we get better results and have less interference from static electricity. This will not always work on all stations as it change the wave-length of the receiving set.

"A set like the one we describe will receive messages from radiophone broadcasting stations and from spark wireless telegraph stations. It would cost a little more than $60 with a 6-volt storage and a 60-volt dry-cell battery. We use a number of flashlight batteries connected together in series.

"We did not make up any of the units of this set which we use because we think that factory-made instruments are more satisfactory since they have been made by experts and have been tested before being sent out. The units which we now have we mounted on the panel ourselves, but we had some help in hooking them up properly.

"The other evening we had some guests here at the farm and all of us listened to a splendid concert by a symphony orchestra in Chicago. At 8:55 I changed the coils on my set for those adapted to the greater length waves and tuned up for a message from Annapolis which sends out the time every evening. For five minutes before the hour, the Annapolis operator dispatched a continuous signal that sounded like a mechanical hum, each variation marking the elapse of a second. At exactly the hour the sound stopt for an instant and the listeners set their watches to Government time sent 1,000 miles through the air."

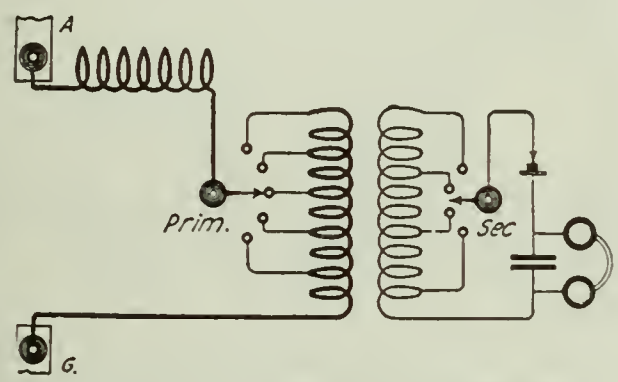
A POCKETBOOK RADIO SET

THE ATTENTION OF CHRONIC INVALIDS and bedridden convalescents is called to a way in which they might beguile some tedious hours by imitating Mr. Raymond M. Moore, who made a compact radio receiving set out of an old pocketbook, while confined to bed recovering from a long illness. In *Radio News* (New York), Mr. Moore gives a cheery account of the way he did it.

"Why not install a wireless in your billfold? Especially when you're broke! After reading in *Radio News* about a prize for the smallest portable radio outfit, I decided my billfold would be of more use carrying a wireless than money. This is the method I used:

"Take a billfold or card-case of the ordinary kind that folds over twice.

"The coil to the extreme right is the secondary and is constructed on the pancake style in the following manner: Take a



HOOKUP OF THE WALLET WIRELESS.

piece of cardboard or wood ½″ x 1¾″ x ¼″ and paste a piece of cardboard 2″ x 4″ on either side so the first piece forms a core for the coil. Then wrap 450 turns of 31 S.S.C. wire on this, taking a tap every 90 turns. This makes a coil about 2″ x 3¼″. Break frame away from it and fasten on the billfold with an ordinary needle and thread, running the taps under the primary to switch.

"The primary is placed on the center of the fold and is constructed and fastened on much the same principle as the secondary. It consists of 820 turns of No. 28 S.S.C. wire, a tap on the first 80 turns and every 40 thereafter, making seven in all.

"The extreme left of the fold is given over to the panel or control. This is a piece of fiber or some stiff insulating material 1¾″ x 4¼″ x ⅛″ and is slipt under the transparent cover where identification card belongs. On this are mounted the primary and secondary switches, the crystal detector and binding posts. The condenser is also mounted here.

"The primary switch is of the usual rotary type and has a 1″ radius. The small fiber handle is grooved and slipt on a lever, as there is hardly enough room for a screw in it. Since such small switch points are hard to get, it is of interest to know I took these out of old electric-light sockets. They are just right. The bearing for the primary switch is also the antenna binding post. Both switches increase counter clockwise.

"The secondary switch is much the same as the primary, but is a little longer to allow for the condenser which is mounted under it. It has a radius of 1½″ and uses the upper fone binding post as a bearing.

"The condenser which is mounted between the two middle binding posts or the fone binding posts is 1¼″ x 1¼″ square and has flaps on each side to connect to posts. It is of the usual stoppage variety.

"The detector cup or clip is also directly connected to the lower fone binding post and is set down in the panel. It should be made of good spring brass to hold the crystal well. The cat whisker wire is fastened on the lower right post.

"The post directly below the detector cup is the ground. About 10 feet of wire are fastened to this for use as ground connection with a clip on the end which can be hooked to anything handy in the ground line or to a tinned spike driven into a tree trunk. This is wound over the antenna holders when not in use.

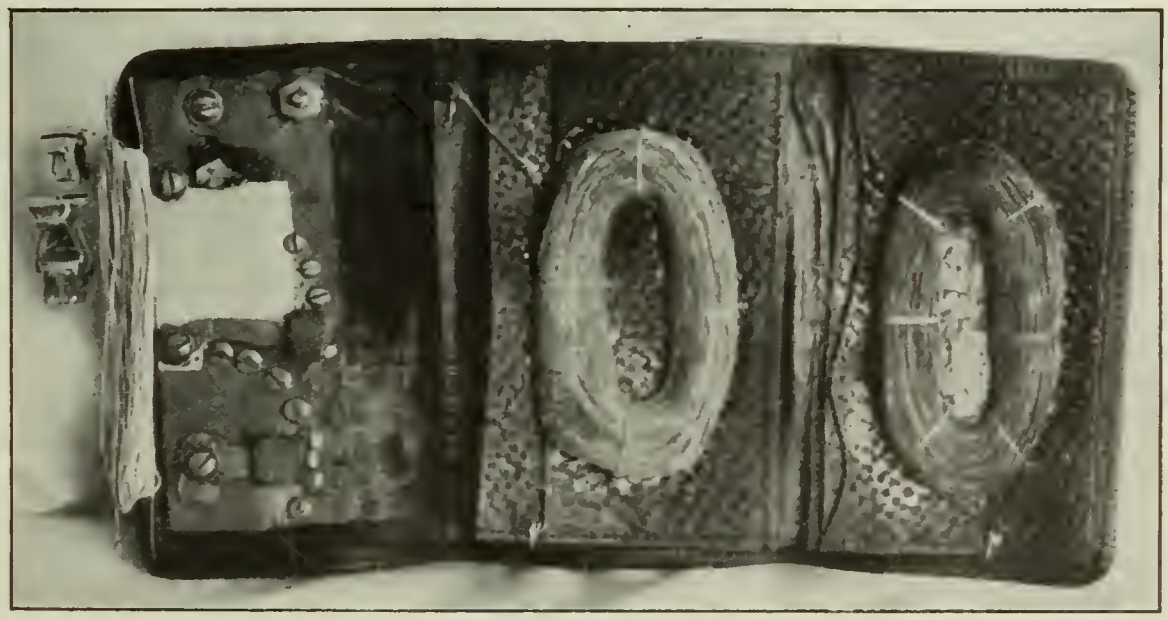
"The coil on the left of the panel is the antenna, or if not needed for that, the fixt loader. It is made of about 100 feet of No. 28 wire and is wound on two pieces of wire bent in U-shape and a long tail which is inserted between the end of the panel and the end of the fold. As much wire can be put on as is convenient and needed to give satisfaction. One end of this is fastened to the antenna binding post and the other to a clip similar to a ground clip.

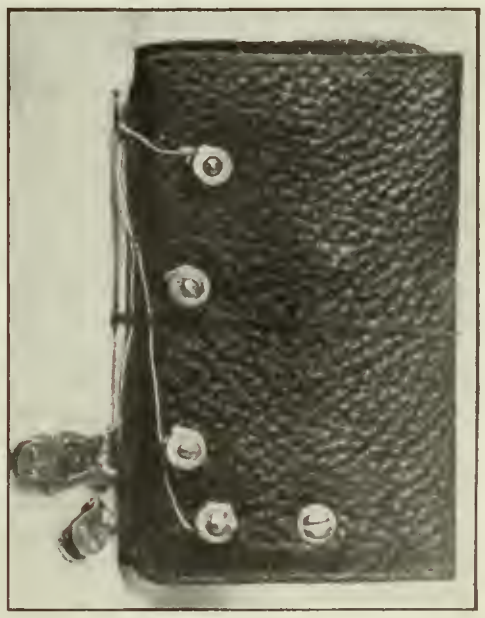
"This makes an outfit which is complete, except for the fones, in 19¼ cubic inches or an overall measurement of 4¾″ x 3¼″ x 1¼″ when folded to carry. In fact it is no bulkier than the ordinary well-filled billfold. The coupling is varied by opening and closing the right-hand flap.

"Care should be taken in placing the coils to see that when closed the primary is directly below the secondary. This is done to secure the best coupling."

HE HAS MUSIC IN HIS PURSE.

Raymond M. Moore, who made the pocketbook radio outfit while sick in bed. What he can do when he is well is not stated.





THE POCKETBOOK RECEIVING SET—OPEN AND CLOSED.

REHEARSING IN THE COLD OF THE MARINSKY THEATER.

Last winter the silk costumes of the ballerinas froze to their bodies; but devotion to their art helps to sustain life in these one-time favorites of fortune.

THE BOLSHEVIKI STAMPING OUT ART

EVERY "PARLOR-BOLSHEVIK" in this country is recommended to read the manifesto of the suffering musicians, composers, artists and men of letters in Russia to-day and "hang his head in shame." Mr. Finck of the New York *Evening Post* makes the proposal, tho he does not say how that will help the sufferers. A more practical proposal issued from Sergei Rachmaninov, the pianist, who organized a benefit for those suffering fellow artists and paid for the hall himself, so that expenses should not eat a large bite out of the proceeds. Tales of the hardships of the artist class in Russia have filtered through to us from time to time. But nothing so circumstantial as the account which Rachmaninov sends to Mr. Finck has come under our notice. "The creative arts are most seriously menaced," he says, "by the subjugation that the present ruling classes have seemed to take delight in imposing upon Russian men and women of intelligence." To make the situation clearer:

"Imagine, if you can, a régime in the United States that prohibited by force the publication of any current literature, magazines, books, or any printed outlet for the theories and thoughts and fictions and dramas that surge in so many American minds. Imagine a condition that made of the creation of new music or wondrous paintings an effort not only to be derided and ridiculed, but a crime as well. In this same picture the position of university and college people would be reversed from normal conditions in that they would be viewed by the ruling classes much in the same light as one looks upon the criminal class here to-day.

"Under such conditions over a period of six or eight years, what would happen to the prospect of a future for American literature, music, art and general culture?

"One says that such a condition could never be in the United States: that the United States is too large and that there are too many people here to allow such a development.

"Russia is larger in territory and in population than the United States. And yet all that I have pictured has happened to Russian art and cultural progress.

"I do not want to speak of the life our brother artists in Russia are forced to lead, they and their families. Rather than allow them to exercise their genius, the ruling classes drive everybody who is suspected of bourgeois tendencies to the most menial labor, even to cleaning the streets. Hard work never will hurt anybody. But when a violinist, a doctor of philosophy, a poet, or a great portrait painter whose hands have been made for honorable effort in honorable professions is forced for no reason under the sun, except the mad whim of temporary rulers, to the bench and the plow, the mop and the hoe, then there is danger indeed that the brave spirits within these artists may droop with discouragement, and their messages die unspoken for the delight of posterity the world over.

"They send appeals to us even for paper on which to write their verses or their songs. It is unbelievable almost that they should be denied the privilege of securing blank paper, but the hatred of the ruling classes for intelligence and culture has no limits.

"For some time those of us who have many friends among the desperate artists of Russia have been able to assure ourselves that the little assistance we could send them really reached them through the American Relief Administration.

"These friends are unable to write much of their plight to us. They do not dare to tell anywhere near the truth, for the censors would persecute them even more if they had been detected revealing actual conditions. However, the Relief Administration requires that a receipt signed by the recipient to whom relief has been sent shall be returned to the donor in this country. And occasionally our friends there scribble a few poor lines on this receipt in addition to their signature. It is too often the only communication possible for them, as a postage stamp costs 10,000 rubles or what once was the equivalent of $5,000.

"It is not only in Russia that Russian men of letters, musicians, and artists are affected by this situation. One of my best friends, a poet, has been in Paris. He nearly starved. But his genius has no outlet because it expresses itself in Russian, not in French or English. And there are no Russian publications to-day.

His case is one where I have been glad to have been of some small but direct assistance.

"The cultured men and women of the world will not allow death of the arts to stalk in Russia. The little help that a few of us have been able to send has been only a drop in the bucket. Relief, we are sure, will be forthcoming. Otherwise the courage and genius of our brother artists will sink in stagnation until weeds overwhelm them. And the world will be the poorer."

The press announces that from the concert, at which Mr. Rachmaninov with the New York Symphony Orchestra performed his concertos in C minor and D minor, $7,500 were realized for relief purposes. Other efforts made by Morris Gest to furnish relief to stage hands and theater employees whose status has not brought them within the sphere of help afforded by relief organizations realized a still more substantial sum. Members of the Russian ballet are also heard of as suffering almost extreme want. Not long since the press published an account of the extreme distress of Mme. Mordkin, who was saved from actual starvation by the Near East Relief organization. The New York *Times* published the following dispatch from Paris from one of the workers in the Near East Relief:

"Mordkin, who has been lionized by society throughout Europe and the United States, has been dancing recently in the Municipal Theater at Tiflis for the equivalent of about 50 cents per month. He and his wife were too proud to beg or to apply to soup kitchens for rations. When the relief workers learned of Mme. Mordkin's plight, it was barely time to save her."

A picture of cheerfulness, devotion and starvation is given in a letter by Mr. Sanford Griffith of the New York *Herald*, who recounts his observations during a personal visit:

"The plight of the Petrograd Opera (Marinsky) is a very critical one. The orchestra was reduced entirely to bread and tea, and their bread ration was so low that some ten men were sick all of the time from malnutrition. Twenty more unable to hold out longer have left for the land, some of them finding work in the German Russian colonies. But 150 musicians have remained faithfully at their work despite every conceivable hardship. Their salary of $4 a month obliges them to find all kinds of work on the side to live.

"Singers received on paper in November as high as two million rubles—$20. In reality they received but a small part of this, their pay being one to three months in arrears. They were still selling their remaining trinkets to live. Many of them work at the docks. All must hunt and carry their fuel and food.

"The dancers were receiving at an average of 100,000 rubles a month, the equivalent of $1. These have a very uphill time. Some of them dance in cabarets, concerts, and wherever else they find a public. They dance in old patched shoes, which damage their feet. As the theater is practically unheated, the entire personnel suffers from cold. On one occasion the silk chemises of the ballet actually froze on them. Altho the dancers get better food than some other classes, it is entirely inadequate.

"There are several hundred youngsters at the ballet school. For want of food the number of pupils is no longer being increased. Sixty of these children classified as particularly undeveloped are already getting American Relief food. All of the children, however, need it almost equally.

"There is a large personnel of chorus, scene-shifters, seamstresses, and the like. These receive very irregular pay, shifting in any way they can. They have kept an unbelievable loyalty to the theater, working under most difficult conditions, some of them literally until they dropt.

"I visited several of the prominent artists in their homes. Alexandre Benoist lived in very reduced circumstances, working away at scenery and staging despite cold, absence of paints, and despite food shortage at home. 'We have nothing but our art to live for now,' he remarked to me.

"It occurred to me that if music lovers in America knew something of this specific need they would be happy to give help to these plucky Petrograd artists. Food packages could be sent through the American Relief Administration with the specification that they go to any particular person or group in the Opera. I am told that old clothing could be sent in the same way. This is equally necessary. While the artists have their old finery for the stage, they are themselves now reduced almost to rags on the street."

PENALTIES OF BEING A CLASSIC

THE STARVING POET who found his bitter bread sweetened by the thought that posterity would do him justice was mercifully kept in ignorance of the caliber of that audience. One may permissibly wonder, says Mr. James Branch Cabell, "if time does actually right all." When the creative writer consoled himself over "posthumous atonement for the current era's stupidity," he rarely can have tried to

Courtesy of the Near East Relief.

ONCE THE FURORE OF THE METROPOLITAN OPERA.

Mordkin, the dancer, with his wife and son. Mme. Mordkin was last winter rescued by the Near East Relief, at the point of starvation.

imagine his readers. Mr. Cabell tries in the *Literary Review* of the New York *Evening Post* to reduce the idea to absurdity by suggesting that "it seems at least remarkable that we who have made the *Saturday Evening Post* a literary success second only to the Telephone Book should be the clear-eyed *cognoscenti* to whom dead poets appealed; and that it was in our standards of criticism they invested their life's labor and confidence. For them 'Les Contes Drolatique' were really written for the beguilement of Dr. Brander Matthews, and it was with an eye upon Mr. H. L. Mencken that à Kempis compiled the 'Imitation of Christ.'" Mr. Cabell invokes history to prove that our classics did not live through their inherent merit, but by that chance which managed to spare some from oblivion. "There is no vaguest reason to suppose that of the Greek and Roman writers we have preserved, by any standards, what was best worth keeping; nor that of such authors as Æschylus and Aristophanes, of whom oblivion has spared more than the name, we have retained the master works." When he comes to treat of "the vitality of the mediocre" we find impaled some classics of our own tongue:

"The quality which makes for acknowledged greatness in a writer is—I know not how many textbooks have assured us——the universality of his appeal. His ideas are, in brief, the ideas which the majority of persons find acceptable; and Shakespeare has been praised, for once with absolute justice, as 'the myriad-minded,' because myriads have always had just such a mind as his. The writer of 'classics,' in short, has need of quite honest and limited thinking, and of an ability to utter platitudes with that wholesome belief in their importance which no hypocrisy or art can ever mimic. Of the letters of a foreign nation nobody can speak without some danger of magnifying his everyday folly. But it appears safe to point out that the main treasures of our national literature, including its British tributaries, really are, when considered in the light of the ideas

they express, rather startlingly silly. The 'ideas' of Chaucer and Shakespeare and Milton, when once looked at without prejudice, appear to wander sheepishly from the platitudinous to the imbecile, the while that their 'stories' rove, in somewhat more the manner of the mountain goat, about the heights of idiocy. And when you compare the reality with the ideas which Scott and Thackeray and Dickens quite gravely exprest about human existence, the incongruity breathes more of pathos than of mirth, for these novelists exprest the usual ideas.

WHEN THEY CAN GET A RIDE

the lot of the Petrograd ballerina finds some alleviation. These are seen leaving the Marinsky Theater.

"Most persons really do believe, for example, that complete and abiding happiness is to be won by marriage until they have tried it; and, for that matter, widows have been known to carry this romanticism to the extreme of taking a second husband. And most persons do quite honestly believe that in the outcome wickedness is punished and virtue is rewarded (again) with a complete and abiding happiness, and in consequence of this belief most persons make it a point in social intercourse to check the most natural sort of impulses toward murder. Most persons do, in fact, for various reasons think it best to be 'good'; and do expect, for equally various reasons, to be happy by and by. Now, with hardly an exception the concededly 'classic' writers have, without any detectable skepticism, set forth such popular notions, with every fit adornment of rhetoric and cunning diction: and their ideas have endured for the simple reason that they were endurable."

Mr. Cabell sees it "a rather dreadful fate" to become a "classic"; and in many cases it carries a legend curiously at variance with the moral ideas "imposed," as he seems to think, on these writers:

"Once the writer is thus deified, his private character is the first burnt offering; for his cult has need of a legend, by preference a highly colored mythology which reveals the demigod to be no better than anybody else.

"Nor do many of the auctorially great escape calumny in the form of a Complete Edition, wherein their self-confessed failures at writing, and the chips and rubbish of the workshop, and the rough drafts and notes designed for the waste-basket, and the politic ephemeræ into which most writers are allured by kindness and advertising purposes, are piddlingly amassed to be bound up, in pompous scavengery, with all the unsigned refuse from the backfiles of magazines that can be 'attributed' to the victim. None other of the dead has even his appointed executors combined to convict him of idiocy. And, of course, those luckier immortals who are recollected, however infrequently, by virtue of one book alone, are but too apt to get into some such collection as Everyman's Library, and have the upshot of their existence identified with the twaddle of Trollope and Jane Austen and Mary Cowden Clarke."

GENIUS AND DRINK

"NO NATION ever produced and maintained art without freedom of thought such as drink implies." "You can not have good art or good literature without wine." These pronouncements of the famous artist, Mr. Joseph Pennell, spring not so much from a belief that alcohol is a necessary stimulant to inspiration as from concomitant circumstances. When you take away "such a privilege as wine, then freedom takes to its wings and the graces are not long in following it." Mr. Pennell finds a kindred spirit in Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch, professor of English literature at Cambridge University, England, who takes up a similar position. His creed is stated thus: "Man is in the world to enjoy all the world can give, so that he use it temperately; that temptation to excess inheres in every pleasure, and man's business is to understand this and regulate his life accordingly." In an interview reported in the New York *Herald* Mr. Pennell elaborates his thesis and we see that the prohibition of alcohol is only one element of a system that he finds ruining our corporate life:

"You can not have good art or good literature without drink. It is absolutely impossible, and unless something is done toward ameliorating the prohibition laws, then art will go to the devil in America.

"I have been suspecting its destination for some twenty-five or thirty years, for in all that time and more there has not been a noteworthy development. What's the trouble? We are being standardized and sterilized and purified and uplifted to the point of stupidity. All the originality is being taken out of us by the people who insist that life must be lived by pattern—the pattern to be devised by themselves only. There is plenty of originality and courage in the United States if the standardizers would keep hands off.

"At the present time I should say that the art appreciation of the average American was about equal to the art appreciation of an Abyssinian. The average American is bored by art. We did not even appreciate Whistler, one of the shining geniuses of all times, and it was only the other day that here in New York a Cezanne sold for $21,000 and a Whistler brought only $7,000. Americans are money crazy and movie crazy. The press has degenerated and is dominated by advertisers. There is a saturnalia of vulgarity and ugliness. Beautiful old Colonial houses are being torn down to make way for atrocities labeled French chateaux and Italian villas.

"When one walks or rides about, one scarcely perceives a gleam of intelligence in the eyes of the passers-by. Everywhere about are plain signs that this country is taking the worst traits from the rather poor lot of Europeans we have been getting for a generation or so. Even women are coarsening obviously and losing their beauty. They insisted on becoming our fellow citizens and what has happened? They now have the privilege of standing in the subway while the men sit.

"It is absolutely a rare thing nowadays to see a pretty American woman. All honest men must admit that women are less beautiful than formerly; that they have lost a certain aristocratic something that made them charming, a certain delicacy and grace abandoned in the passion for athletics and rugged bodies and political privileges."

"One looks over the arts with a feeling of sadness for the little that is being accomplished," continues Mr. Pennell. To the architects he grants a little more. They have given us the skyscrapers, but "that is the one beautiful thing the American architects have created." He goes on:

"If they had been left to themselves no man knows what glorious towers they would have created, but the regulators and standardizers couldn't keep their stupid hands off, and the zoning and height regulations have throttled a great distinctive art. Gaze at that abortion called the Equitable Building, a blot on the skyline. A few years ago the skyline was a miracle of loveliness. Now it is beginning to resemble a string of packing boxes set on end.

"Nor can they even let a really beautiful thing alone. They have stuck a hideous red light up in the Woolworth Tower and I suppose they will put a gigantic ten-cent piece on the tip of the tower next thing we know. Still, the skyline is wonderful and none appreciates it so much, I think, as our foreign visitors of culture. When H. G. Wells was here he came over here at this hotel to call on me, and we sat and talked by this window, looking out over the river and the gleaming lights of New York.

" 'This is no city. It is an enchanted thing,' Wells said. . . .

"There are plenty of painters in America, but there are very few artists. Do you think I am pessimistic when I say that art has been degenerating, and that the art of illustration has fallen from a once proud height? Do you know that thirty or forty years ago such men as Whistler, La Farge, Winslow Homer and Timothy Cole were illustrating our magazines and that people knew and appreciated their work? In those days, with such illustrations, magazines were saved and bound into volumes that were treasured.

"Who saves magazines now? Why should they be saved? Like the newspapers, they are crammed full of unimportant junk, 99 per cent. worthless. . . .

"You asked about the Metropolitan Museum of Art and its value to artists. In my opinion the Metropolitan Museum of Art is getting the taxpayers' money under false pretenses. It is a veritable graveyard. They never encourage living artists up there. They sit around and twiddle their thumbs. It seems to be an American habit to look for art only in the past and to value art according to its antiquity."

Mr. Pennell's argument has not been so easy an invitation to the critic as Sir Arthur Quiller-Couch's. His position is thus combated by the Chicago *Journal of Commerce:*

"On the literary phase Sir Arthur holds that no total abstainer can be perfectly equipped for either the enjoyment or the production of high literature, because it demands what he calls 'total manhood,' and total abstinence from intoxicants is a restricted modification of that. Carried to its logical conclusion this conception of total manhood requires a temperate indulgence in every physical and mental pleasure, regardless of the prohibitions society has built up to protect manhood and womanhood, the family, and morals generally, from those who seek total manhood regardless of law, which itself is a series of permits and prohibitions. Sir Arthur's argument is quite as much against restrictions on the use of opium and other destructive habit-forming drugs, as against restrictions on intoxicating beverages. Strange that the professor did not mention two great literary lights who were opium-eaters—Thomas De Quincey and Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Yet De Quincey, discussing 'Coleridge and Opium Eating,' said of him and his habit:

" 'We are of opinion that it killed Coleridge as a poet. . . . It defeats the steady habit of exertion, but it creates spasms of irregular exertion. It ruins the natural power of life; but it develops preternatural paroxysms of intermitting power.'

"Who could know this better than De Quincey? And has not this been the case with literary men who—with newspaper men—habitually use liquor, moderately? We can not concur in the Cambridge man's conclusions, because his evidence is based on a world 'wet' for thousands of years. We must have a 'dry' world for at least a few generations before fair comparisons of literature in general can possibly be made. It may be that Sir Arthur believes 'preternatural paroxysms of intermitting power' in literature more valuable to humanity than the general 'steady habit of exertion.' We do not. We stand rather for all those prohibitions of things evil when used to excess, as best for mankind generally, and as promoting the greatest good to the greatest number."

CONSOLATIONS OVER LOST ART

A VIEW different from Mr. Pennell's on American absorption of foreign art is given in the *American Art News* (New York) in referring to comments that come from Berlin and London on the gradual dissolution of great European art collections. Thus:

"We find regret tempered by the hope that this westward movement of art objects will, in the end, help the art of Europe by preserving its tradition more firmly than ever in the New World.

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HE SEES ART GOING TO PERDITION.

Joseph Pennell declares: "You can not have good art or good literature without drink."

"Writing on this matter of the dispersal of so many great private collections in Germany and the countries that formed the Austro-Hungarian Empire, a Berlin critic observes that, marching with the geographical and political alterations, is a transformation in the cultural circumstances of Europe, a truth so profound and so far-reaching in its effects as to give cause for much speculation on the eventual outcome. A London writer on this western movement in art takes consolation from the steady procession of British masterpieces to America in that 'it is all to the good that English art should be well represented in the newer homes of our race'; and declares that the exhibition of English portraits and landscapes in the United States can only result in strengthening 'the hold of English traditions and ideals in the great Republic of the West.'

"That some of our art teachers are awake to the growing importance of the collections in American museums is shown by the fact that this summer, for the first time, a party of American art students is to be taken for a tour of the principal art centers of the United States. This artistic pilgrimage is sponsored by the University of California and will leave San Francisco on May 17. The motive for this American art tour is wholly admirable and may lead the way to the forming of a custom, time-honored in Europe and too long neglected here."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

"THE AMERICAN LOURDES" DESTROYED

"THE ALMIGHTY BELIEVES in fire engines as much as he believes in churches," we are told in an announcement of the burning of the famous church of Ste. Anne de Beaupre, in Quebec, Canada, where, tho the priests in procession prayed against the flames, no miracle happened. The church, fired, by a curious irony of fate, from sparks originating in a pile of crutches left by those who had been cured at the shrine, was destroyed, the loss involving the big total of $1,200,000. It was only the heroism of a monk that saved the relics and the statue of the saint after whom the basilica had been named. But this destruction does not necessarily mean that there are no miracles, says the New York *Evening Mail*, asserting that "we can not get along without the supremely wonderful. Every doctor knows that faith is half the battle against disease. . . . Let the clergyman keep on praying, but let the fireman also pour on water."

Photo by Underwood & Underwood.

THE FIRE STARTED AMONG THE CRUTCHES OF THE HEALED,

which, by an irony of fate, only served as tinder to the fire which recently destroyed Ste. Anne de Beaupre, America's most famous shrine.

"The American Lourdes," as America's most famous shrine is sometimes called, has a curiously interesting history. In the early days of the French settlement, runs the story, a boatload of Breton sailors found themselves in sore danger in the broad reaches of the St. Lawrence. Tossed about by a violent storm, they could see no land, and were in imminent danger of being drowned when they bethought them of praying to Ste. Anne of the Bowsprit, the patron saint of sailors. They vowed to erect a chapel to her if they were brought safely to shore. They were saved, and, true to their promise, they diligently raised the rude edifice which in after years became the great church whose loss is now generally bewailed. The first recorded miracle, we are told, occurred in 1658, when tradition has it that Louis Guimont was healed. In 1670, at the request of the first Bishop of Quebec, a relic of Ste. Anne was brought from France, and the wonders increased. For two and a half centuries since a steady procession has worn the footways to the shrine and added to the huge store of crutches amid which the conflagration started because of defective electrical insulation. The original chapel fell to ruins, and the church which was just burned was the third or fourth which has housed the shrine. It was a basilica of great architectural beauty, famous over the whole continent. More wonderful than the outward lines of the structure, says the Schenectady *Union Star*, "were the amazing adornments, made largely from the offerings which grateful worshipers had thrown upon the floor at the feet of the beautiful statue of the saint with its sunburst of solid gold, which persons who have seen it never will forget." Of the healings which are reported to have been wrought at this shrine and which "continue to this day," every person, says this paper, must judge for himself:

"Those who have been casual sightseers at this most unusual spot will testify, however, to having seen heaps of crutches, ankle braces and other devices which crippled persons are accustomed to wear. Crutches of every description, from the rude limb of a tree with its natural crotch, to the elaborately made crutch of the rich, might be seen here. If you are inclined to accept these as evidence, then an explanation is required to account for them. People do not journey many miles for the mere purpose of throwing away a crutch or two. These occurrences are not far-away legends; they have been almost daily events up to the present time.

"Medieval superstition? Perhaps. Who shall say where faith ends and superstition begins? Who shall account for the persistence of the superstition, if it be superstition, through three centuries down to these skeptical times when everything has to be accounted for with demonstrable reason? Who shall say that it is more remarkable that persons whose faith in the healing power of a sacred relic are more credulous than those who with a simple device, whose working nobody can fully explain, listen to voices in the air from unseen sources hundreds of miles away? Is one more mysterious than the other?"

It would be a sorry day for humanity, thinks the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, if such faith as has been exemplified in the history of this church failed on the earth—"if men and women ceased to believe that a power outside themselves could be invoked when all else failed. . . . That the priests could not save their shrine may prove nothing. 'He saved others, Himself He can not save.'" Yet,

"It is not well to buttress superstition. The plea is for an intelligent faith, but some faith is better than none. It is more important that the Canadian French reach out to Ste. Anne, whatever the visible results, than that they know nothing except that two and two make four. Let us get as much intelligence in faith and in all else as possible. We shall then be no less ready to attune with the influences of such places dedicated to holiness. The most skilled of practitioners will tell you that to wish to get well is much; to believe one is to get well is tremendously in one's favor. The faith cure is confirmed in the laboratory. Religion is rich in assurances.

"Superstition, belief that natural law is balked by faith—when really they cooperate; ignorant, inert dependence on miracles to be worked mechanically for a price, by mortals not better than ourselves—with schools and wider knowledge of physical phenomena these ancient credulities and absurdities

fade away. Yet there will never be a time when the discouraged in their extremity, having exhausted the resources of men, do not look up with confidence to heaven. It is very human that they should seek the shrines of the devout, whatever name or creed they bear—places sacred through their dead. Thus they think they draw nigh to God, and to such is the promise."

THE CAUSES OF FEUDS AND MOONSHINING

MURDER AND MOONSHINING are as vigorously condemned by the majority of the people in Kentucky's mountains as elsewhere, and if these people could have their way, pistol-toting, illicit distilling and other forms of lawlessness would be effectively prohibited. As a matter of fact, the lawless element is decidedly in the minority, writes Professor John F. Smith, of Berea College, in the New York *Times*, a fact, he says, which is not generally recognized by reporters and editors who are given to writing highly colored news accounts of Kentucky's feuds and julep-drinking colonels. But that there are too many feuds and pistol duels, Professor Smith frankly admits, and in explaining why such conditions exist he shows that the causes are external rather than inherent in the native temperament and similar to those that bring like results in other but less advertised districts. Berea College is in Kentucky, and Professor Smith can, therefore, properly claim to have some knowledge of the subject. In the first place, he points out, there is a "submerged tenth" in the Kentucky mountains just as there is in Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco and other cities, and in Kentucky it often holds the balance of power at election time just as it does in some of the Eastern cities. But often the most prominent families are involved in the "community killings," since "the mere possession of wealth and standing does not render any one immune from passion and hatred." An indirect cause for much crime, Professor Smith finds to be ineffective church work, tho—

"It should be said that a very large percentage of the churches in the mountains do a wonderful work for the people around them. The ministers in many of these are earnest, capable men, thoroughly devoted to the best interests of the people, and the church members are in accord with the laws of justice and right living. But there is another class of churches, rather uncomfortably large, that are painfully weak and inefficient. The ministers in many of them are unlettered men. Tho honest and devout, they are not trained leaders of the people. They do the best they know, but conditions have entirely outgrown them. They antagonize the young people, who would be willing workers of the church if they only had an opportunity and a leader. The preaching is often entirely out of keeping with the needs of the day. In numerous cases their manner of delivery is spectacular and medieval, and their sermons are often monotonous recitals of creeds, isolated verses of Scripture, and denominational differences.

"Tens of thousands of people have very little to do with the churches because the pulpits furnish no spiritual food for them and because there is no definite constructive program—a condition not confined to the mountain area of Kentucky. The people are naturally inclined to be religious, but I frankly admit that I see little hope for religious work in the churches of the 'other half' until a new type of preacher embodying the devotion of the old pioneer preacher and the qualities of the modern highly trained leaders of men enters the pulpit. The people deserve strong, constructive leadership, but it is not at present available. Only the strongest leaders who have had thorough training in rural sociology and economics should ever go out under church boards to become leaders of the mountain people. And they should never call themselves 'missionaries.'"

Another serious effect on life in the mountains is its isolation, which, tho it does not of itself lead to crime, yet produces factors which conduce to violations of the law. It puts distance between thousands of people and good markets. This accounts for much idleness, "for why should large crops be produced when there is no ready market at hand?" And among the multitude of troubles which idleness breeds in this particular instance is the making of "moonshine" whisky. If a father with a large family to support produces a large crop of corn, he can't sell it, unless at forty cents a bushel. But turned into "moonshine" mash he can get $50 a bushel for it. Furthermore, besides making the best kind of consolidated school impossible, writes Professor Smith—

"Isolation makes it impossible for thousands of children and mothers to have adequate medical care. Doctors are scarce and roads are often almost impassable. Physical defects go uncared for, which frequently contribute to delinquency and crime. Nurses are in most neighborhoods not available. There is little medical examination of school children. Thousands of people are still inclined to give much attention to the advice of granny doctors. All this is true because the State Board of Health has not the means to put enough forces in the field to carry on to the heads of the hollows."

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BEFORE THE FIRE.

The disaster is reported due to defective wiring, which ranks high in the list of causes of our too numerous church fires.

The spirit of protest is still another cause of crime, says Professor Smith. People protest in many instances against a hopeless future. "It is often hard to wring a living from steep mountain fields; this gives rise to discouragement which may lead to rash acts or to violence." Then a very potent cause of crime is the "weak arm of the law," by which the writer means to say that in Kentucky mountains, as elsewhere, the laws are not always properly enforced. Lastly, some of the regions "have been on the border of pioneer conditions, and the people there have been influenced by the freedom and other forces that always operate under such conditions. And during recent years there has been a great awakening in the industrial life of many parts of the region which has been accompanied by all the various ills and constructive steps that invariably accompany such development." Professor Smith proceeds:

"Now, from what has been said any one may readily see that the things that cause crime in the Kentucky mountains are exactly the same as those that cause crime anywhere else in the land. The people of this great region are just like Anglo-Americans anywhere else. They are mountain people for geographical reasons only. They are subject to the same impulses, have the same hopes and high ideals, encounter the same obstacles in law enforcement, are much given to talking over ways and means of improving their churches, schools and neighborhoods. Many of them have had great obstacles to overcome and have reached old age with a rich experience of accomplishment that is well worth living for. The majority look forward with hope to a greater Commonwealth that will offer ample opportunities for their sons and daughters to succeed in life and make men and women of influence and usefulness."

THE CRESCENT'S SHADOW ON THE CROSS

ISLAM HAS DEFEATED CHRISTIANITY in the very land where Christianity was cradled, is the alarming report of a missionary whose work lies among the Mohammedans, and who warns us that from its strongholds in North Africa and Western Asia the power of Islam constitutes an ever-menacing challenge to the greatest of its rivals. Wherever the two faiths conflict in the Orient few of the followers of Mohammed are taken into the Christian fold, and these few are said to be unstable in their new faith. In all Northern Africa, writes Dr. Samuel M. Zwemer in *The Moslem World*, there are, perhaps, less than 300 living Christian converts. In Arabia there are less than fifty; in Persia less than 200; in Syria, Turkey and Persia, less than 200. In Malaysia, however, says Dr. Zwemer, who is stationed in Cairo and who is regarded as an authority on Islamism, there are more than 40,000 converts from among Pagan-Moslems; in India and China perhaps 10,000. "Islam has often been referred to as the challenge to Christian Missions," writes Findlay Andrew from Western China, says Dr. Zwemer, "and 'once a Hwei-hwei (Moslem), always a Hwei-hwei,' may rightly be said to be a direct challenge to the Church of Christ to-day. During the past few years a few Hwei-hwei have been reached with the Gospel, and after a profession of faith have been accepted either as Church members or as enquirers. The number has, however, been very small, and of those who 'have kept the faith' only about one remains in Church fellowship at the time of writing."

Is then the Cross defeated? asks Dr. Zwemer. His answer is that "victory will come by advancing on our knees, with dauntless faith, and in a hope that refuses to be baffled. Heroism is tested on the battle-field, not in the camp or the barrack-room. The Gibraltars and Verduns of the non-Christian world challenge our valor, when circumstances are most discouraging."

Islam and Christianity have often been described in terms of social ideals, standards of civilization, or political conquest; but primarily, says Dr. Zwemer, they are spiritual forces in their origin, their history, their goal. And the two have always been in conflict and always must be arrayed against each other. Says Dr. Zwemer:

"We admit the stupendous strength of the spiritual forces that exist and exert their influences in the world of Islam, but it is perfectly evident that these forces are incompatible in their aims, and irreconcilable in their ideals, with those of Christianity. The two religions have always been rivals, not allies. That this is unavoidable in the intellectual sphere is clear even from a casual perusal of the Koran. Socially also they are diametrically opposed to each other, both in their history and present-day program. Still more are they in conflict because of the deep religious convictions of their votaries. The more one studies Moslem life, knows it, and learns to love individual Moslems, the more one realizes that at their heart and core the two systems of thought and life are irreconcilable. The two may agree to live and let live, but they can not merge or speak a common tongue."

FOR A JEWISH-CHRISTIAN ENTENTE

A UNION OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS for the moral reconstruction of Europe would have, we are told, more positive and far-reaching results than those following from any general conference of States still largely governed by self-interest. It would tend to "set the world far on its way to permanent peace." Jew and Christian worship the same God; both have the same moral code, and by stressing their agreements instead of wrangling over their differences they would find that there is nothing to prohibit or prevent a cooperation which would be mutually helpful and for the good of the world at large. Happily, notes *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York), there are signs of a growing spirit of union in the work and in the relations of Christians. The Protestant bodies are "getting together," and the great State Churches of Eastern and Southern Europe have been driven by the distress of their peoples to cast about for helpful intercourse and fellowship. The union of Christian effort in the mission field has proved the practicability of mutual cooperation at home, and "when the divisions of the great Eastern Church in Russia, Czecho-Slovakia, Serbia and Asia Minor find themselves impelled to seek fellowship with one another, when their people turn to them for help and guidance in their present distress, it is not beyond hope that the Roman Church will also find in its turn reason for strong and useful cooperation with all, if only because of the world's greatest need."

A similar reason exists for new relations between Christians and Jews. They have long stood aloof. Their differences have often been deep-rooted and bitter. To overcome this "it is necessary to show evils great and serious besetting both parties, and the need of cooperation for the protection of both." One has but to look to see that the world has been disorganized by war, to see that—

"It has loosened the ties of religious faith; it has relaxed morals and changed standards and customs; it has occasioned disrespect for parents and established ways; it has created an unrest, both intellectual and religious, which has given rise to a host of strange cults with new names, Oriental and home-made, Bahism, New Thought, Mind Healing, Theosophy, Christian Science, and the like, all purporting to be 'new,' and all, certainly, 'departures.' All are directed to the individual, exalting his importance, separating him in his interests from others, and emphasizing the supreme significance of his impulses, his desires and himself.

"Everywhere there is complaint over the manners and habits of the young people of the well-to-do families. The automobile, sports, week-ends, and the like keep them away from church. The synagogues and the churches tell the same story. Both worship the one God; both have in large part the same Scripture, for, as Augustine said, 'the New Testament lies in waiting in the Old, and the Old Testament is unfolded in the New.' Both have the same practical code of morals; both share the same community life; they love their children and value their homes alike; they support the same civic institutions, and do business together. In America and in Europe they are in large part alike identified as citizens of the common land in which they dwell. In New York and in many cities they are a large and influential part of the body politic."

If, then, the Jew and Christian could unite their intelligence and strength and direct a common effort to fundamental ends, "a new bond of union among the nations would at once be recognized, as well as a new sustaining force to uphold the hands of diplomats and legislators in their efforts to set things right by prudent legislation and mutual agreements." If it be asked how such union could be brought about, the answer is:

"By a definite change of attitude on both sides, definitely undertaken for the common good. By a recognition of its urgent necessity, and the unworthiness of existing prejudice. By opening the doors as widely as possible for visible and united cooperation. Then by the arising of leaders on both sides, able and large-minded, to forward a movement so new, so vital, so reconstructive and so necessary."

THE STORM-TOSSED RUSSIAN CHURCH

"RELIGION IS THE OPIUM of the people," runs a legend inscribed by the Soviet authorities on the walls of the City Hall in Petrograd, and it is not, perhaps, without other significance, we are told, that the Bolshevists have now ordered a confiscation of the churches' wealth in order to help feed the starving. The decree requisitioning the Church wealth was published last month and, according to Walter Duranty, correspondent of the New York *Times*, it orders local official bodies "to take within one month from the publication of this decree the riches of the churches of all denominations in gold, silver and jewels whose requisition can not really injure the interests of the cult itself, and hand them over to the official financial bodies for sale for the benefit of the famine." Whether the Soviet authorities are seized with a genuine, if belated, desire to help the famine sufferers at the expense of the churches, or are taking the moment as an opportunity to get rid of a "hated and potentially a dangerous rival," remains, we are told, to be seen; but the decision is regarded as of momentous importance. Notwithstanding the terrific ordeal through which Russian society has passed since the overthrow of the Czarist régime, and notwithstanding the general breakdown of social institutions, says the Boston *Transcript*, "the Russian Church has survived with its organization substantially intact. It stands storm-tossed, yet still strong." From the churches and religious bodies—

"The Soviet Government will be able to obtain large sums of money with which to carry on the work of famine relief. Estimates of the wealth thus made available will vary greatly, yet even to-day in revolutionary Russia the 60,000 churches and 800 monasteries of the orthodox faith must still possess an enormous collective wealth. If properly administered, the treasure here available for famine relief should be instrumental in saving the lives of thousands, perhaps tens of thousands, of Russians.

"Nothing better proves the breakdown of Bolshevism than the decision of the Soviet Government to seize the treasures of the Church. It constitutes a frank admission that the Soviet system of government can not even provide the Russian people their daily bread."

Courtesy of "Leslie's Illustrated Weekly."

A BOLSHEVIK POSTER ATTACKING THE CHURCH.

It shows the Czar, a priest and a profiteer riding on the shoulders of the people.

The Soviet Government has been hostile to all forms of Christianity, writes Professor Jerome Davis in *The Missionary Review of The World*, and this opposition "has probably done more to help the Orthodox Church than the active cooperation of the Czar's Government has done in the past fifty years. The persecution has helped to weed out the less consecrated and more corrupt from among the priesthood and has brought to the front the more earnest of the religious leaders. Many of these are liberal-minded men who have had experience in the Russian Church in America." Professor Davis, who is head of the Department of Sociology in Dartmouth College, went into Soviet Russia last summer to investigate the opportunities for aid along religious and educational lines, we are told, and a previous three years' residence there has given him some familiarity with the language and an acquaintance with some of the religious leaders. He finds that altho the Bolsheviks oppose the Church, many of them, however, still believe in much that Jesus taught. A book printed by the Bolshevik Government press in Moscow in 1919 states that while Communist theory opposes the Church, it agrees with many of the teachings of Christ, saying: "Jesus devoted his time directly to the workingmen and the poor, grouping them about himself. We know how he loved the children. When they came to him and the apostles forbade them, he said, 'Suffer the little children to come unto me and forbid them not.' In the same way in the Soviet Republic we say that the children are our best friends. They are the first in our thoughts and plans. We find ourselves also in agreement with Jesus in his attitude toward women."

Moreover, the Bolshevik hostility toward organized Christianity may be due in part, thinks Professor Davis, to what was un-Christian in the Orthodox Church under the Czars. The churches are, however, permitted to remain open and to hold services, and a congress of all the sectarian movements in Russia was allowed to convene in Moscow last year. The breaking of the Czar's control over the Russian Church enabled the priests to adopt new methods, and now, says the writer,

"They wish to introduce many of the features of Western Christianity, including Sunday-schools, men's clubs, social service and the best Christian literature. The Patriarch of the Russian Church implored me to ask America to send help to the Russian Orthodox Church. Here is a great opportunity to enter Russia, not to build up a Western Church, but to help make Christ and his ideals real in the life and thought of the people of Russia. Hundreds of consecrated Russian priests would to-day welcome the cooperation of Christian representatives from America."

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

OF all the winds that blow, some straws must tell the tale. They are small things to evoke such pictures as these in the London *Saturday Review;* but our English cousins have imagination in poetry.

STRAWS

By Wilfrid Thorley

When the straws by the kerb-stone lie all the one way
You know very well what the log-books will say —
Hard winds in the Channel from Falmouth to Deal,
And tankers that ache through their coatings of steel;

Wind East by North-East blowing sleet on the brine,
Slow tankers in travail from Humber to Tyne.
And captains that swear by the Lord they'd give thanks
For a barge out of Runcorn untroubled of tanks.

When with straws that are woven and ribboned you make
A screen for your head lest your eyeballs should ache,
You know very well what the log-books reveal—
Blue water as smooth as the back of a seal.

And sun-mellowed captains who now seem to draw
All the sweetness of life through the stem of a straw,
Slowly sipping and sorry for all the poor souls
That sail between tow-paths and telegraph-poles.

When the straws from the nose-bags slide over the roofs
You know there is thunder and dust of sea-hoofs
From numberless nags that come cantering down,
And challenge the tankers to ride them or drown;

Then captains grow testy and can not sit still
As they dive to the hollow or leap to the hill.
And swear if they hadn't been fools they'd have stayed
To serve out the rum in a bar at Port Said.

When the straws are upright and a-rustle in rows,
You know very well what the log-books disclose—
Wide waters all smooth and wide heavens all dumb,
And captains whose lives are all honey and rum;

For, filling their glass till they're half over-seas,
The tanker runs on while they lie at their ease,
Full of pity for all the poor lads with no sand,
The limpets that hold on the fringe of the land.

THE Pullman brings together a various humanity, yet who has seen them before as they are seen in this *Scribner's* verse?

PULLMAN PORTRAITS

By Ruth Comfort Mitchell

I

Down the green plush lane, at the forward end of the car,
There are seven Iowa farmers' tired old wives
With their faces set toward the perfumed orange groves
For a lyrical end to their prosy, cumbered lives;
And all day long with their red, work-twisted hands
On their black silk laps they idle, they rest, they play;
They badger the grime-gray brakeman, make new friends,—
"Say, Pa, this gentleman *here's* from Ioway!"

II

While the bored, late breakfast crowd in the diner fumed
And a thin man snarled that his coffee wasn't hot,
I saw them carry her by with clumsy haste—
A silent, sagging shape on a sagging cot,
And all day long there seeps through my noisy car,
Through the tight-shut, shining door of the drawing-room,
The sense of a breathless race with hours and miles . . .
The sense of doom, of imminent, hovering doom;
And whenever the loose-limbed brakeman hurtles through,
Frolicsome-shy as a sidling setter pup,
The mother's jerking face at the crack of the door—
"Are we late? How late? Do you think we can make it up?"

III

There's an old young soldier raptly hurrying home
With a line of shining deeds across his coat,
But the scar far back in his aching-tired eyes
Is a deeper scar than the one along his throat.
And all day long I am watching him realize . . .
That the show is done; he has missed his cue; he's late;
The bands are stilled and the WELCOME signs are down,
And his shining deeds,—*his war*—is out of date!

IV

A big, thick-wristed man in the section across;
The delicate, fresh-dressed woman by his side
With the look in her face of a stale, warmed-over dream,
Is a bride, a pitiful, tardy, Autumn bride,
And all day long, sitting still in her green plush seat,
She escapes, she flees, she hides . . . till the train's harsh tune
Summons her back to the touch of his thick, cold hand,
To bring her November heart to the feast of June.

. . . . . .

Can they ever learn to rest in their orange groves?
Is the engine aware of the drawing-room's tragic need?—
And the soldier's eyes—and the dream that stood too long?
I am tense with the urge for a greater, kinder speed;
And all day long, till the desert sun slides down
And the farmers' wives are noisy with plate and cup,
Now soft, now shrill, four-keyed, it pierces through . . .
"Are we late? How late? Do you think we can make it up?"

BUT why poor Harlequin? Probably in ironic indulgence of our limited judgment, *Harper's* gives this a place.

POOR HARLEQUIN

By Seabury Lawrence

I will take the laughter—
You may have the tears;
'Tis gayety I'm after,
Dancing down the years.

You may have the highroad—
I will take the lane,
Stopping in a by-road
Where birds sing again.

I will roam to far hills—
You may keep the glade;
There the day my joy fills—
There bright dreams are made.

NATURE and man are pitted and judged in this poem found in the New York *Evening Post.* Sterling is California's leading poet, and judged by this his leadership extends much wider:

PUMAS

By George Sterling

Hushed, cruel, amber-eyed,
Before the time of the danger of the day,
Or at dusk on the boulder-broken mountainside,
The great cats seek their prey.

Soft-padded, heavy-limbed,
With agate talons chiselled for love or hate,
In desolate places wooded or granite-rimmed,
The great cats seek their mate.

Rippling, as water swerved,
To tangled coverts overshadowed and deep
Or secret caves where the canyon's wall is curved,
The great cats go for sleep.

Seeking the mate or prey,
Out of the darkness glow the insatiate eyes,
Man, who is made more terrible far than they,
Dreams he is otherwise!

To-day (London) was always a purveyor of good poetry, and its temporary suspension meant our loss, but now that it resumes in its old form we signalize by quoting two:

EPITAPH IN BALLADE FORM

which Villon made for himself and his friends, waiting to be hanged with them.

Translated by Richard Aldington

Brothers among men who after us shall live,
Let not your hearts' disdain against us rise,
For if some pity for our woe ye have
The sooner God your pardon shall devise.
Behold, here five or six of us we peize;
As to our flesh, which we fed wantonly,
Rotten, devoured, it hangeth mournfully;
And we, the bones, to dust and ash are riven.
Let none make scorn of our infirmity
But pray to God that all we be forgiven.

If, brothers, we cry out, ye should not give
Disdain for answer, even if justice 'tis
That murders us. This thing ye should believe,
That always all men are not wholly wise;
Pray often for us then, not once or twice,
Before the fair Son of the Virgin Mary,
Lest that—for us—His grace prove injury
And we beneath the lord of hell be driven.
Now we are dead, cease importunity
And pray to God that all we be forgiven.

The rain doth weaken all our strength and lave
Us, the sun blackens us again and dries;
Our eyes the ravens hollow like a grave;
Our beards and eyebrows are plucked off by pies.
Never rest comes to us in any wise;
Now here, now there, as the wind sways, sway we,
Swung at the wind's high pleasure ceaselessly,
More pecked by birds than hazel nuts that ripen.
Be ye not then of our fraternity
But pray to God that all we be forgiven.

ENVOI

Prince Jesus, above all hast mastery,
Let not high hell become our seigneury,
There we have naught to do nor order even.
Brothers, keep here no thought of mockery
But pray to God that all we be forgiven.

IN THE WOODS

By Dorothy Easton

There's been some lovering I can see
Among these wild anemonee,
For some are blushing rosy red,
And one has wept and bowed its head,
And in the trees the wood-doves tell
Their story wistfully and well,
While that old sport, the bumble-bee,
Laughs about it, close to me
Upon a dark blue-bell.

Did you hear the cuckoo call?
Did you want to grow so tall
You'd burst the April sky?
Did the speckled thrush awake
Your hearts, one evening in the brake—
And did you long to fly?
Then fling your heads together, fling!
For you there's only one short Spring—
And then you've got to die.

If you would prove the love sincere
You've vowed to me tonight,
Go get that Dipper—bring it here—
Its size for soup is right.

Spoon-time

Dip your spoon into a steaming, stimulating plate of Campbell's Tomato Soup. You'll relish each savory sip. Even the aroma is a prod to drooping appetites. Consider Campbell's not only as a proper introduction to the dinner, but also as the main support of lighter repasts.

Campbell's Tomato Soup

is a skilful blend of the tonic juices and fruity parts of fresh, firm, red tomatoes, sun-sweetened on the vines; golden creamery butter, sweet and smooth; palate-pleasing spices, added with a professional sense of proportion by the Campbell's chefs in the spotless Campbell's kitchens. Who wouldn't love Campbell's Tomato Soup?

21 kinds **12 cents a can**

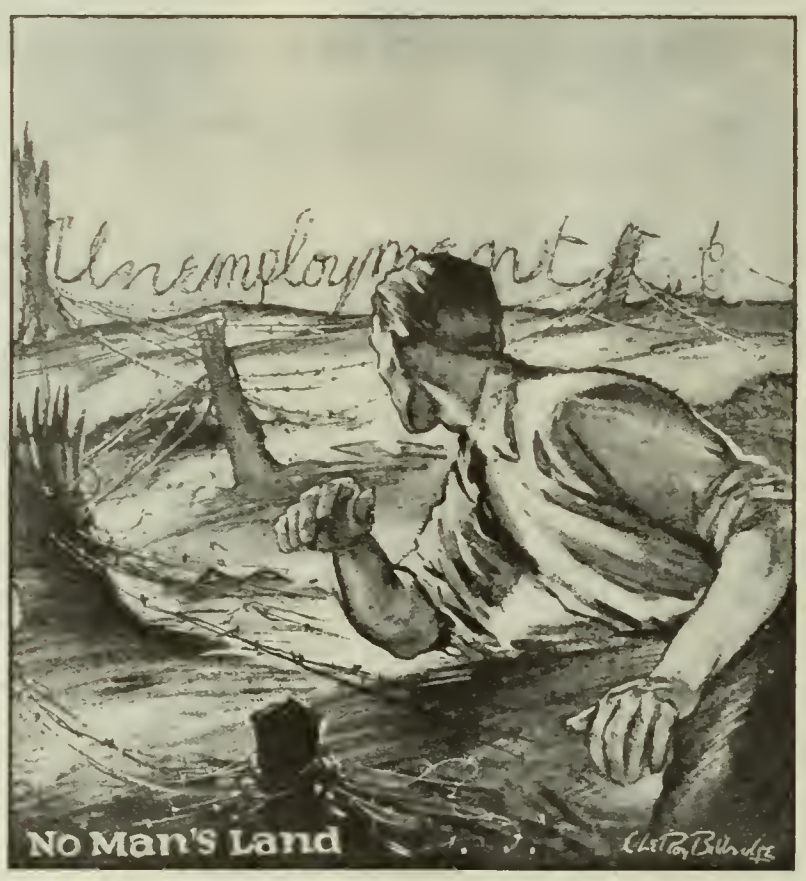
Campbell's Soups

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

THE GREATEST BONUS—STEADY JOBS FOR VETERANS

THE AMERICAN LEGION has carried on the fight for a money bonus to such well-advertised effect that not very much notice has been taken of its fight for another bonus the national effects of which are beginning to be felt. This other bonus is called by Legion representatives themselves "the greatest bonus for our veterans." It consists, we are informed in large black letters that have become familiar in parts of the mid-West, in a "STEADY JOB." "Bonus," the workers for this particular bonus point out, is the Latin for "good," and they argue that the greatest good that can come to the ex-soldiers is work commensurate with the capabilities of each man. The Legion started a great employment campaign the latter part of last month. It was a campaign not only to place ex-service men in positions, but also to urge the ex-soldier to measure up to his responsibilities when work was found. The password was given as "Make Good." The story of the employment campaign, which is to be a permanent feature of Legion work, is told, with particular regard for the human and picturesque phases of it, by the *American Legion Weekly*, in an article headed "Setting Out Jobs in Spring Garden." The account runs:



ONCE MORE ON THE ATTACK.

The American Legion has started a nation-wide campaign against unemployment. The above cartoon appeared on the cover of the "Employment Number" of *The American Legion Weekly*.

"Storm Sweeps Massachusetts Coast," flickered the title on the weekly news reel. For once the caption was no exaggeration—it was almost an understatement. It might better have said: "Storm sweeps, scours, polishes, wet-washes, dry-cleans and ice-packs Massachusetts coast." For the picture that followed showed gigantic waves surging over the sea-wall into the town of Winthrop and converting summer cottages into islands, and hoary Cambridge elms—elms that were patriachs when Professor Longfellow was teaching modern languages at Harvard—a-glisten with solid coats of November ice.

There are 25,000 unemployed ex-service men in Massachusetts, and there is a very real and very direct connection between them and the storm. For the storm did more than send waves crashing into Winthrop and bejewel the elms of Cambridge. It inflicted real damage throughout the eastern part of the State.

The Massachusetts Legion, which had long been active in behalf of the unemployed veteran, saw the damage and a glorious opportunity. At once a special committee appointed by the Legion State executive committee waited upon Governor Channing H. Cox and requested an emergency appropriation to repair the damage caused by the storm to State highways and reservations.

Within a week the Governor sent a special message to the Legislature urging an appropriation of $50,000 to repair the devastation. The money was immediately forthcoming. The bill authorizing the payment was signed at eleven A.M.; by three P.M., Past Department Commander James T. Duane, head of the Legion Employment Bureau, had secured from the special commission appointed by the Governor to supervise the work an order to place 200 unemployed veterans on the job within two days.

Thirty-five hundred unemployed ex-service men applied for the jobs at the Legion bureau's office in the State House. In fact, so great was the crush that the Governor himself had fairly to force himself through the crowded corridors to reach his office.

The selection of 200 men from 3,500 was a task calling for the greatest judgment and delicacy. It was accomplished by giving preference to men with dependents—the more dependents the more preference. In substantially all cases the men assigned to the jobs were married veterans with from three to ten children or with dependent mothers and fathers.

Were the men anxious to work? This is what Department Commander Charles H. Cole has to say about that:

"On the day the work was to start there was a terrific rain and hailstorm. The place where the work was to be done was about eleven miles from the center of Boston. Still, many of these men who lacked the necessary ten cents for carfare walked the whole distance—some of the hikers had to leave their homes before six o'clock to be at work on time. It was discovered that many of the men reached the scene of the work with their feet out through their shoes, and in several cases men were without underwear. They carried on through the storm and worked all day without gloves.

"Altho many of the men were drenched to the skin by the rain, on the third day only eight were absent from the work. Police officers were designated to carry the pay to the homes of those who did not report, as the superintendent of the job thought they would probably be in need of the money. *The officers found that every man who had not reported was sick in bed*, and in practically every case was living in destitute circumstances."

Is it any wonder that Commander Cole sees in this incident "a demonstration of the spirit which won for America in the World War the admiration of the world for the pluck and determination of its young men"?

This account of one episode in the national veteran unemployment situation is cited both to show how effective a part the Legion is playing in alleviating that situation and also to give an inkling to the thrill that may be buried in the prosaic term "public works."

Public works sounds about as romantic as garbage removal. Romance, however, has nothing to do with it. There is nothing romantic about missing a meal—not until a long time afterward. And the ex-service man who is offered a chance to become a public worker prefers such a status to that of being a public charge.

Everywhere, on the Pacific Coast no less than on the Atlantic, in the South and in the West, the speeding-up of public works is proving perhaps the most satisfactory method of meeting the veteran unemployment problem.

In California many of the larger cities inaugurated public improvements during the winter largely as a result of Legion activity. The State, too, has taken a hand at the instance of the Legion, and many men are being employed on public highways who otherwise would be thronging Legion unemployment bureaus—and it isn't exactly vacation time in the bureaus yet. Washington, too, reports from Seattle that in public works, including Federal roads and reclamation projects, it is finding the best emergency means of meeting the unemployment problem.

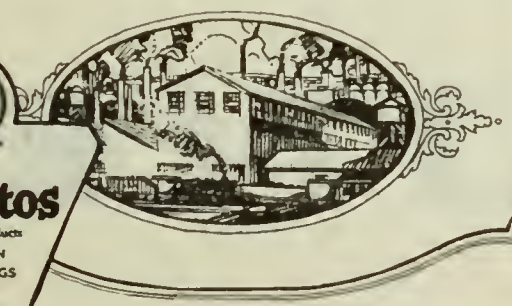
The Portland (Oregon) Legion is routing most of its present applicants for work through a municipal woodyard—a city-

What Type of Asbestos Roofing?

This chart will help you decide

Kind of Building	Type of Asbestos Roofing	Brand or Trade Name
Small buildings	Slate surfaced roll roofing or shingles	Flexstone—red or green
Dwellings $3,000-$7,000	Slate surfaced roll roofing or shingles or rigid asbestos shingles	Flexstone—red or green; rigid—red, brown or gray
Dwellings $7,000-$25,000	Rigid asbestos shingles	Standard or extra thick—red, brown, gray or blended
Dwellings $25,000 upwards	Rigid asbestos shingles	Colorblende—five-tone, brown with or without red or gray accidentals
Factories, shops and mills—Monitor and Sawtooth roofs*	3 or 4-ply ready roofing	Johns-Manville Asbestos Ready Roofing or Built-up Roofing
Flat roofs—all buildings*	Built-up roofing	Johns-Manville Built-up Roofing
Skeleton frame buildings—standard conditions*	Corrugated asbestos roofing with steel reinforcement	Johns-Manville Corrugated Asbestos Roofing
Skeleton frame buildings—excessive temperature or condensation conditions*	Corrugated asbestos roofing without steel reinforcement	Johns-Manville Transite Corrugated Asbestos Wood Roofing

**Note*—Industrial buildings call for expert advice. A roofing expert is available at all Johns-Manville Branches.



Through—
Asbestos
and its allied products
INSULATION
BRAKE LININGS
ROOFINGS
PACKINGS
CEMENTS
FIRE PREVENTION PRODUCTS

Every man in this crowd can afford Asbestos Roofing

THESE people will soon have to consider the question, "What Roofing?"

Some will be guided by economy.

Others will seek permanence and durability.

In either case the trail ends with Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofing.

Surprising as it is to most, this permanent roofing costs but a few cents more, per square foot, than the ordinary, perishable type.

Only a few cents more—yet in addition to permanence you get fire-safety. Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofings will withstand the intense heat of a plumber's blowtorch. Any dealer will quickly prove this to your satisfaction. Each type is given highest rating in its class by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

Asbestos Roofing is made by Johns-Manville in many forms: shingles, artistic in colors and shapes, for homes; roll roofing for the sloping roofs of garages or small industrial buildings; or built-up, layer upon layer, on the great roof-decks of commercial structures. (See chart on left.)

The most striking attribute of Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofing is not its fire-safety and weather-resistance, not its economy and permanence, not the single fact that it never needs painting or refinishing; but rather the fact that all these qualities are combined in this one roofing. The universal roofing is Johns-Manville Asbestos.

JOHNS-MANVILLE, Inc.
Madison Avenue at 41st Street, New York City
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Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., Toronto

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Asbestos Roofing

TEXACO GASOLINE

THE *VOLATILE* GAS

Volatility is the readiness with which gasoline gives up its power

BEFORE 1902 The Texas Company did not exist. In but 20 years the public demand for Texaco Products has built a business of immense size.*

This widespread demand is so insistent as to compel a continuous and rapid increase in production and distribution. The public shows its appreciation of *distinctive, uniform quality* in an unmistakable way.

This great demand for Texaco Products is final proof that the soundest scientific practice in the refining of petroleum, pays. Every Texaco Product is made upon this important principle.

Texaco Gasoline is a good example. More power and readier, was the universal wish. Texaco Gasoline gives it, through high and uniform volatility.

Texaco Motor Oil is another instance; the Oil famed for its heavy body and its refinement to a *clear, pale* color.

That Texaco Gasoline is the *same* wherever you fill your tank, is a vital point of its popularity. Touring in New England in summer, or beneath Florida palms in winter, visiting America's wonder-scenes such as the Grand Canyon, or the Rockies, or Niagara, or the unsung beauty of thousands of less known places, you find that the trail leads to the Texaco Red Star.

At these filling stations you always find Texaco Gasoline and Texaco Motor Oil, and the satisfaction of improved operation and upkeep.

THE TEXAS COMPANY, U. S. A.

Texaco Petroleum Products

*In the last ten years the consumption of Texaco Gasoline has increased from 160,000 to over 1,000,000 gallons a day.

TEX

GASOLINE

ACO

MOTOR OILS

explanation accompanying the appeal, which was sent out by G. W. Powell, assistant national director of Americanism for the Legion—

The slogan, "Drive until every veteran has a job" which was adopted by the Legion a week ago has been changed to "Let every community care for its own unemployed."

"Late figures coming in from a few parts of the country show that jobs are waiting for the unemployed veterans," Mr. Powell said. "To name any specific community in which ex-service men are needed would be a very bad policy, because unemployed men by the thousands would immediately flock to these communities. Of course, many of them would find that their trip had been made in vain.

"Thousands of ex-service men have left their home communities for the great industrial centers because they believed that they could make more money in these centers. New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Pittsburgh are crowded with men out of work.

"Scores of men have left their homes because of the restless condition that follows every war. The wanderlust took possession of the soldier in France, and he has in many cases not been able to forget Paris, Nice and the ever-present possibility of moving on to some new wonder—some untasted delight. The wanderlust has led these men to the place where starvation now faces them and their families. These men must go back to their home communities and learn to 'carry on' without the inspiration of romance and a touch of uncertainty and mystery about their daily tasks.

"Getting the veterans back home will help the patriotic citizen do his duty for the unemployed and for this country. Neither the American Legion nor any other organization can do a great deal of good toward getting permanent employment in the industrial centers where work is now slack and where men are not needed."

Mr. Powell said that the State departments of the Legion are asking each of the 11,000 Legion posts to urge every "floater" to go home. Then the posts will take care of their own men who are out of work.

"OH, TELL ME, GENTLE POSTMAN!"

ASK THE POSTMAN in any sociable, middle-sized city of these United States what it is that makes his life least worth living, and the chances are that he will answer, "Questions." And of all the questions, which run from the time of day to a demand for an income-tax blank, the saddest one, according to report, goes—"Is that all you've got for me?" It is this question, more than any other one thing, says Frank Battell, commonly known as "Bat," a philosophical and poetical postman of Milwaukee, Wis., that makes him wonder whether there is a heaven. Bat—everybody calls him Bat—has written a poem to express his feelings about the matter. It has been widely published and copied in his native State, and runs thus:

The postman's life is not all joy
  Though it has its pleasures, too;
Sometimes he feels like Ma's fair-hair'd boy,
  And at other times he's blue.
Some people make him wait in the rain,
  And it's hard to collect the "dues";
They tell him "You're late" till he fears his brain
  Its feeble grip will lose.
But, of all the pests on a pest-cursed earth
  That Satan ever set free,
The worst is the person who asks each trip:
  "Is that all you've got for me?"

I well recall one specimen
  Who had me going fair.
Twice daily when she closed her door
  I'd grind my teeth and swear.
To see if, for once in her fair young life,
  She'd forget her usual roast.
I'd saved up four mail order catalogues
  And a ten-pound "Parcel Post."
Like a horizontal letter U
  My poor back did incline;
But I spurred my jaded muscles
  With a ray of pale moonshine.
As I staggered up her high front steps,
  She chattered in fiendish glee:
"How is it you're late this morning—
  "Is that all you've got for me?"

I can't forget one poor old man
  Who had never done me ill.
Save that with that same old question
  My spirits he would chill.
Though often sorely tempted.
  Until then—the Saints be praised!—
My hand, against my fellow man,
  Was never in anger raised.
But he sprung that gag with whiskers
  That was old enough to vote.
And, like the straw on the camel's back,
  It someway got my goat.
Two savage blows with a flower pot,
  And one with a paving stone,
And his mangled form lay at my feet,
  With barely strength to groan:
"Go, break the news to my weeping wife,
  And my sorrowing family,
But, tell me, Postman, ere you go,
  Was that all you had for me?"

Many other questions seem manufactured for the special chagrin of postmen, says Harriet N. Pettibone, writing on the basis of Bat's experiences, in the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. She specifies and comments:

Here are a bagful of prize gum-drops he is given to chew most every time he swings around his route.

> *"How cold is it out this morning? Do you think I will need my overshoes just to go downtown and buy some muslin for Johnny's rompers?"*
>
> *"What time will this package go out, carrier? To-morrow is my sister's birthday and you simply must get it there. I COULDN'T send it any sooner. I just finished knitting it last night."*
>
> *"Mr. Mailman, will you bring up an income-tax blank this afternoon? They are so handy for you—right upstairs—"*

Something to occupy his mind while he is loafing around the office! All he has to do in his ninety minutes at noon is to arrange 2,000 or more pieces of mail so he can spread it over a half-mile of territory in another 180 minutes; write forwarding addresses on a hundred other pieces, answer communications, enter removal orders, buy due stamps, turn in C. O. D. collections, sign for registers and borrow chewing-tobacco from an office confrère.

"Oh, Postman, I am just writing to my husband. He has been away FOUR days and I haven't had a minute to send him a line—it won't take but a jiffy—there now, I'll address the envelope and you can take it along. Poor dear, he will think he is getting an awfully stingy one—oh, I almost forgot to tell him about baby's tooth—I'll just add a tiny postscript!"

The mailman's daily schedule is mapped out for him, to the minute. From the time he arrives at the office and begins to "set up" his mail till he has turned in the last collection slip, it governs his movements. It says he must deliver each letter at the front door, and consume only one-half minute in so doing. It makes no provision for sliding in back entrances for a cup of coffee or waiting for postscripts about babies' teeth to be written.

Nor does it offer any solution to the east-side carrier who wanted to be accommodating when he found a note in one of his Cambridge Avenue mail boxes last summer.

> *"She said she would be out at the lake for two months," he grinned, "but there's be a bottle of milk left in the mail-box every morning and a saucer—would I please feed the cat as I went by!"*

"A mail-carrier must think twice before he speaks and then keep his mouth closed," concludes Frank Battell.

"Bat" is not only the philosopher and poet of the service, but the humorist of the "swing room" as well. The world to Bat is one big joke on the mail-carrier. Every street is a comic strip whereon simple citizens are making life complex for helpless postmen.

"Years ago, in the wild and rosy days, when cider was one hundred and ten proof," as Bat remembers it, "one of the brothers was caught with the odor on him. As punishment, he was given a night collection on foot.

"I was waiting for a car at Fourth and Grand Avenue, in civilian clothes. The mercury was ten below zero when he stopt to empty the large letter-box into which some department store had wedged a few bushels of bills.

"With frozen fingers he wiggled them loose, cursing under his breath.

"Up comes a lady, fumbling in her bag.

"'Oh, postman, are you collecting the mail?"

No highway engineer or road official should be without a copy of our latest manual, "Road Maintenance with Tarvia." Our nearest office will gladly send free copy on request.

"Nobody will deny—that every additional mile of good roads will serve to diminish the immense cost of distribution and transportation—that mean, gnawing expense which doubles the price of virtually everything we buy."—*Collier's Weekly.*

Hinsdale-Downers Grove Road, Downers Grove, Ill. "Tarvia-X" 1920

What did the Winter do to Your Roads?

In communities where the annual Spring thaw turns roads into mires of soggy mud, Spring is a season of discomfort and isolation.

Throughout the country, there are still thousands of such communities. Perhaps yours is one of them. Perhaps the picture at the top of the page is typical of some roads in your locality.

Now look at the Tarvia Roads shown at the right. These roads are waterproof and frost-proof. Neither the freezes of Winter nor the thaws of Spring have any effect upon them. These highways are firm, smooth, dustless and mudless all the year round.

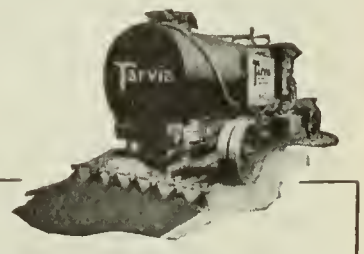
Your community—*any community*—can afford such roads. They are comparatively low in first cost, and are so much more economical over a term of years that the saving makes a more extensive road program possible.

In many cases the old macadam or gravel can be utilized as the foundation for a traffic-proof Tarvia top.

We would like to tell you more about the many uses of Tarvia, its ease of application and its economy as a maintenance material for hard-surfaced roads and pavements of every type. A letter addressed to our nearest office will bring you facts, figures and pictures.

Nyack Rockland Lake Road, New York "Tarvia-X" 1916

Road near Hanover Center, Hanover, Mass. Treated with "Tarvia-B" since 1916



Special Service Department

In order to bring the facts before taxpayers as well as road authorities, The Barrett Company has organized a Special Service Department which keeps up to the minute on all road problems. If you will write to the nearest office regarding road conditions or problems in your vicinity, the matter will have the prompt attention of experienced engineers. This service is free for the asking. If you want *better roads* and *lower taxes*, this Department can greatly assist you.

Tarvia

For Road Construction Repair and Maintenance

The Barrett Company

New York, Detroit, Peoria, Youngstown, Baltimore, Chicago, New Orleans, Atlanta, Toledo, Omaha, Philadelphia, Birmingham, Duluth, Columbus, Jacksonville, Boston, Kansas City, Milwaukee, Richmond, Houston, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Bangor, Latrobe, Denver, Cleveland, Dallas, Washington, Bethlehem, Cincinnati, Syracuse, Johnstown, Elizabeth, Pittsburgh, Salt Lake City, Lebanon, Buffalo

THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S.

"I shut my eyes to avoid seeing the murder, but he answered in the voice of a mother soothing a delirious child:

"'No, madame, I am digging the grave of a soldier who fell at Gettysburg."

In the early days of the parcel post, according to the same whimsical authority, some one shot a rabbit, wound a loose newspaper kimona around it, attached a shipping tag, and mailed it to a friend in Milwaukee.

While the carrier waited for the front door to open, a hungry dog grabbed the game and tore off three or four blocks before he could be cornered and forced to give it up.

The copper on the beat wished to cheer up the exhausted postman: "You've got a nerve—to be hunting rabbits with a dog right in the city limits!"

The carrier dismissed him with a haughty wave of the hand:

"On your way, boy. I am hunting dogs with a rabbit!"

Bat is quoted as saying that one of the outstanding tragedies of his official career came to his attention shortly after the Volstead Act commenced to pinch. In his own sad words:

"I was caught out in a wet blizzard which first soaked my clothes and then froze them to my body. Just as I was sinking for the third time a lady whose mail I had carried for fourteen years said:

"'Postman, would you be offended if I offered you a drink?'

"I gasped something about her having argued me into it and stumbled into the hall.

"She poured out enough of something to drown three goldfish in. I poured it where it caused a glow like a bottle of red ink on a Sunday tablecloth.

"'Oh, postman,' she lamented. 'If I had only known! A hundred times in storms like this, I have wanted to offer you something, but I thought you would be horrified at the idea!'

"I was horrified, but not at that idea.

"That evening I borrowed an adding machine and figured up that I was 13,270 drinks behind the man on the adjoining district, when it was too late to retrieve, all because of an over-innocent face."

The woman who hesitated to offer him a lifesaver is the only one at large who does not empty her head to the mailman—fourteen carriers declare it in a breath. And they cast the proxies of the other 346 who were not around.

"The uniform gives them confidence," says Frank Battell, "so they open up the family skeletons—"

Courtesy of the Milwaukee "Sentinel."

CHEERFUL IN SPITE OF IT ALL.

"Bat," otherwise Frank Battell, is a postman, poet and philosopher of Milwaukee. His analysis of the postman's life leads to the conclusion that it would not so bad if it weren't for the questions.

This good-looking chap's evidence might be more convincing if he did not modestly attribute several romances in his experience to the effect of the uniform, also.

The country lass who came to work on Ogden Avenue thought the postman was just about all right. He "passed a good time" with everybody.

"Here's one from ma," he told her as he handed her the family batch of mail with her letter on top.

"Is this one from William?" He teased her the second day.

Blushingly she told him she had no "William," but she always managed to be at the door when the blue uniform ascended the steps.

Then he was off the route for three days.

"Where have you been?" she chided him the fourth morning, dimpling at seeing him again.

"I've been getting married," and he couldn't say it without swelling out his chest a mite with pride over the deed.

The mistress opened the door next morning. The little country girl felt bad, in fact she had been weeping. He "was a heart-breaker," she reproached the upstanding young fellow.

But it was only the uniform, its owner repeated deprecatively. "She is married and has three little girls that run after me and grab me around the knees when I bring the mail now."

Another postman, during the war, opened the gates of foreigners in a neighboring section of the town. It was a time when tragedy used the mails. He recalls that one old Hungarian woman met him at the steps every morning. Her eyes pleaded pitifully as she quavered "*Kein brief?*" as if unwilling to believe the postman's shake of the head. She was grieving over four sons carrying muskets somewhere in Europe. In the postman's words:

"One morning I was tickled to death—I had a letter for the old lady. It must have come through by way of Italy. She trembled as I put it in her hands, and clutched it to her breast as she hurried back into the house.

"But the following day her daughter met me up the street a ways, where the old woman couldn't see her. In broken English she warned me 'not to give mother letter.' The one the day before contained bad news—one of her boys had had both his legs shot off.

"So day after day the old soul would stand at the steps, always asking, hoping with her eyes and then dropping her shoulders hopelessly when I shook my head. If I did happen to have one, I passed on to the next house, circled around and sneaked up to the back door to give it to her daughter before she wavered back to the kitchen."

A company of Polish fellows went away in 1917. Most of them were red-cheeked lads from the south side, the boys of Company K. Almost the whole of that splendid strength was wiped out—and hardly a house south of Mitchell Street but lost a son or brother. The only Milwaukee doctor to lose his life in the fighting was of that company—and his brother was the carrier who had to hand his mother the letter that said "*Return to the Government Burial Department*" in the upper left-hand corner.

Carriers suffered over their mail in those months. As conspicuous as the black-bordered envelop and more commonplace—those tragic, stampless, Government missives, telling where a loved boy had been laid to peaceful rest until his country could bring him back home to a flag-marked spot near his parents. Some families are still listening for the footsteps that will bring their letter.

But the days when the big, square envelops arrived with their stamp of the A. E. F.—the morning he started out with thirty or forty of THEM in his bag, didn't the mailman step along pertly? He grinned all the way up the street. Nobody needed to question him: "Is there any foreign mail?" They saw his face and put out their hands for the words from their boys in France.

A prosperous-looking gentleman moved across the aisle of a street-car one day, "Bat" recalls, to sit beside a postman. "Mailman," he began:

"How much pay do you fellas get?" and when he heard the uniformed man's reply, explained: "The reason I ask is on account of my wife's brother.

"Three times we set him up in a nice business. Every time he went broke. We got him the finest kind of jobs. If he ain't fired in two weeks, he quits.

"I says to my wife, 'this is the last—maybe we can get him in carryin' mail!'

"The boy ain't exactly foolish, you understand, but he can't keep his mind on anything!"

The man in the blue uniform politely advised his street-car friend to get the boy a mail-bag by all means, but—back at the office—

"That boy probably couldn't sort a pack of cards in four piles without mixing the suits—but he thinks letters would be a cinch."

Bat heard the aggrieved sniff—

"In most lines a man can get by with ninety-five per cent. accuracy," he commented, "and I have known motorists to live three or four years by complying with as little as fifty per cent. of the traffic rules, but let a mail-carrier mis-deliver or lose one letter out of every hundred, and the Postmaster-General would have thrown up his movie contract a month ago to come to Milwaukee and fire him in person."

USG

Sheetrock is wall plaster — cast in sections!

Insert shows the actual thickness of Sheetrock

ONE of the great merits of Sheetrock is that ***it will not warp.*** It stays flat, smooth-surfaced and rigid all the years you have it on your walls and ceilings. Being made of rock, it is not affected by atmospheric changes, heat or cold; so it never pulls away from the supports, never bulges, shrinks or buckles. Its USG Patented Edge insures tight, even joints. It is highest grade gypsum plaster, cast evenly and uniformly three-eighths inch thick and ***it cannot warp.***

Sheetrock has other qualities exclusively its own. It is fireproof. It comes in broad ceiling-high sheets that are easily handled, easily put up, by any good carpenter. All he has to do is nail the Sheetrock directly to the joists or studding. It takes any decoration, wall-paper, paint, or panels. The use of Sheetrock Finisher with it assures perfectly flat, unbroken surfaces. Your dealer in lumber or builders' supplies has Sheetrock. "Walls of Worth" pictures its uses; write us for a free copy.

SHEETROCK

The FIREPROOF WALLBOARD

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY, *General Offices:* 201 West Monroe Street, Chicago

World's Largest Producers of Gypsum Products

SALES OFFICES: New York, New York, Buffalo, New York, Boston, Massachusetts, Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Cleveland, Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio, Detroit, Michigan, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Minneapolis, Minnesota, St. Louis, Missouri, Kansas City, Missouri, Omaha, Neb., Denver, Colo., Los Angeles, California

Approved by The Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

MINES AND MILLS: Oakfield, New York, Plasterco, Va., Cleveland, Ohio, Gypsum, Ohio, Genoa, Ohio, Detroit, Mich., Alabaster, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich., Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Fort Dodge, Iowa, Blue Rapids, Kansas, Southard, Oklahoma, Eldorado, Oklahoma, Piedmont, South Dakota, Loveland, Colorado, Denver, Colorado, Arden, Nevada, Amboy, California

found in a state so pure that the natives burn it in oil lamps without refining. Coal in that district is so easy to mine that even the lazy natives use it."

Then, beyond all this wealth of mineral deposits, there are fur-bearing animals in the Arctic regions, especially the far north zones, whose skins in numbers would mean a fortune to the trapper who could possess them. Blue foxes skim over the ice like delicately colored specters, and their pelts are worth hundreds of dollars each. The polar bear is there, the marten, the beaver, the lynx, the ermine and the skins of each would bring dollars and many of them in the fur market.

Amundsen, when he sails up the Pacific Ocean into the Bering Sea, will be close to a group of persons who spent the winter at Wrangell Island and who probably would give years of their respective lives to enter a race with him for the North Pole. They belong to the party sent to Wrangell by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the English Arctic explorer, who says by sending them there he is claiming the island for the British. True, DeLong, an American whaling captain, discovered the island in 1869 and several American naval ships landed men there in 1881, but Stefansson says the Americans lost claim to the land by letting a five-year period go by without having any one there, so his present party is claiming it for the British.

But what a wonderful contest it would make if Stefansson and Amundsen should race! The two explorers are as unlike in personal characteristics and methods of exploration as the North Pole and the South are apart. Stefansson's favorite method of Arctic exploration is to leave his ship and hit it off through the country with rifle, skiis, and a dog train. Amundsen is a sailor.

If Stefansson should decide to make a rival dash to the Pole, whom would you pick as the winner? Stefansson spent five years in the northern wastes, 1913 to 1918, and knows them like a book. Still, he has discovered no pole. Amundsen is a "south water" man primarily; he discovered the South Pole. He probably has not had the extensive experience in the far North that Stefansson has had, but, once again, he discovered the South Pole.

Whom would you pick?

FIFTY YEARS OF ARBOR DAY

"THE TREELESS STATE," as Nebraska was called fifty years ago, set the very first recorded tree-planting day, when the State Board of Agriculture adopted a resolution by J. Sterling Morton designating the 10th of April for that purpose. In that year of 1872 more than a million trees were planted, and in 1885 the State legislature changed the date to April 22, in honor of Mr. Morton's birthday, and declared the day a legal holiday. Now 700,000 acres have been planted in Nebraska, and as long ago as 1895 the legislature of that State proudly proclaimed to the world by resolution that Nebraska shall henceforth be known as "The Tree Planter's State." Following the lead of Nebraska, we read in the *Classmate* (Cincinnati):

Tennessee and Kansas set Arbor Day in 1875. Then there was a lapse until 1882, when Ohio and North Dakota decided to have tree-planting days. In Ohio the date selected was the same as that of the convention in Cincinnati, which resulted in the forming of what is now the American Forestry Association. Warren Higley, of the Ohio Forestry Commission, suggested to the superintendent of schools that the school children have a part in the celebration. This resulted in a parade of 20,000 school children through the streets to Eden Park, where trees were planted in honor of famous men.

Many things have been charged to the war. One thing to its credit is an impetus in tree-planting such as the world has never seen. The day after the armistice was signed the American Forestry Association began its campaign for memorial tree-planting. The tree is the memorial offering of the individual. He can plant a tree without waiting for a planning commission or the act of a city council. The trees are being planted both in memory of the man who gave his life and in honor of the man who offered his life when his country called. In addition, we have Memorial Parks and Roads of Remembrance. Motor associations have taken up the plan of tree-lined roads.

This memorial tree-planting has taken on many phases. Pasadena calls her memorial trees her Hall of Fame. At Charlotte, Michigan, an unused piece of land was turned into a memorial park. A great boulder in the center holds the name of the county dead. Around that boulder is a circle of trees. The Force school in Washington, D. C., placed a Lombardy poplar for Quentin Roosevelt, the only former pupil of the school to give his life to his country.

A church plants a memorial row along the walk leading to the entrance; a graduating class plants a memorial row, one for each member, somewhere on the college campus. Twenty years later the class will hold a reunion there. A city plants a memorial drive connecting two parks, as is the case in Minneapolis. A rotary club plants fifteen miles of a highway leading into the city as at Tampa, Florida.

Tree-planting has long been the practise of foreign visitors when in another country. The Prince of Wales placed many when he visited here. Pershing placed memorial trees in France, as did Foch when in the United States. These trees are all being recorded by the American Forestry Association in its Hall of Fame for trees with a history. This idea has brought hundreds of nominations of trees marking historic spots throughout the country. There is no activity to which tree-planting does not lend itself. In no other way can a community be brought more closely together than by community tree-planting. The tree with its ever-renewing life has been adopted as the Nation's memorial.

An example of the way colleges have taken up memorial tree-planting is shown at the University of Washington, in Seattle. Due to climatic conditions, the university will have a wonderful arboretum in the years to come. Fifty-eight living trees were planted on the university campus last Armistice Day, to commemorate the fifty-eight former students of the university who died during the Great War.

Tree-planting is not a thing of this year or of the next. Indeed, it will be well to plant memorial trees every year. The people are just awakening to the possibilities of tree-planting. The trees are monuments with a meaning, for they live gloriously just as did those for whom they are planted. The glory is the thing to tell to the world. Our sorrow is a private, personal affair and needs no telling in bronze or stone. Instead, let us plant trees to tell of their joy in giving, for that is the way they who went forth to the great adventure would have it. Plant the tree with an appropriate ceremony. The American Forestry Association will send you a tree-day program and suggestions on what to plant. The character of the ceremony depends upon the character of the planting. We will soon become a tree-planting nation, and well, indeed, will it be, for as Joyce Kilmer, who "ran forward singing" to the great adventure, wrote:

"Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree."

The American Forestry Association makes the following suggestions for tree-planting, for the various parts of the country:

For New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa:

Deciduous Trees—Sugar maple, Norway maple, scarlet maple, green ash, white ash, American white elm, red oak, white oak, pin oak, American linden, scarlet oak.

Evergreen Trees—White spruce, Colorado blue spruce, white pine, Scotch pine, balsam pine, hemlock, arbor vitæ.

For Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas:

Tulip, sycamore, pin oak, scarlet oak, white oak, black oak, red oak, white ash, bald cypress, Norway maple, scarlet maple, red elm, American white elm, Kentucky coffee tree, American linden, red gum, black gum, hackberry, willow oak, white pine, longleaf pine, magnolia, live oak, cedar of Lebanon, American holly.

For Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho:

Bur oak, linden, Norway maple, green ash, wild cherry, larch, American elm, black walnut, hackberry, honey locust, black locust. *Less desirable*—Cottonwood, box elder, Scotch pine, Austrian pine, white pine, Norway spruce, Colorado blue spruce, white spruce, red cedar, arbor vitæ.

For New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada:

Hackberry, honey locust, green ash, American elm, black locust, bur oak, valley cottonwood, mountain cottonwood, mountain ash, box elder, arbor vitæ, deodar cedar, box, euonymus.

For California, Oregon, and Washington:

Deciduous Trees—Coast Region: Large leafed maple, European linden, sycamore, weeping willow.

For Columbian Basin: Norway maple, European linden, sycamore, green ash, silver poplar, Russian poplar, white willow.

Evergreens—Deodar cedar, Monterey pine, Monterey cypress, Lawson cypress, big tree.

The American Forestry Association will send any one a tree-day program upon request to 1214 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

For the Man Who "Treats 'Em Rough"

Few car owners admit that they abuse their batteries. You for instance. You honestly think you take good care of your battery—*but the chances are against you!* For service station records prove beyond question that most drivers are neglectful. They are not systematic in utilizing the service provided for them.

You can positively lengthen the life of your battery, cut your annual battery cost and prevent the possibility of being stalled with a dead battery if you will follow these two bits of advice.

First: regardless of the make of your battery, form the habit of driving *every other week* into the Willard Battery Station and having your battery tested. *Second:* when the time comes for a new battery, be satisfied with nothing less than a Willard Threaded Rubber Battery.

It is powerful, tough and wear resisting—just the battery for those who occasionally "treat 'em rough". And it rewards *good* care by lasting longer and costing less in the end than any common battery.

Car and truck manufacturers know this—as witness the list of 193 makers who use only Willard Threaded Rubber Batteries for original equipment!

They Looked Alike This Morning!

Buddy and Barney started out together, both with their faces washed, their ties on straight and their clothes all clean and new. Just look at 'em now!

One took care of his clothes and had a pretty good time. The other—well, you can see for yourself what happened to *him!*

We grown-ups are like that with our motor cars. Some of us just will "treat 'em rough" no matter what it costs us later.

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Piqua
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Miller
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Mueller
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Napoleon
Nash
Nash Six
Nelson
Nelson & LeMoon
Noma
Norwalk

Ogren
Old Hickory
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Willard THREADED RUBBER BATTERY

CONFESSIONS OF A BUCKET-SHOPPER

THE BUSINESS OF FLEECING CUSTOMERS in bucket-shops throughout the land continues to thrive because there are so many people who are so anxious to be fleeced. It doesn't seem to matter how many victims the bucketeers have already separated from their money—there is always a crowd of new believers ready to take their turn. A cleverly conducted bucket-shop, we are assured, can well afford to pay $500 to secure a $1,000 account, and the man who presents the assurance worked in one where it was a part of the business to make each thousand-dollar account worth $500 to the firm. The power of deceptively business-like appearances and general hocus-pocus is nowhere better illustrated, he assures us, than in those brokerage offices where people go to make their fortunes and, as a general rule, are lucky to get out with carfare home. "In the following paragraphs," writes the confessing ex-bucketeer, George Hazlitt, in *The Magazine of Wall Street* (New York)—

I have endeavored, as near as possible, to give an accurate and concise account of my experiences while employed in a bucket-shop, describing their methods of getting business and the subsequent fleecing of all who come in contact with them, with the sole idea in mind of warning those unfortunates who already are feeling the effects of these parasites and those who may be approached by them at any time. During the early part of 1920, through financial losses, I was obliged to seek employment, and having had some previous financial experience, I applied to several brokers without success, and was on the point of giving up for the day when I chanced to meet an acquaintance whom I had not seen for several years.

He told me of what he termed a wonderful opportunity with a house which was a member of one of the minor exchanges, the members of which he knew well. Of course, I was deeply grateful, and after going to his office, while he called up the aforementioned firm, was told I should go immediately to their up-town branch, and have an interview with their Mr. ——, the manager. Upon my arrival I was told he was very busy and would have to wait, but would I step into the Board Room and make myself at home?

I was immediately struck by the elaborate fixtures, the striking business-like atmosphere and the number of customers. After waiting possibly an hour, I was ushered into the manager's private office. He seemed to be a most genial sort of man, and, after asking a few perfunctory questions, told me I could start as a salesman the following Monday, at $25 per week, and $2 per 100 shares traded as commission. Of course, I was overjoyed and went home thinking how lucky I was in securing a position so easily.

The following Monday I reported for work and was immediately assigned to a desk and telephone in a large room, with possibly fifteen others, and given a list of about 100 names of people whom I was told at various times had either purchased stock or were interested in the market. These I was to call on the telephone, using the following stock conversation:

"Mr.——, this is Mr. —— of —— & Co. I understand that you are interested in the market from time to time and, therefore, am taking the liberty of calling you on the telephone on the supposition that possibly we could be of some service to you." Invariably I received a negative answer and toward the end of the week I began to get discouraged, and could not understand, after listening to some of the other men's efforts, how the firm could continue to pay so many men and get such small results.

However, about a week later I chanced to get in conversation with a man and learned that he was interested in a highly speculative stock, then selling around 114; thinking I was a man of long market experience, he asked my personal opinion. Of course, I really was in no position to judge the merits of the particular stock he mentioned, but seeing an opportunity to get an account I rattled off a lot of figures, the meanings of which I knew absolutely nothing about and the prospective customer even less. Nevertheless he was profoundly imprest and immediately gave me an order to buy 20 shares at the market. The order was executed at 114¾, and that night I was very much surprized to see in the paper the high for the day was only 114. Upon inquiring the next day I was informed that on an odd lot you were obliged to trade ¾ away from the next sale. Upon subsequent investigation I learned that the stock could always be bought ¼ away.

By the end of the week the "sucker" had put up $500 more, and the following Monday received another margin call for $200 additional, at 10:30 A. M. As the salesman confesses:

I was unable to reach him at once, and at eleven, I received notice that he had been closed out at 97, altho he had been told on previous calls he had till 2:15 to meet his marginal requirements.

Naturally he was in the next day, and after a stormy interview he was reinstated at 97, altho the stock was then selling at 100. He immediately sold out at 99¾ and demanded a check. After further arguing he was assured he would receive his balance the following day, but as things turned out it was over a week before anything was received and then only half the amount due, the remainder being paid some time later under protest.

Naturally, these things began to make me suspicious and after thinking the matter over I went to the manager and told him just what I thought. However, he convinced me in the same suave manner he did customers that I was mistaken, telling me these things occurred every day in the brokerage business and that when I got a really good account I would realize the question of executions and margins never arose.

As weeks went on I got several more accounts and then one day I was asked to call on a prospective customer, a man about fifty, who had had an account for some years with a stock exchange house. He was very much interested in my plan of operations, namely, to call him on the telephone, if necessary, a dozen times a day, keeping him in touch with the trend of the market and advising what to buy or sell. At the end of my interview he gave me a check for $7,000. When I reached the office the manager called me in and informed me my salary would be increased $5 per week, and my commission from $2 per 100 to $3.50. He also gave me $100 which he said was a small bonus in appreciation of my efforts.

The account was immediately taken out of my hands and by the end of two weeks the customer had exactly $650 left of his $7,000. Shortly after, a special inducement of $50 for every $1,000 brought into the house was offered, and as I was doing particularly well at this time, some weeks making as high as $200, I was loth to give up, altho I had become fully acquainted with all the tricks of the trade, so to speak.

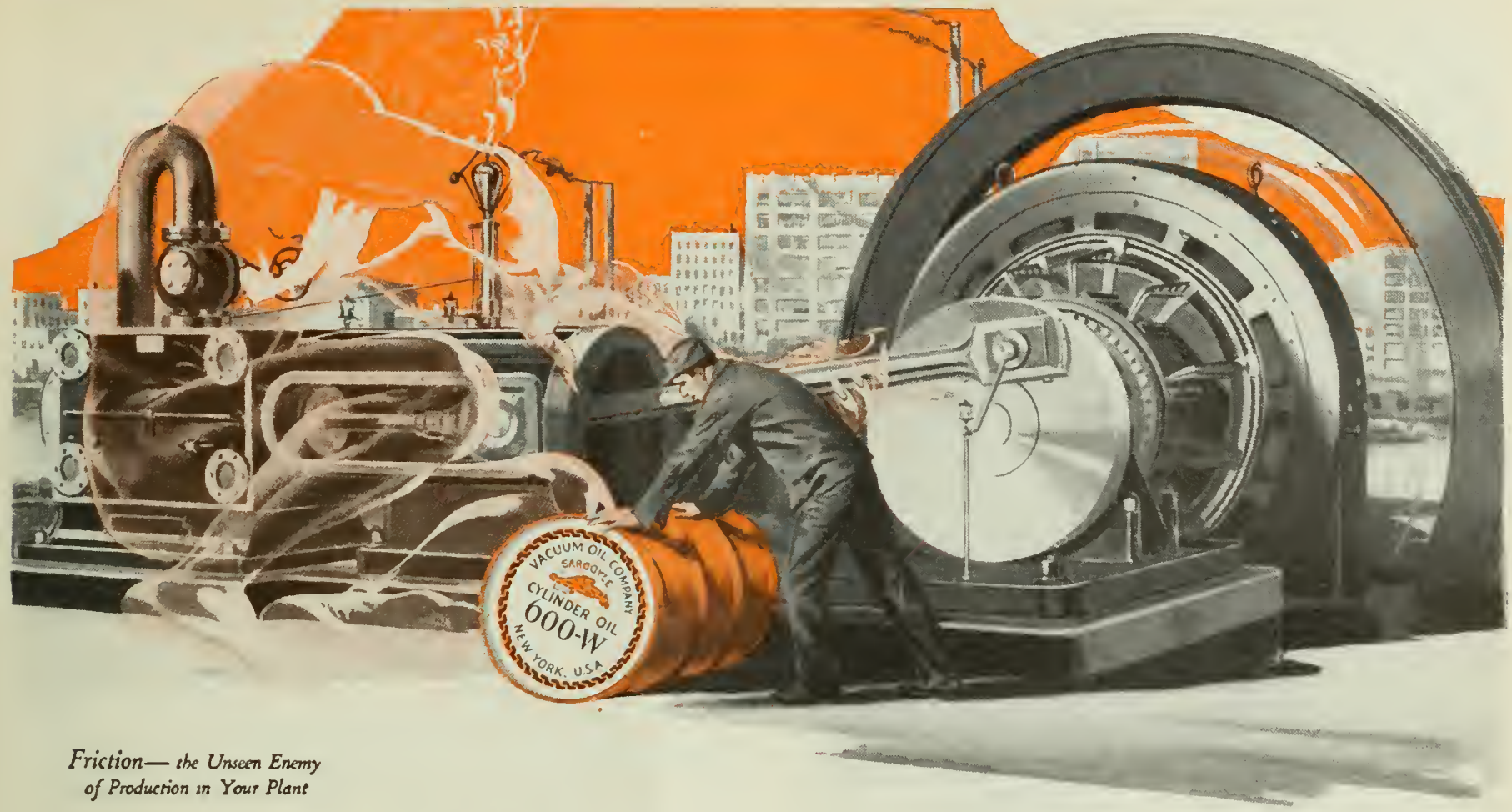
Not long after I was called into the office of the head of the firm, and introduced to Mr. ——, who was to become the general manager of the firm, a man who had been formerly traveling salesman for a commercial house, and who knew absolutely nothing about the brokerage business. I was told point-blank that I must cease my activities in behalf of my customers' complaints. I must understand absolutely the house came first, last and always, that if a customer wished to follow my advice in trading, always advise the most speculative issues, if not, a low-priced stock, because in the former the customer invariably lost and in the latter the house took very little risk; always try to discourage the asking for profit checks, and if this was impossible, offer any excuse for delay.

In addition to the Telephone Department I have spoken of, there was a large force of outside salesmen, much older than myself, who had long experience in the rottenest of all swindles, namely, the promotion of fake oil and mining stocks. These men were selected with the greatest care. Only those appearing to possess the qualities of a gentleman were accepted. They were plentifully supplied with money and required to dress immaculately. Indeed, their appearance and general personality would command the instant respect of almost anybody. I have known of cases where it has cost the house $500 for one of these men to make a trip to some distant city, purely on a chance of getting an account of $1,000 or $2,000. In conjunction with these men, an expensive advertising campaign was carried on in out-of-town cities, and all inquiries, no matter how remote, were followed up by these financial vultures.

In cases where customers sat in the Board Room and demanded to see their sales on the tape, the orders were executed, but immediately sold out. In some cases the house lost an ⅛ or ¼ and in others gained that much more.

Customers were always urged to over-trade, consequently, on any slight reaction, they were called for margin, always in excess of the required amount. This was explained to the customer as an assurance of the firm's soundness, wishing at all times to keep their accounts secure. As this method was quite in contrast to other bucket-shops, namely, carrying stocks on 5 and 8 point margins, even less, it helped to allay suspicion.

Toward the end of the year a special meeting of all the salesmen was called, and a plan outlined for the last three weeks, when most people would be tempted to withdraw profits if they were fortunate enough to have any, namely, a cash prize of $500 to the salesman having the least amount of money withdrawn from his accounts between December 1 and January 15. The result was that customers were persuaded by every kind of a promise and guaranty that if they would take one more chance and follow the salesmen's instructions they would be sure to make a clean-up just at the time when every one needed a little extra cash. They were advised to buy the wildest kind of stocks. Some were



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Stocks of Gargoyle Lubricating Oils scientifically correct for every engine and machine need are carried in principal cities throughout the country.

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wiped out in a few days. Others carried the stocks for months before they could even break even. In addition to this the firm gave lavish cash presents to all employees, not based on length of service or loyalty but on the amount of money brought in during the year or period the man had been employed.

These things capped the climax as far as I was concerned, and I immediately resigned, knowing full well the ultimate result if I remained, either a jail sentence or a stigma on my name which never could be erased. As things turned out I was just in time as some ugly rumors had reached me in the past few weeks, and I understand it is but a short time before this concern will no longer be in existence.

I could enumerate many other instances but believe that these that I have will suffice, and sincerely trust that all those who are approached in the manner I have stated or who are the least bit doubtful as to the character of the firm they are doing business with will investigate to the fullest extent before placing their funds in jeopardy.

WHERE BANDITS HAVE A HAPPY HUNTING-GROUND

PATAGONIA, ASIDE FROM HAVING A NAME almost as interesting as Dickens's famous character's beloved Mesopotamia, is coming into newspaper prominence as the habitat of a certain prehistoric monster long thought to be extinct. It is also, we are authoritatively assured, entitled to prominence as the earthly paradise of banditry and of bandits. The prehistoric monster, said to resemble a plesiosaurus, may or may not be discovered, but there is said to be absolutely no doubt as to the existence of the bandits. It is a queer and lively country, attractive, to certain spirits at least, because it has not yet become tame and law-abiding as have most of the other corners of the earth. In fact, writes Marion Storm in the New York Evening *Post*, for some time now there have been plenty of hints to indicate that "the next goal of the exotic urge will be not the Poles, the isles of the Southern Ocean, or Tibet, but that land of startling stories and unstable settlers, Patagonia." According to report, there have always been giants in Terra del Fuego. Many of its forbidding islands are still unexplored. Moreover, continues Miss Storm:

All Patagonia persists in remaining picaresque. Argentina has striven to civilize that unbounded region with tentative railroads, governors, and mounted police, but not much has come of the enterprise yet. More adventurous capital and fewer bandits will be necessary. The prospect is that for a long time anybody will be able to relate tales of pleisosauri in the lakes of Patagonia. Anything might come out of Patagonia.

Some say that the bandit swarms, in encountering whom the Argentine troops turn back, outnumbered, are the unhappy fruit of a too generous immigration policy. Next to Ellis Island, the Buenos Aires Immigration Station is the most prolific provider of population in the world. It is handsomely and elaborately equipped and liberally managed. Argentina wanted lots of immigrants to make her fruitful wildernesses blossom. She certainly got them, but they have proved, in Patagonia, to be far worse than the Indians and wild animals that they are exterminating. There, more than on the China coast or in the Australian bush, is now the Port of Missing Men. Gentlemen much in request at New York and London Police Headquarters have decided to reside permanently in the south, and the authorities at the Red House are aware of no satisfactory way of getting them out.

One trouble with the pioneer principle that the fittest will survive is that, as in Patagonia, a two-gun man may be altogether too fit for the country's peace. Where gentle and hopeful settlers have despaired, the bandit has made himself secure and comfortable. This vast southern Sherwood Forest, however, lacks chivalry. The recent warning of a Canadian writer comes to mind: "In opening our doors wide we are only too often providing an inlet for persons who have been 'impossibilities' in the Old World and are likely to prove even more 'impossible' here." Patagonia is full of plesiosaurian impossibilities. But unfortunately many of them have been contributed from our resourceful half of the New World.

The Argentine capital has repeatedly sent out small bodies of troops to take a crack at some of the bandits, and a modest garrison is maintained in the south. But there can be little more than guerrilla warfare against an agile enemy whom the dismounted cavalry and marines newly landed find it hard to locate and impossible to bring to open action. The "robber horde," on the other hand, are well posted as to troop movements, and so intimately in touch with thoughts thought in Buenos Aires that they are suspected of employing most unscrupulous wire tappers. The soldiers are not very keen over service in Santa Cruz, the southernmost and uneasiest Argentine province.

Not long ago telegrams from Puerto Deseado told that banditti in bands numbering altogether 500 men, well armed, well mounted, and bountifully supplied, were "sacking and burning" in that department. "As they pass through the country they gather up all the horses at the *estancias*, sack the stores, destroy the shearing sheds, and laborers' quarters, and burn the houses. Up to the present, twenty-two departments have been sacked and burned, and many prisoners have been taken. The families are fleeing to the coast, panic-stricken before the hordes of bandits, and the police at the stations along the line of the Puerto Deseado Railway in the interior have withdrawn because they are too few to be of any use."

It is very hard to get a straight story from Patagonia, because foreign companies with great interests in the interior to protect are anxious to make the accounts as alarming as possible, while the Government censors the news from the south in the interests of public calm. The tales in the British newspapers published in Buenos Aires are wild indeed: "News of the sacking of Pico Truncado station has been received. Motor trucks and motor cars were taken and wires cut. Gangs were on the way to assault Las Heras, Calet, Olivia, and Caramillo when the wire was sent." The cry grows louder: "A later telegram from Colonia Sarmiento, Chubut, says that the town of Las Heras (of about 650) has been sacked and burned. As the banditti are evidently surging northward in great numbers, Chubut will soon be devastated as well as Santa Cruz unless the Government shows more energy and appreciation of the situation." Later: "The manager of the bank at Pico Truncado has been taken prisoner."

So skilful were the marauders that at Comodoro Rivadavia they repaired a locomotive of which the railroad had despaired and puffed merrily away with their loot. Reports followed that:

The population at Rivadavia has become greatly alarmed, as the bandits are not many leagues away. They have taken prisoner a great number of local residents, including an Italian and a Spanish Vice-Consul.

The tension tightens: "Several large gangs of bandits are known to be on the way to La Oriental establishment. This big *estancia*, with its numerous buildings, is believed to be guarded by fifty well-armed men, and a fight is looked for if a serious attempt is made to sack the place. The *estancia* of Don Donato Baino, near Las Heras, has been sacked and burned."

As long ago as November the Argentine Government officially brought it to President Irigoyen's attention that American residents in Santa Cruz were sharing the general insecurity. On November 26 representatives of Great Britain and the United States called upon the Minister of Foreign Affairs in order to point out to him the necessity of attending to complaints received from countrymen of theirs dwelling in Santa Cruz. However, comments the *Standard* of Buenos Aires, "nobody, not even the Government, knows what may be passing in Santa Cruz."

An Associated Press dispatch from Santiago de Chile stated in January that frontier garrisons of Chilean forces in Magellan Territory had been strengthened as a result of reports that 300 bandits from Argentina, armed with machine-guns, were traveling in sixty automobiles toward the border.

The Magellan *Times* of Sandy Point, Chile, gave in November a list of prisoners taken by bandits in Santa Cruz, which included several foreign managers of estates bearing such names as Bird, MacKenzie, McLean, and Jones. The same paper declared that the Armour establishment at Puerto Beagle had been captured. The Chilean carabiniers seem to be the only force which has succeeded in repulsing the bandits, and some of the Santa Cruz natives are said to consider the robbers as the only organized and effective forces in the territory.

"The unpleasant fact has to be faced that the scum of the southern territories is advancing north with a rapidity and force which have caused a panic regarding Comodoro Rivadavia, an important oil-producing center, and that their next proceeding would be to set fire to the wells and tanks," says the *Standard*.

The Tenth Argentine Cavalry was sent to Santa Cruz some months ago, but being without horses or money could do little more than look on. The brigands are in the custom of thrusting prisoners into the front ranks, thus embarrassing operations of the troops.

A year ago there were about 150 "regular bandits" in Patagonia. The number has at least quadrupled in that time.

"We understand, of course," says the River Plate *Observer*, "that in the vast and sparsely settled territories there can be no permanent guaranty for anybody that a few bad men will not

Too Early Too Late

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How to tell if you have "Acid-Mouth"

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Then moisten a blue Litmus Test Paper on your tongue. If it turns pink, that indicates an acid condition in the mouth. Brush your teeth with Pebeco and make another test. The paper will not change color, thus demonstrating how Pebeco helps to counteract "Acid-Mouth."

Fill in the coupon now, enclose ten cents and mail to us at once. The Litmus Test Papers and big trial tube of Pebeco will be sent you immediately.

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Enclosed find 10 cents, for which please send me your Litmus Test Papers and large trial tube of Pebeco.

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start bushranging. The country lends itself to the purposes of outlaws, or to the occasional depredations of violent characters who get out in the wilds and find victims among the lonely settlers.

But the wholesale terrorism of which we have recently heard is not to be mistaken for such isolated instances of brigandage. It is something that has existed at least throughout this year on a scale that indicates an organized campaign in which scores and scores of regular bandits are participating. Toughs have found the southern territories happy hunting-grounds.

What the *Observer* would like to see in Patagonia would be a special force of hard riders and good shots, given carte blanche to bring in the outlaws alive or dead. None of this sounds very unfamiliar. Oh, mourners of the vanished Wild West, turn your attention to the Wild South!

WHAT IS THE BEST WAY TO USE ONE MILLION DOLLARS?

THERE is a man in New York who has a fortune of a million dollars which he wishes to spend "for the good of humanity." The situation has been a favorite one, of course, with fiction writers time out of mind, but this man really exists, and his efforts to find out where his money will do the most good have resulted in suggestions of amazing diversity. In order to get at a popular idea of how his money might best be spent, the anonymous millionaire asked the advice of Bruce Bliven, one of the editors of the New York *Globe*, and Mr. Bliven, in turn, put the question up to the paper's readers. In the neighborhood of a thousand letters were received and, after suggestions dealing with private charity to individuals and the promotion of socialism, communism, or single tax had been excluded, Mr. Bliven published "essential parts" of many of the remaining letters. "One of the most fascinating revelations of human nature," he calls them, "that I have ever seen." They are of every possible variety, "From a pencil scroll on a five-cent tablet to beautiful missives on engraved letter-heads." Foundations to solve the housing problem are advocated by a member of the writers. Establish huge dairy farms near cities to supply infants with fresh milk, suggests another. Scholarships for needy students, support for impecunious artists and scientists, and an endowed public press that would really print the truth, are among other suggestions. With the names of the writers omitted, a representative list of the letters as presented by *The Globe* runs as follows:

I would suggest that he start to build small homes of about six rooms for the worthy. These homes could be put up for a nominal sum in quantities and paid for by the month instead of paying rent. The rentals could be used to put up more houses. When the tenant had paid in rent equal to

the cost of the house, the house would be his.

It has always been and it always will be the artists who keep alight the lamp of civilization. If you want to do good to humanity, you can do so through the artists. I would concentrate on architects, sculptors, painters, poets, authors, and musicians. Form an organization with prominent artists as advisers, to judge the first twenty applicants for loans of $10,000 each, to be repaid in fifteen years without interest. The money to be invested in 6 per cent. bonds and the interest only used. Second advisory board would consist of applicants already granted loans, etc.

An institution should be established (a) to investigate local troubles, such as strikes, wherever they may be, to secure the real facts and make them public, regardless of who is at fault. (b) To investigate national policies and propose legislation, to secure the real facts and make them public. (c) To investigate international relations in the same way. (d) To establish a systematic national employment registry. (e) To educate the public at large to a higher conception of cooperation and conservation of man-power. (f) To establish a bureau for the dissemination of the truth in which the public can have confidence.

My proposal involves an all around ethical education of our people, especially young men and women, through a big national club—non-partizan, non-sectarian, non-religious, with club rooms everywhere provided with books, papers, music, and amusements; a bureau for vocational advice and assistance; facilities for giving people or for helping them to get for themselves everything essential to their physical, intellectual, moral, spiritual, and social welfare.

Thousands of model homes are needed at rentals within the means of those gouged by profiteering landlords. Building them would not be charity, for at the most reasonable rentals the enterprise would pay for itself.

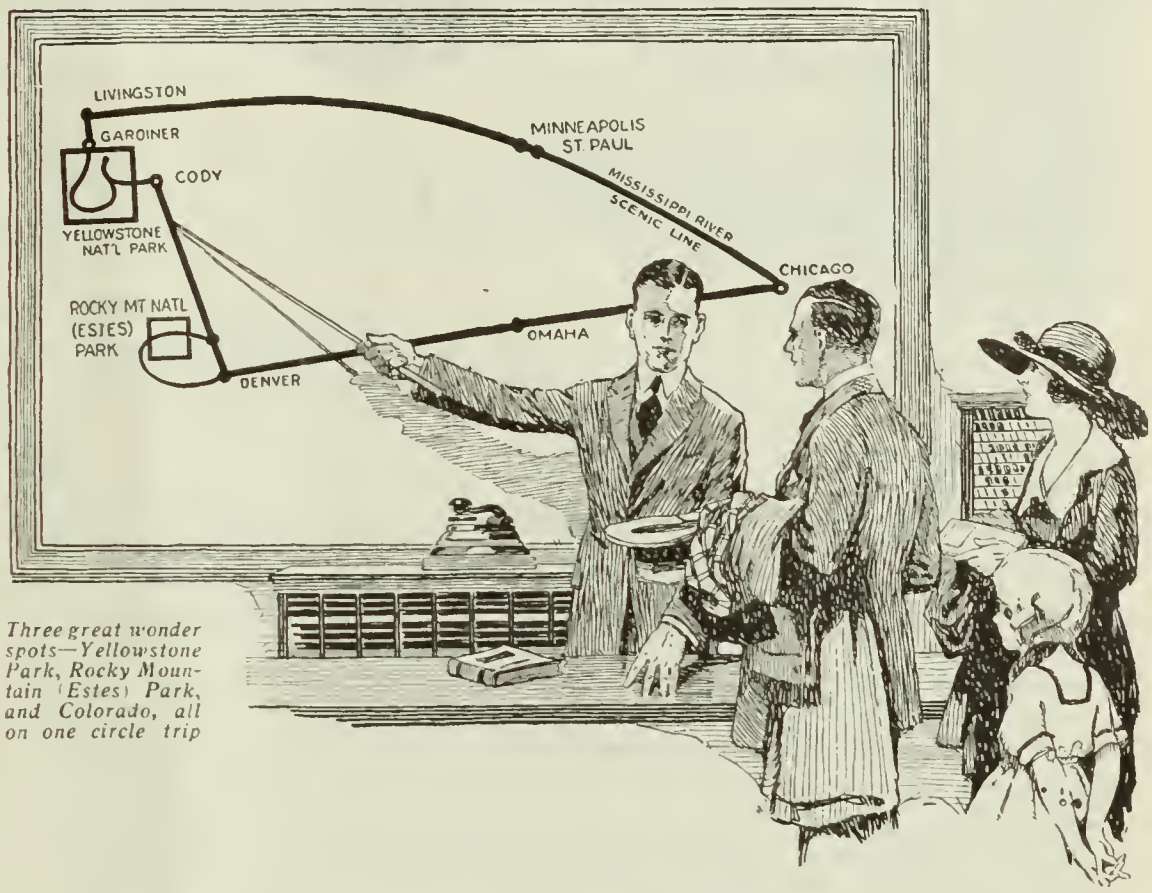
Many of the most eminent scientists in Europe are starving and many a valuable contribution to the world's advancement is lost because its originator is forced to spend his time in search of food, etc. Why not endow an international university somewhere in a little town in this country, bring these men over, and give them freedom from care to devote their time to teaching and writing and the advance of science?

Give scholarships to deserving boys and girls who show they are above the average, so that they can continue in the grammar an high schools. If they received only $5 weekly they would not have to leave school and go to work. It should be given only to those attending public schools, who are in real need and show ability in their studies.

I would place my million in a trust fund, the interest to be lent in moderate sums as long-term loans at lowest possible interest to people in modest circumstances for the following purposes: 1. Home buying. 2. Education or training of any sort. 3. Sickness or stress that threatens the home, life, or health of mother, baby, or father. 4. For inventions, patents, or small business beginnings.

I think a religious revival carried on through all the newspapers and magazines

THE route to - Yellowstone Park - in Gardiner - OUT Cody



Three great wonder spots—Yellowstone Park, Rocky Mountain (Estes) Park, and Colorado, all on one circle trip

The greatest show on earth—and the big vacation value of 1922! Take the *complete* tour—in historic Gardiner Gateway—out over thrilling Cody Road. Then—enchanting Rocky Mountain (Estes) Park—a short side trip. Go to Denver and the Pike's Peak region direct or "over the mountains" through the Never Summer country to Grand Lake and return through Denver's Mountain Parks. All on one trip, on through trains, for the low price of a round trip ticket to Yellowstone alone!

Vacation costs are down

This year, your dollar goes much farther; you can now afford to see the fascinating West.

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Too Late!

INSURANCE covered some of it—not all. And there were the countless things that money could not replace. It was a sad little family that viewed the ruins of what had been their home.

Particularly sad was the family's head. Vividly, he recalled a certain advertisement—"Are you living on a volcano?"—and the discussion of the town's water system.

Unfortunately, it had not interested him. He had dismissed it as the talk of alarmists. But it had been all too true! The water mains, laid some dozen years before, had *not* been cast iron. The sudden demand of a serious fire had been too much for them. They had given way. And he, like many others, was obliged to stand idly by and watch in helplessness the destruction of his home.

It was the price of apathy. Will you one day pay it also? Or will you investigate the water situation in your town *now?*

If your water mains are made of anything but cast iron and have been underground for many years, they are a menace—not only from fire but from disease.

For durability, for safety and for ultimate economy, use Cast Iron Pipe—do not be misled by the slightly lower first cost of dangerous substitutes.

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CAST IRON PIPE

"Pipe and the Public Welfare"—an illustrated cloth-bound book—is full of interest. Sent postpaid for 25c.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

throughout this country, with the teachings of Jesus Christ strongly emphasized, would do the greatest good. If men are converted and follow the teachings of Jesus Christ all would be well and poverty and oppression will disappear.

I would buy a big tract of wild forest land in the Berkshires or the Adirondacks and turn it over to be conducted as a demonstration forest by Cornell or Amherst, or some other college with a forestry course in its curriculum. The existence of such a forest would be an example that might and probably would be followed. It could enable a number of young men to earn their way through college by wholesome, developing work and incidentally would train numbers of them in what will soon be an indispensable branch of our national economy—forestry. The products could be the basis of other industries with similar purposes and in the form of lumber could encourage home-owning by providing building materials at reasonable cost.

An attempt could be made to overcome, if not to eliminate, so far as lies in the power of one man, the slums of this and other large cities. Model tenements could be constructed to rent at nominal sums, but enough to make the plan just self-supporting. All work on construction to be given whenever possible to the deserving unemployed.

I am an old widow of sixty who was deserted with five babies in my youth. My only support is a son who works long hours and then has a harrowing trip in an overcrowded train, hanging onto a strap. For years we have been unable to find any clean, health-giving rooms to live in, such as a workingman on small income can pay for.

Why not use the money building such homes, one or two-family, small, clean, and neat-appearing houses that we could either rent or buy, where nature lovers could have a little garden and real sunshine, where we could recover from the toil and grind of daily labor?

I would have some of that money used for educational purposes, but not for institutions. I know of many who have to struggle and fight for their education. A fund established for the help of needy students would do some good. Money should be loaned at a low rate of interest and with somewhat easy terms of payment to men deserving of help.

A philanthropist could perpetuate his faith, charity and name by having built and furnished one or more large homes for old people, without the stigma of charity attached. Homes where the aged could go without any red tape having to be unwound; where kind-hearted and sympathetic attendants were employed.

The man who has millions to lay out for the benefit of humanity might use some of them in buying idle agricultural land and planting idle men on it. Thirty thousand dollars might be sufficient for a trial with fifteen men. My idea is to "stake" the men with a chance to become owners of a home to be paid for eventually by getting

the price out of the land. This idea was advanced through *The Globe* ten years ago.

Why waste valuable columns telling any millionaire how to spend his money? Do you think you can in the first place?

A millionaire and his money are not soon parted, but think, dear editor, of what valuable use you could make of that space in telling us poor devils who are trying to keep a roof over our heads, even if the water does leak through every room, how we can get jobs, we who seem to have so many talents, brains and intelligence.

Millionaires ought to be ashamed to own a million to-day. Just write one column for poor artists who just now are having a particularly hard time. Not the Greenwich Village variety. They choose that existence, love it, adore it, eat it up. No; I mean perfectly respectable family men who see their wives droop, get ill from an overshare of the burdens when the wolf howls too hard. What we need now is some spiritual uplift when we see it all going out and nothing coming in.

These people who are telling him how to spend his money, if they were in his place, wouldn't do the things they advise him to.

To maintain the average common man, woman and child in good health is a much-needed, constructive philanthropy. The enjoyment of good health is in every instance the best asset. With the laboring class it is usually the only asset; if they could be aided through periodic physical examinations in the enjoyment of health or the detection of disease in the earliest stages, a great public service, socially and economically, would be rendered.

A fund such as your friend possesses would be a godsend if applied to the needs of salaried and small business men who are now making their way, but need to be shown and assisted to a better way of living. The idea is to get such people away from large cities into the country and small towns, giving them a run for their money and incidentally making better citizens and neighbors. This fund would not be spent but invested, yielding a good return which could be turned over or withdrawn as desired.

Help establish the army of the practical arts so that all our artizans and scientists may be free to develop their skill and have the proper correlation so that we all may be working for constant advancement and make this a beautiful place to live in.

This is my idea: to let a poor widow woman with three children to keep and educate have the use of enough of that million until the children are able to earn for themselves. A foundation could be laid for such a purpose. As the boys or girls got to work and paid their sums back it would go on to help the next lot of boys or girls that would be left without their natural provider and helper, as mine are.

If I had a million or two and was anxious to aid humanity I would start several newspapers which would print nothing but facts. I would report everything a public official, politician or prominent citizen said in just the way he said it. I would print the Constitution of the United States in every copy. I would expose graft in fact not in theory. I would run a "situation wanted" ad free.

I think it would be a great benefit to humanity if said millionaire were to use his

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This Year Come Vacationing to

Seattle—Center of the Charmed Land

SEE THOSE BABIES—typical babies in Seattle, healthiest city in the world and in a class by itself in respect to the low rate of infant mortality. If it's good for the babies it's good for you. Learn the secret.

Breathe deeply of this wonderful mixture of mountain and sea air, never too hot nor too cold, always balmy, tonic and life-giving. Whip our trout streams, glide over our shimmering mountain lakes and our placid inland seas. Climb our glorious mountains. Motor over our forest and mountain and seaside roads. Golf, ski, swim, hike, camp, canoe, hunt and do any and all of the things you love—they're all here, if they're of the great out-of-doors.

It is the out-of-doors people we especially want, those who can revel in the wonders and delights of the greatest out-of-doors country on the continent; those who can appreciate the supreme masterpieces of Nature's handiwork in majestic and inspiring scenery and the sheer beauty of a lovely countryside—of big trees and ferns and wild woodsy things.

We want them to go back to their tasks renewed in body and soul, and our friends. We want them to learn why babies such as these are Seattle's babies. We want them to spread the tidings until all our over-wrought people will come to the Charmed Land for healing and regeneration.

Plan for a month, two months, or three months. It will be the time of your life. Mt. Rainier National Park will hold you for a month of delight if you can spare the time. Come by train or motor and direct to the Chamber of Commerce tourist bureau, 702 Third Avenue, Seattle, and they will make things easy for you. Low summer rates and fine motor roads.

Write today for booklet "The Charmed Land" and begin now making plans. SEATTLE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 901 Arctic Bldg., Seattle, Washington.

"The Wayfarer," stupendous musical biblical pageant, Seattle, July 24-29.

Maximum temperature, Seattle, 1921—80 degrees.
Average summer months' maximum for 20 years—71 degrees

Does that aroma of the pines still stir you?

In the vastness of the great out-of-doors, your canoe for a companion, your paddle your guide—and the smell of the pines! Man! That's living!

It is instinct that tells men to love the smell of the pines. Among the pines there is health.

The healthful essence of the pines—healing pine tar—in Packer's Tar Soap—will go a long way towards bringing health to your hair and skin. A healthy condition is the foundation of good looking hair.

Your first shampoo with Packer's will healthfully *cleanse* your scalp. A decided sensation of tingling refreshment will be apparent. The hair, too, will be softer and brighter. Its vitality will be higher. It will be noticeably improved in appearance.

Use either the well-known, standard cake, or use Packer's Liquid Tar Soap, which, delicately perfumed, has a different fragrance but the *same* dependable Packer habit of bringing health to hair and skin.

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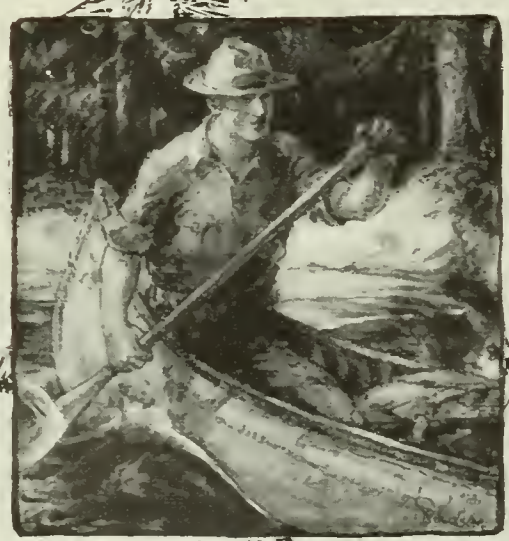


Sample Offer:

All druggists carry Packer's Tar Soap, but if you like, we will send you a sample of either the cake or the liquid on receipt of 10c. At the same time we will send you a copy of the Packer Manual "How to Care for the Hair and Scalp."

PACKER'S
TAR
SOAP

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

millions in buying up lands within commuting distance of large cities or towns, build settlements with simple homelike dwellings which a wage-earner could buy for just the cost of putting up the house, pay what he could down and monthly rental according to what his salary would stand until $500 had been paid. Then he could pay off the balance or leave it stand on mortgage at a small per cent.

Why not have your millionaire friend devote a million or two as a fund to purchase artificial limbs for those unfortunates obliged, like the writer, to wear them, but who find the cost of buying and maintaining them too onerous a burden?

There is one cause to which millions could be applied which would affect every being on earth. That cause is the elimination of involuntary poverty, so that it would become certain that no man or woman willing to work would be unable to find ample and paying work to do.

Would suggest for your millionaire friend that he build substantial apartments that could be rented at not over $40 for five rooms and bath, a percentage of the profits to go into more buildings and, if possible, a portion to be given to hospitals.

I would spend my several millions by making provision for the continuance of scientific education along the lines of pure research. This would be a permanent benefit which could be brought about by the establishment of a bureau, either sufficiently endowed or in connection with State or university work, to support a plan similar to that of the Mellon Institute at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rent from one to ten beds in reliable hospitals for needy sick people and the unfortunate stranger who is sick, without friends to look to his welfare. Also let fund pay for nurses to care for patients.

Provide a fund for the use and benefit of mothers and fathers who have reared a family, sons and daughters married, parents not having sufficient funds to pay their way in the homes of sons and daughters-in-law where parents are obliged to live, and where, unfortunately, sons and daughters-in-law feel that the old folks are more of a hindrance than a help. Cooperate with these relatives and allow the old folks to maintain their own homes with the aid of funds from such a source.

My suggestion is to create an endowment providing for a certain number of students from the different countries of the world. These students should pursue a course in civilization, national and international problems, public service, etc., this course to be established at Washington or for the present at one of our existing universities.

I want to suggest that the millionaire who has several millions of dollars to help mankind, and is not interested in foundations, socialism, and the like, devote his great wealth and humanitarian energies to establish in this country the means for the distribution of the knowledge of birth control.

SENATE CHAMBER CLOSE-UPS

"SHOOT!" cries the movie-director, and the camera-man turns his crank, while living figures picture themselves on celluloid for all the world to see. But there are other cameras. The eye is one. Particularly a writer's eye. And when we take up Mr. Robert Littell's vivid description of figures in the United States Senate, we can almost hear a director's voice cry, "Shoot!" Mr. Littell has "shot" Senator Reed of Missouri. He has "shot" Wadsworth of New York and Lodge of Massachusetts, and a dozen or so besides. If it was not Mr. Littell who wrote "The Mirrors of Washington"—a movie, in its way—it might plausibly enough have been Mr. Littell, and the burden of proof rests with him, or so readers of his article in the *New Republic* are saying. They base their guess on such evidence, for example, of this "close-up" of Senator Reed:

A one-sided man, with a dark, bitter talent for improvised speech, which he uses only in destruction. He never throws or squirts his vitriol, but pours it out drop by drop into perfectly formed little pools of sarcasm and hatred. After each sentence he waits for the acid to corrode its path into evil, and moves slowly a few steps to the right or left of his desk. A plain figure, neither fat nor thin, in plain blue clothes, with short businesslike gray hair; features scornful, a little ascetic. His words have rhythm, design, but his voice none, breaking after periodic lulls into loud, dangerous tones; a clear-cut voice, of a few notes, except for times when, as he leans forward, it shrivels in an ecstasy of sarcasm.

Naturally, Mr. Littell speaks for himself alone. Whether this is portraiture or caricature or a mingling of the two, the reader is left to judge, and so again in the case of Mr. Littell's "shot" at Senator Wadsworth:

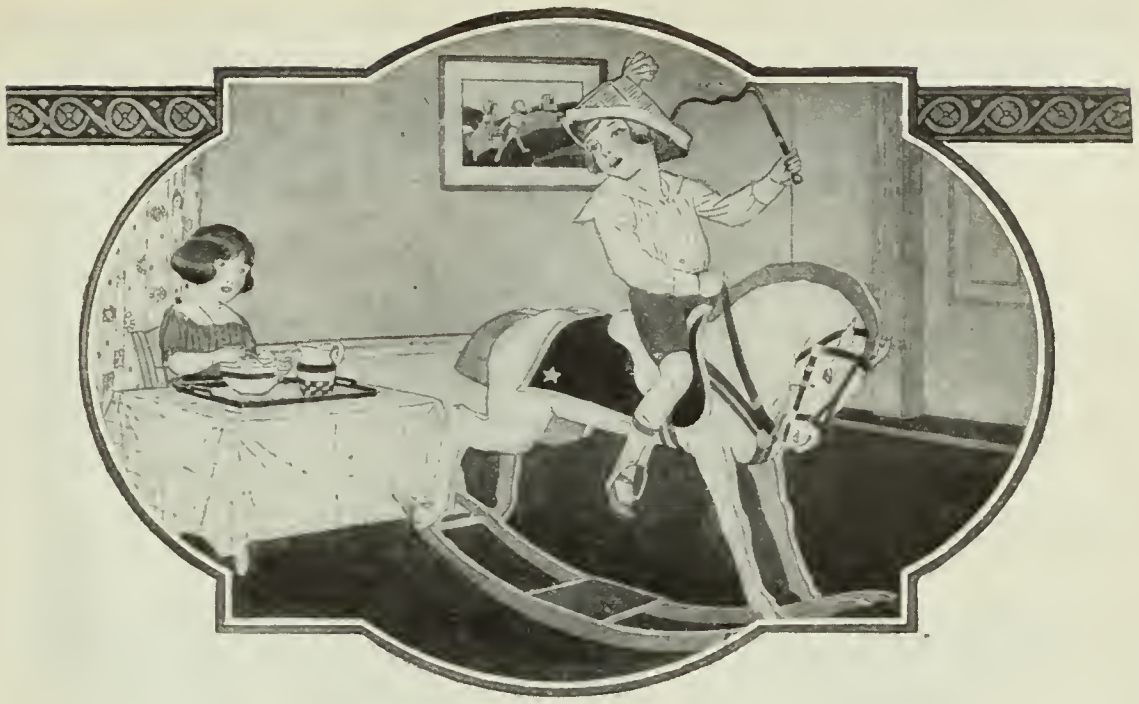
A shapely, bald figure, very straight, young and vigorous, in a black cutaway; cold, incisive, with a voice of Eastern cultivation, in which a deep, intolerant anger moves just below the surface. Even when he is not angry this tone can be heard. I can see him respecting his anger, feeding it, taking it out on a leash for exercise, bringing it back into the Senate tugging to be heard, but still on leash.

Whatever the other kinds of criticism such a writer as Mr. Littell may bring to bear upon the Senate, the accusation of mediocrity is not one of them. Many Senators "once seen and heard, stand out from the mass." For instance:

Willis of Ohio, voted by the stenographers the handsomest man in the Senate, modern, still athletic looking tho overweight, with a pitiless voice like the forcible mutilation of sheet-iron.

McCumber of North Dakota, drawn and hook-faced like an Albino Indian, from whose confident chest come long noises of hearty dulness, marred by "s" sounds whispering through the big words.

Brandegee: too high a whistle for so heavy a locomotive. Norris: a pleasant, ungainly figure, a little white and tired,



Can't you recall the famous old nursery jingle that goes —

Ride a cock-horse to Banbury-cross
To see what Tommy can buy;
A penny white loaf, a penny white cake,
And a two-penny apple-pie.

ARE there any folks left who don't know that the most delicious food you can get is right around at your own grocer's?

It's the old story of the Bluebird of Happiness. After searching all over the world for "something good" you may find it right in your own home.

Now, for instance, what is more delicious than Post Toasties—the superior corn flakes—with cream or good milk?

Get the joy of that crispness and flavor from a bowl of these wonderful golden-brown flakes of toasted corn for breakfast—and you find yourself wishing that it could happen once more, and fearing that it won't.

And there you are at lunch again—another bowl of that same delightful goodness. Or at bedtime; exactly the same delicious quality which first made you wonder whether Post Toasties *could* keep on being so *good.*

Keep Post Toasties in the house, for all the family. Let the children have all they want, whenever they're hungry. There are many helpings from a package of Post Toasties, and there's no trouble or waste or delay in serving.

Post Toasties are *different* corn flakes by their own name. To realize all that corn flakes *should* be, order Post Toasties from the grocer—and be sure you get the Yellow and Red package.

Post Toasties
—improved corn flakes

ALWAYS IN GOOD TASTE

Warn-O-Meter

The Warning Light Seen Day and Night

The Sign of An Experienced Driver

THE experienced driver is well acquainted with the disastrous effects of motor overheating, and appreciates the protection this beautiful, electrically operated instrument affords. You can't overlook it. Its brilliant electric signals are always perceptible. It is not necessary to turn a spotlight on it to read it after dark, as it is as easily seen at night as in the day.

The Warn-O-Meter registers motor temperature taken from the motor direct—not from the water in the radiator. It gives you *facts*.

The elegant finish and attractive design of this instrument make it a conspicuously beautiful accessory for your car. In the non-indicating side of the Warn-O-Meter, a special insignia may be substituted for the nameplate, illuminated by the lights within the instrument and attractively displayed day and night. Plates of special design are extra equipment, but may be secured at any Stewart Service Station.

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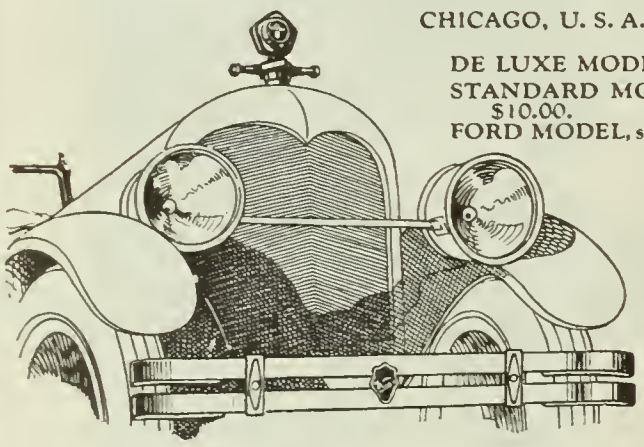

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

with a warm, honest, alert bass. Overman: maned and dignified, calm, old-fashioned, voice rumbling and broken with an involuntary buzz. Lodge: small, straight, dried, distinguished, speaking with joyless precision. Borah: an ominous figure, the small black cloud in the sky, which may at any moment overcast all heaven and pour down a dark hail of passionate, earnest, masterly eloquence.

Walsh of Massachusetts glances at one of the Hearst papers, and nothing is visible from behind the pages but a scant formless crop of hair and a bulky expanse of cheek and jaw. Tom Watson, whose hair is perfectly heaped in the lesser Senatorial manner, is examining his income-tax blank, which he holds with delicate, if unconscious poise. The Beavers are at work: Warren, Walsh of Montana, Jones of Washington, whose honest back may be seen at almost any time bending over his desk, bending so diligently, even through the roll-call on the Yap treaty, that he inadvertently votes against it. On the left a small group is chatting: Moses and Johnson, seated, and Cummins and Wadsworth. Moses is making a mock speech to them in a low voice. Wadsworth and Cummins are amused, while Johnson fills Moses's coat pocket with torn scraps of paper.

And here we have a picture of Senator Lenroot:

Mr. Lenroot has a great hammer of a voice, clanging mercilessly, bitterly, like a fatal trap, and it goes well with an impatient face, hard and cornery, as if forged, or carved hurriedly out of ironwood. He stands rooted behind his desk, and whips Mr. Bursum with proof that he does not know his own bill, that his arguments would not be surprizing if they came from a Democrat, that he has no conception of its consequences, that he did not know, and does not now care, if he creates a precedent whereby inevitably Civil War and Spanish War veterans must be retired at an additional cost of half a million.

While this metallic thunder comes from an angular and savage man, Mr. Bursum stoops a little; he sits, an excess Republican, among the Democrats; he has no presence; his features are blurred, uncertain, as if once of wax that had slightly melted; his voice is trailing, indistinct, defeated; he moves uncertainly about, forward to plead an answer, back wanderingly to his desk to look up a document, which, after long pawing, he can not find; the logic of his argument, hazy, ineffectively defiant, seems to demand that he go in and out among the desks, as if vainly pursuing its conclusion.

After watching for a while—

Your eyes swim; the Senate Chamber fantastically darkens; the carpet dissolves, rises like a flood until all you can see through its green fathoms are dim globes gleaming obscurely the bald heads of Senators now swallowed, crustacean. . . .

"McCormick, McCumber, McLean, McNary, Moses, Ladd . . ." a monotonous rumble half-awakens you. You have heard that kind of sound somewhere before. A midnight station, a full-throated conductor. . . . "Next station McCumber, change for Moses Pond and White River Junction. . . ."

THE LITTLE ENTENTE'S YOUNG FATHER

BEING an infant prodigy at thirty-eight is the happy privilege of Dr. Edward Benés, Czecho-Slovakia's representative at Genoa and the youngest prime minister in Europe. The correspondents speak of him almost as if he still wore rompers. And they remind us that in at least one respect his precocity should command world-wide admiration, for the infant prodigy is a father—of the Little Entente, which is active as a unit at the Genoa Conference. Writing in the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Wilbur Forrest describes Benés as the son of a Bohemian farmer and as "a political product of the European War," while experienced men of diplomatic affairs and those long conversant with the craft of statesmanship who have been watching his career point him out as one of the biggest statesmen of Europe. We are told:

He was thrown into active political life when, as a delegate to the Paris Peace Conference, he put his signature to a treaty creating the free and independent republic of Czecho-Slovakia from a fragment of the old Austro-Hungarian Empire. Within less than four years he has advanced from the position of an exiled representative of his country, even before it was created, to its political head of State and a position in European affairs which is unique. Aged statesmen of Europe see in Benés the statesman of the future.

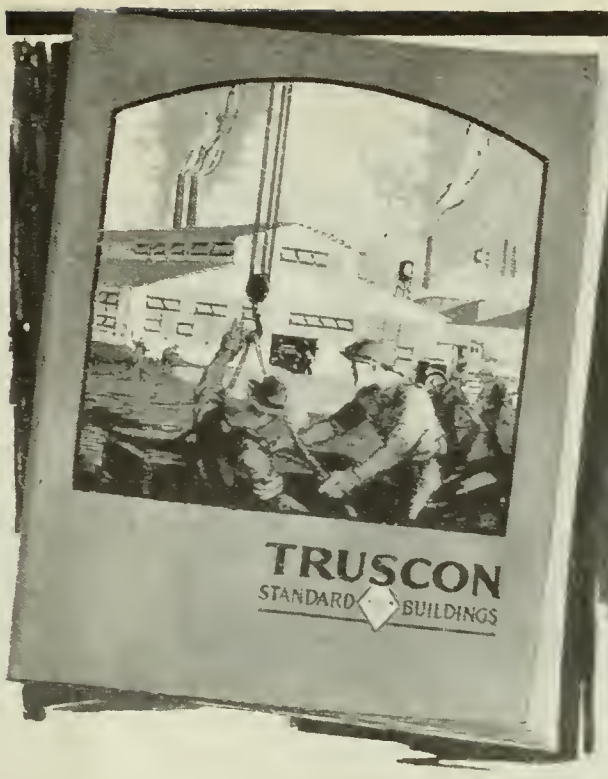
Aside from Lloyd George, who has often been called a political opportunist, Benés is perhaps the only statesman of Europe whose work stands out prominently against the chaos which Europe has known for the last few post-war years. Benés is a political realist, and his record, tho brief, indicates that he has the ability to tackle the tasks which have stumped the elder wise men.

When the European war broke out Edward Benés, at the age of thirty, was a student at the University of Prague and a professor at the Academy of Commerce. He was unknown except to his intimates, who recognized him as the author of interesting ideas and work in sociology and political physiology. Previously to this he had studied abroad at the Sorbonne in Paris, at the University of Dijon, where he took a degree in law, assuming the title of "doctor" at the age of twenty-five; in London and Berlin.

The Paris Peace Conference found Benés representing the interests of the Czechs and Slovaks, and his diplomacy here gained him the appointment as Foreign Minister of Czecho-Slovakia after that new republic had been born out of a treaty which Benés signed. Here reappeared the unity idea in which the new states of Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia and the new and greater Roumania combined their interests in the Conference against the reduced but still monarchistic Hungary.

To-day Benés is known in Europe as the "young father of the 'Little Entente,'" which, aside from the three original states, has been joined to all intents and purposes by Poland, bringing about a coalition of some eighty-eight million people, now known as the "Quadruple Entente."

If the young Premier of the Czechs and Slovaks is the dominating figure in Central Europe to-day, Europe deduces that he will be the guiding force of the greater unified Central Europe to follow.



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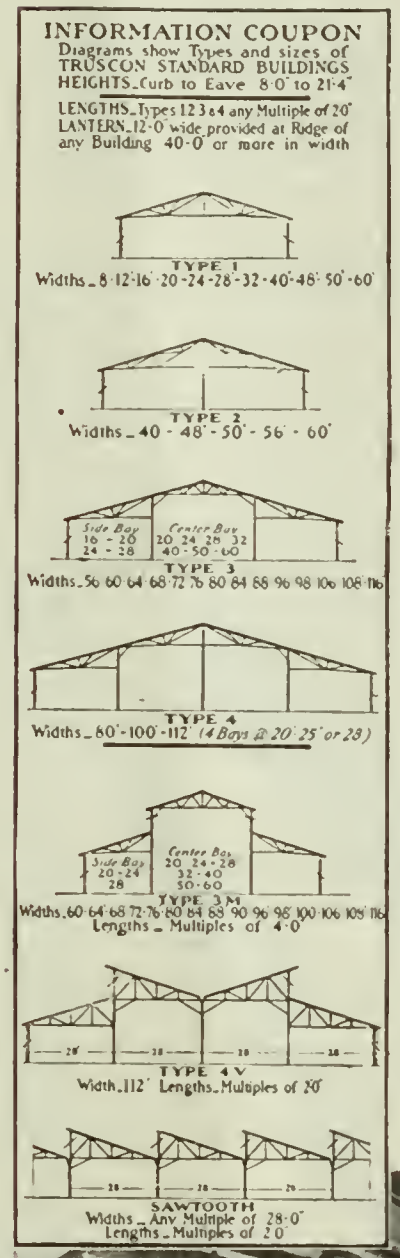

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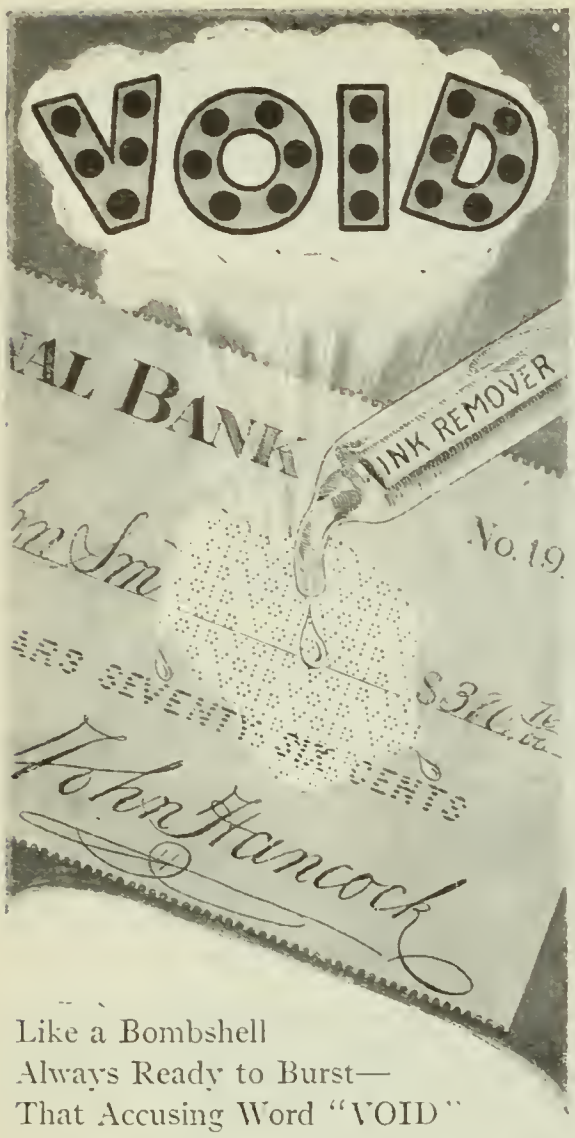

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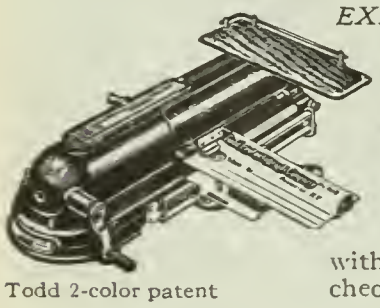

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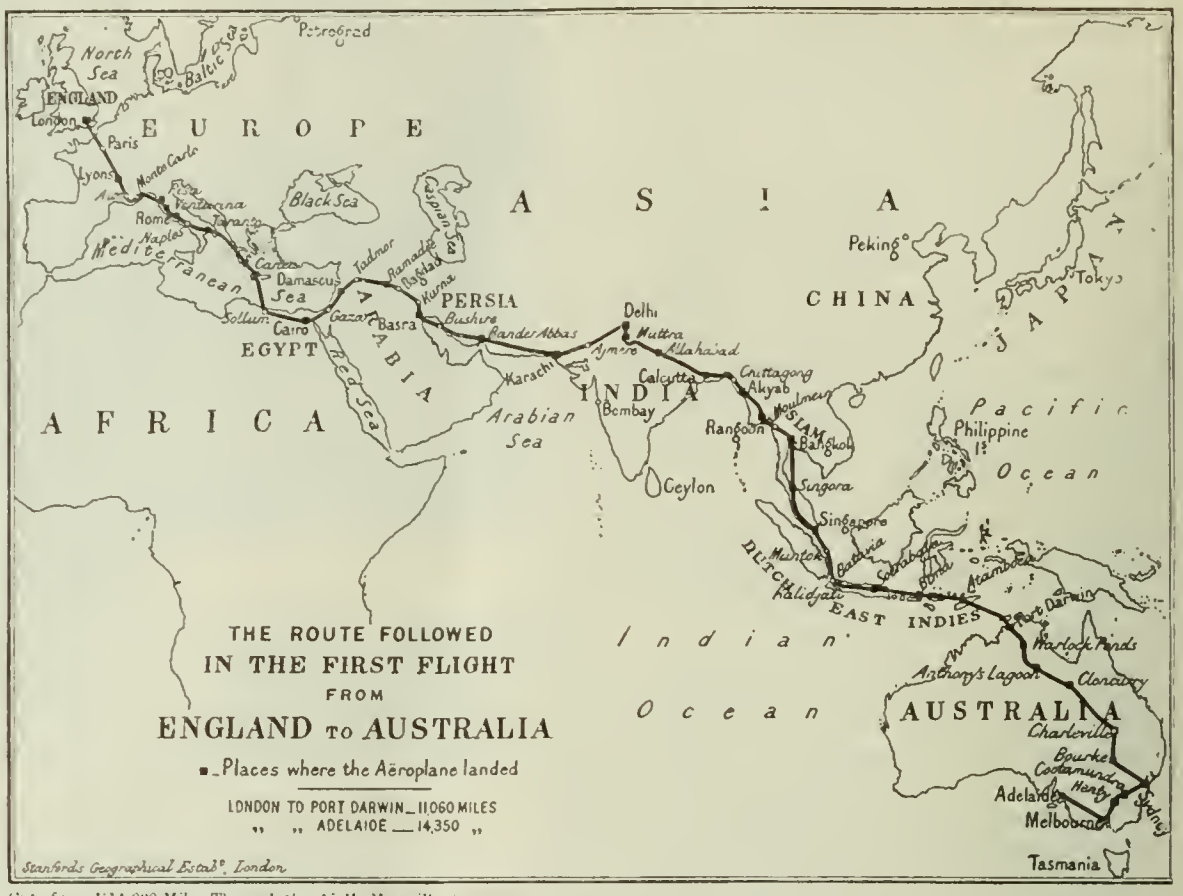
MOTORING · AND · AVIATION



Cuts from "14,000 Miles Through the Air" (Macmillan).

AN AIR CRUISE THAT MADE HISTORY.

The earth, which is some 25,000 miles in circumference, was more than half-way circumnavigated by the flight from England to Australia. Sir Ross Smith, who made this flight and whose journal of it has just appeared, starts next month on a flight around the world.

FLYING HALF-WAY ROUND THE WORLD

THERE was a gallant ship which set out on a voyage of 14,000 miles, for a prize of $50,000 and the honor of being the first man-carrying vessel to follow the highways of the air between England and Australia. The ship was the Vickers *Vimy*, a sister of the British airplane which flew the Atlantic last summer. Months ago the cables carried the story of how the four air adventurers had completed their journey half-way around the earth within the time limit set by the paper which offered the prize; and now the pilot of the expedition, Capt. Sir Ross Smith, has published a journal of the long cruise, illustrated with photographs, under the title of "14,000 Miles Through the Air" (Macmillan). "Lyons—Rome," "Cairo to Bagdad," "In the Clouds Above Burma," "Siam to Singapore"—so run some of the chapter headings. The pilot who tells the story had more than a sporting interest in the flight, it may be gathered from many suggestive passages in his journal. He loved his machine. This tribute to it appears in the chapter which records the start of the flight:

The machine was flying stately and steady as a rock. All the bracing wires were tuned to a nicety; the dope on the huge planes glinted and glistened in the sunlight; I was filled with admiration. The engines, which were throttled down to about three-quarters of their possible speed, had settled down to their task and were

DOWN IN AUSTRALIA AT LAST.

Citizens of the most distant of Great Britain's possessions inspecting the flyer which came by way of the air from England, on the other side of the world, directly under their feet.

sioner met us and proffered the hospitality of a native bungalow a couple of miles from the machine. Here we aroused intense interest; eyes taking little furtive glimpses at us peered through every crack and gap.

During the night we were awakened to hear some fellow prowling about outside. I waited until he was opposite the doorway, then a shot from my Very light pistol put him to a screaming and, I have no doubt, a terror-stricken flight.

The natives had recovered from their shyness by next morning, and on our arrival were swarming around the machine with presents of cocoanuts sufficient to start a plantation; evidently they thought the *Vimy* a very thirsty sort of bird.

We took a cargo of nuts on board, as the water was unsuited for drinking, and, setting off in dazzling sunshine, once more pursued our course above scenes of tropical enchantment and alluring charm.

After following the north coast of Flores to Reo, we crossed over to the south side of the island and ran into isolated rainstorms. Once we saw a small active volcano in the distance and were tempted to go off and gaze down into its smoking crater, but as the weather indicated a change for the worse, we could not afford to make a deviation. We flew on as far as Pandar, and then swung off direct for Timor.

We had by this time acquired such confidence in our engines that it mattered little what lay below us—sea or land.

A thick haze soon obscured the land and all distant vision, but we eventually picked up the Timor coast a few hundred yards from our calculated position. Ten miles inland we came down in the aerodrome at Atamboea, our last landing-ground before Port Darwin.

The Dutch officials had thoughtfully arranged our petrol and oil supply close at hand, saving us a good deal of valuable time, which we were able to devote to a thorough overhaul.

To-morrow would be the great day whereupon reposed the destiny of our hopes, labors and ideals.

This was one of the aerodromes specially made by the Governor-General of the Netherlands Indies for the Australian flight, and had been completed only the day before our arrival. A guard of Dutch soldiers kept watch over the machine while we proceeded with their officers to camp, some six miles away.

It is hardly necessary to say that none of us overslept. We were too excited at the prospect of the morrow. We felt sure that if it dawned fine and hot, our homing was assured; but as we stept out, before sunrise, into the still, sluggish air, we realized that our hopes of an early start were small. A heavy haze lay over the sea and the coast, obscuring everything; so we decided to await its clearing.

We were at the aerodrome before sun-up to discover that a great swarm of natives were even earlier risers than ourselves. Most had come afoot, but many had ridden their ponies, and they clustered on and around the fence, behind and beside the *Vimy*, like swarming bees. We had hauled the machine well back with the tail against the fence in order to take advantage of every foot of the short run.

Our start-off was brightened by one of those incidents that usually make material for comic papers. The propellers were just "kicking" over, like two great fans, and those natives sitting on the fence in the line of the slip-stream were enjoying the cool breeze and looking pleased with themselves. When I opened up the engines and

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

both propellers swung into action, the sudden blast of air sent these particular spectators toppling back into the crowd, where ponies and natives made a glorious mix-up, at which we all laughed heartily.

If an airplane is forced to land in the sea it usually floats for a time, then the forward part sinks and only the tail remains above water. Remembering this, just before leaving Timor, we tied a parcel of food, a bottle of water, the Very pistol and some cartridges on to the tail so that we would have something to fall back upon in case of emergency.

Soon after 8 the fog began to thin, and at 8:35, to be exact, I opened up the engines and just managed to scrape out of the 'drome. Scrape is exactly the word, for the branch-tops of the gum-tree rasped along the bottom of the machine as we rose. It was indeed one of the closest shaves of the trip.

In front of us rose a chain of high hills, and, as the atmosphere was hot and we climbed very slowly, we made a detour to avoid them. Still flying low, we approached the coast and pulled ourselves together for the final lap—the jump across the Arafura Sea that lay between us and Port Darwin.

Keith took all possible bearings, noted wind direction, and made numerous calculations of ground speeds. Then we set compass course for Darwin, and, with a "Here goes!" we were out over the sea. All our hearts were beating a little quicker; even our fine old engines seemed to throb a trifle faster.

This was to be our longest stretch over open sea and I did not relish the prospect of being out of sight of land for five hours. However, as the coastline of Timor receded and disappeared behind us, my thoughts turned back to the great transatlantic flight made by the late Sir John Alcock in a *Vimy* similar to our own. What had we to fear with only a few hundred miles of open sea to cross, while he had nearly 2,000?

The Australian Government had arranged that a warship should patrol the sea between Timor and Port Darwin in case we should need help, and anxiously we scanned the distant horizon for the first glimpse of her.

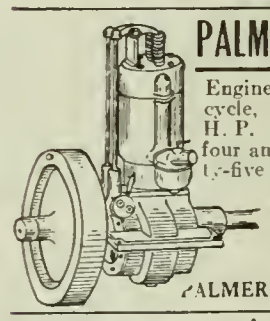
Our watches registered 11:48 when Keith nodded ahead, and dead on the line of flight we made out a faint smoke that soon resolved itself into the smoke plume of a fighting-ship. It was H. M. A. S. *Sydney*, and we knew now that, whatever might befall, we had a friend at hand.

We swooped low, and exactly at twelve minutes past noon passed over the vessel, seeing plainly the upturned faces of the sailors and their waving hands. It was a cheer of welcome quite different from anything that we had experienced on the long journey. Perhaps it is not to be wondered at that the result of our snapshot was blurred through the shaking of the camera.

We took the opportunity of snatching a speed test, and found that we were averaging seventy-five miles an hour.

Two hours later both of us saw ahead and to port what appeared to be haze, but which we hoped was land, tho neither dared express his hopes. They were justified, however, ten minutes later, and hailing Bennett and Shiers, we pointed joyfully to Bathurst Island lighthouse.

It was just 2:06 P. M. when, as our diary prosaically notes, we "observed Austra-



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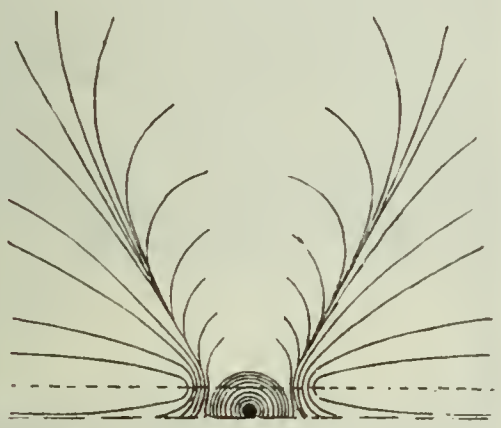
lia." At 3 o'clock we not only observed it, but rested firmly upon it, for, having circled over Darwin and come low enough to observe the crowds and the landing-place, we landed on Terra Australis on December 10th, 27 days 20 hours after taking off from Hounslow.

We had won the race against time and the £10,000 prize with just 52 hours to spare!

CABLES TO GUIDE AIRCRAFT FLYING IN FOG

"LEADER cables," placed along the channels of harbors to guide ships into port, have lately been adapted to the use of airplanes. Such cables, it is believed, will enable aircraft to land safely at night or in foggy weather, making it unnecessary to illuminate the airdromes. An engineer officer of the French Navy, Lieut. Arthur W. Loth, who had previously perfected the ship-guiding device for use in the French Navy, has perfected and tested out the new invention, according to the *Comptes Rendus* of the French



By courtesy of "Aviation," New York.

FIG. 1. Magnetic field produced in space by the Loth guiding cable.

Academy, with satisfactory results. As with the ship-guiding device, lines of magnetic force are thrown off from the cable to be received by "listeners" or specially arranged ear-pieces, worn by the pilot. There are three receiving coils fixt on the plane, says the French writer, who goes on to describe the process of guiding by cable as follows:

When the machine is moving directly above or parallel to the cable, a strong signal is transmitted to the pilot through the receiving coil in the center, and this continues so long as the cable is being "followed." The other coils show the pilot when the machine is to the right or the left of the cable. The signals can be heard for a distance of a mile and a half on each side of the cable and up to a height of 10,000 feet, the range being greater than in the case of a submarine cable because there is less loss of energy.

The fundamental principle of the Loth guide cable, says a writer in the April 10 issue of *Aviation* (New York), rests on the fact that if a high frequency alternating current is sent through a cable earthed at each end, a magnetic field of considerable intensity is created around the cable. The principles somewhat resemble those

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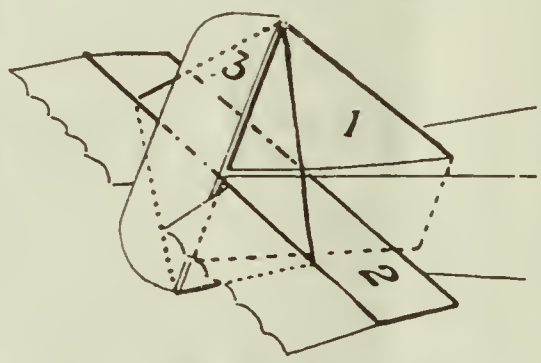
MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

of directional wireless, used for some time to guide airships through fog or darkness. In the case of the guide cable invention:

The effects of the magnetic field can be detected by means of suitable instruments at considerable distances from the cable. Thus if an aircraft is equipped with these instruments, its navigator can determine his position relative to the cable, and thus ascertain his bearings.

Altho the principles are very simple, M. Loth was faced with numerous problems before bringing his system to perfection. Thus he had to do a tremendous amount of research and experimental work in connection with the formation and extent of the magnetic field surrounding the cable. This work took a long time, as measurements were often taken at intervals of a meter or so. The lines of force, shown in the accompanying diagram, were found to vary with the frequency of the alternating current sent through the cable. The lines



By courtesy of "Aviation," New York.

FIG. 2. Installation required on an airplane using the Loth guide cable.

shown in Fig. 1 represent the field resulting from using a frequency of 600 per second.

As regards the equipment of the airplane, this is simple in principle, consisting in mounting in a suitable place—for instance, on the tail of the machine three panels of insulated copper wire, so placed as to be at right angles to each other, as shown in Fig. 2, where 1 is the longitudinal vertical panel, 2 the lateral horizontal panel, and 3 the lateral vertical panel. These panels are connected to a telephone receiver, as in ordinary direction-finding wireless, via a commutator, so that the navigator can listen in on either of the three panels.

According to the position of the machine in relation to the cable, the intensity in each of the three panels varies or may even disappear. For instance, when the machine is flying parallel to the cable, the sound is a maximum in the longitudinal panel 1, and nil in the transverse vertical panel 3. As the machine diverges from the course parallel to the cable, the sound diminishes in the longitudinal panel, and increases in the lateral vertical panel, in which the sound becomes maximum when the machine is at right angles to the cable. The sound in the longitudinal panels then vanishes. The horizontal panel has the property that the sound in it vanishes when the machine is vertically above the cable.

It will thus be seen that if an airdrome has a cable running around it, the navigator of a machine can determine, even in a thick fog, the exact moment of crossing the cable, and by finding the height from the altimeter he can determine at what angle to

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glide into the airdrome in order to r
a landing.

A special commutator enables the c
ator to put any two of the panels in se
and the information gained by so d
enables the exact position of the mac
in relation to the cable to be determi
Thus, by placing in series the longitud
and transverse vertical panels, the oper
can determine whether the machin
inclined to right or left in relation to
cable. In order to determine whether
machine is approaching the cable from
to right, or from right to left, the long
dinal and horizontal panels are placed
series. Placing the transverse and
horizontal panels in series serves to i
cate the vertical distance above the ca
in other words, it shows whether the ca
is running up or down the side of a hil
mountain, or whether it is running h
zontally over flat ground. By the use
the Loth cable a machine can thus tra
along over any sort of country, the na
gator knowing his position, and know
that he can not accidentally run into a
in the fog, as his receiver will warn hir
he approaches too close to the cable.
this happens while the machine is fly
horizontally he knows that the cable
running up the side of a hill, and if h
on a familiar route he will probably kn
which is the hill in question. Put in
other way, the guide cable is both a di
tion wireless and a contour map of
route flown.

It goes without saying that the inve
had many difficulties to surmount, d
culties not directly connected with
system, but which had a considerable
fect on its development. Thus it was fo
that the magnetos caused such a nois
the receiver as to drown, or nearly so,
sound from the wireless panels. To ov
come this difficulty it was necessary
explore the magnetic fields of the magne
thoroughly, and this was consequen
undertaken and brought to a success
conclusion.

Mr. Loth has also found means of int
rupting the sound from the wireless pan
for the very short interval occup
while the spark plugs are giving of spar
In point of fact, the receiving in the te
phone ear piece is intermittent, but t
intervals are so short as to be inaudi
to the human ear which hears the rece
ing as if it were continuous.

The practical results obtained with t
Loth guide cable are said to be briefly t
following:

With the horizontal panel (2) conta
with the cable has been established from
altitude of 10,000 ft. With the two ve
tical panels contact has been attained fro
a height of about 8,000 ft. At an altitu
of somewhat over 6,000 ft. the operat
can hear on all three panels, and can beg
to guide the machine without being mu
disturbed by the various noises on boar
At lower altitudes the receiving becom
very loud. When flying at about 6,500 f
the cable can be "picked up" from a hor
zontal distance of approximately one mil
As the machine flies lower, what might b
termed the "useful zone" increases i
width, until at ground level the range i
about 9 miles.

These results were obtained with an
experimental cable of 9,500 ft. in lengtl
and having eight sharp angles in it. Th
longest straight length was less than 2,00
ft. It is confidently expected that witl
a proper line, running more nearly straight
and of greater length, even better results
will be obtained.

OTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

SHOCKING STORIES" *VS.* THAT . INSTRUCTION BOOK

'HAT instruction book which came with the car, and which manufacturers e such pains in having printed and ributed to their customers—do you r read yours? A man interested in mo- ing matters lately made a little quest for motorist who actually read his instruc- ı book intelligently. It certainly was a est, says the investigator, and he uncov- d some shocking stories, even tho the ok itself is admittedly not as thrilling as ne of the tales to be found in "Sensa- nal Yarns." One car owner, he says, ating his experiences in *The American otorist* (Detroit), hadn't even thought of book, and wasn't exactly clear as to the son for its existence anyway. After a gent search of the car—

He found it tucked away under the rear t, submerged in the folds of the rain tains. He offered the alibi that he ught it was some sort of advertisement. Another car owner confessed that he had n out the pages in order to use the paper a gauge of the valve tappet clearances, ereas the book would have advised him use a thin visiting card for this purpose. he had read the instructions he would ve known why accuracy was important, t he was not so "exacting." What re- ined of the book after he had mutilated was smeared beyond legibility by grease m his dirty hands. It is interesting to ord that reposing on the seat cushion ck and span, tho carefully read, was the ry latest issue of "Shocking Stories." Can it be, I wonder, that the manufac- rers are a little out of date in the way ey present their advice? It is rather dry ading after all. The cover merely bears e name of the model and, mind you, in is day of picture craze not even a photo the car. There are cuts, to be sure, roughout the book to reveal the innards various parts of the machine's anatomy, ut they are Greek to most motorists. here is no action in them—and naturally e man who loves to exercise the speedo- meter is equally fond of action in his in- ruction. The motorist has just cause for omplaint—but only to a degree. There no reason why he should go ahead making vital mistake which results in conse- uences which he alone must bear.

However, if the manufacturer doesn't nject a little speed into his advice that is o reason why the motorist shouldn't goad himself to pass an occasional bad quarter- hour perusing and digesting the instruction book, however dry and uninteresting, how- ever tame the illustrations. It's to his advantage. A little confession from the writer will illustrate:

I had been driving a car with a valve-in-the-head motor, and upon occasions adjusted the valve tappets. For such work I used two wrenches, one to back off the adjusting nut and the other to turn the adjusting nut. Quite naturally, therefore, when I came to adjust the tappets of the new car, which was of the L-head type, I did like-

wise. Forthwith I experienced all manner of trouble, for try as I would it seemed impossible to obtain any sort of accurate adjustment. The tappets were first much too tight, then much too loose. There was no rhyme nor reason to the thing—a fact which caused me days of work and worry minus use of the car.

I decided that I would condescend to glance through the instruction book, or rather I decided upon the printed advice of the manufacturer as a last resort. But where was it? Oh, yes, I had tucked it away in my desk to keep it clean. Some day—that day we all expect when time will be plentiful—I would recline in an easy chair and read it from cover to cover. It goes without saying that this elusive day of rest might have been forthcoming had I read first before leaping. It developed that the tappets of my car were of the mushroom type, which means that the push rod is free to turn about so that the flat end that rides the camshaft will wear evenly. When I turned the adjusting nuts the tappets turned with them, and that accounted for my inability to effect any sort of reasonable adjustment. I should have used a third wrench to hold the push rod while I made the adjustment. In other words, I should have read my instruction book.

Yet the instruction book is treated unmercifully. They need a Laura Jean Libby to write it, insists this critic. Then perhaps Old Boy Hard Experience wouldn't have such a monopoly on the situation. To him is left the task of eventually turning every motorist back to his instruction book, which he does to perfection, tho always after the damage has been done and the bills paid. However—

The motorist in question is now so partial to his instruction book that he has ordered a new one in case something happens to the original. And when I explain how it happened that he paid a nifty repair bill, the reader will appreciate the reason for his change of heart. Whenever this chap had any spare time he always tried to find trouble, even if there wasn't any to be found. He carried the idea of car care to extremes. To this, furthermore, was added the additional fault of assuming that he knew as much as the manufacturer could divulge via instruction book.

At length this led him to inspect the distributor. He couldn't find any dirt in the cover, nor could he find anything wrong. But he had high hopes. He was not entirely unsuccessful, for, lo and behold! it developed that the tip of the rotor was not touching the contact points of the distributor head. How then was the spark ever going to reach the ignition wires? How was the motor to run with all this out of commission?

Much to his chagrin, however, he had to admit that the motor had been running, and most decently at that. Yet there was no contact. It worried him. Worried him so that at length he lifted out the rotor and by bending the tip with the pliers fixt it so that in revolving it would touch each of the contact points. Then he replaced the cover and started the engine.

Whereupon the distributor made itself known by emitting an uncanny noise. It clicked and trembled and carried on in a most unusual manner. Presently there was a culminating click followed by utter silence. The engine paused, deliberated and decided to pitch tent for the night. There was nothing left in the way of action except the motorist's flow of cussing. When he

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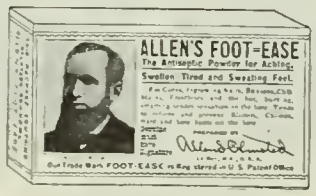

In a Pinch, use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

raised the distributor head and examined the rotor he found that the tip had broken off and that the contact points were chipped. This was the result of his handiwork and, in turn, the consequence of banking too much on his own knowledge of what's what in carology. It was high time to consult the instruction book—if it could be found.

What he learned was that the ignition system on his car was different from that on the machine he had previously owned. The rotor of the older model was so designed that it actually did come in contact with the contact points and would not distribute the spark properly if it didn't. But the new car—so the instruction book stated in plain but unexciting English—was equipped with a rotor which revolved in such a way that the tip came within a sixty-fourth of an inch from each contact point as it passed by. This was done to intensify the spark and to prevent wear of the parts. The rotor tip was not meant to touch anything. Everything was O. K. except the motorist, who might easily have made this discovery through turning to page nineteen, paragraph four.

It is not an uncommon thing to see a motorist going to the extreme of having the valves ground in because the car lacks power. Sometimes this sort of treatment is the only remedy, but more often it is about as necessary as a fourth brush on a generator. Over toward the last page of any good instruction book there is listed a bit of advice in case the engine shows signs of heaves. This is all written in simple style and is unusually valuable, even tho the love interest is a trifle neglected. I know of one chap who spent a neat sum for repairs only to learn after it was all paid for that he had been running the car with too little water in the radiator. This, incidentally, was the first thing the instruction book listed in its page of hints.

Instruction books invariably suggest that if the car lacks pep on hills it is well to see if the fan belt is on duty. But such a simple suggestion meets with disdain on the part of the average car owner. He would much rather drive into a repair shop and be inconvenienced for a day or so rather than bother to read the manufacturer's attempt at serious literature. I have just about concluded that the thriving business of butchering "busted" buses is greatly indebted to this wholesale neglect of the book of the "Breeze," the "Speedo" or whatever the case may be.

When one car owner moved to a new State and went to apply for a license he spent about three hours chasing around to find the necessary data on the stroke and bore of the engine. In this new locality the make of car he drove was not quite so well known, thus accounting for the fact that he was obliged to drive ten miles to the nearest dealer in order to learn the exact information. But if instead of relegating the instruction book to the waste-paper basket he had kept it in the side pocket for ready reference he could have walked right out to the car and by merely glancing at page one could have gone through the little game of multiplying the stroke by the carburetor and the number of pleats in the seat cushions divided by the number of quarts of oil in the crank-case. It would have been simplicity itself.

There is so much of vital importance tucked away in the pages of an instruction

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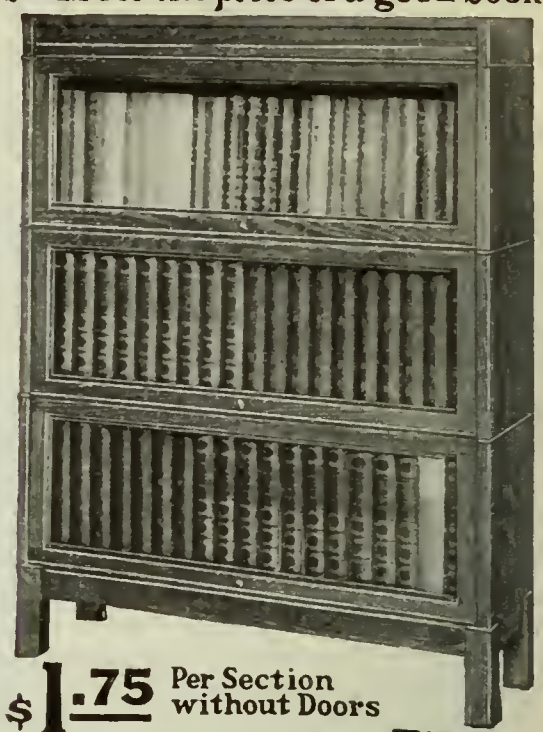

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TOURS AND CRUISES

book that it is nigh unto nuttery to consider the work as a fifth wheel. Some of these days the manufacturers are going to ask aid of George Ade or some stage comedian to put over the necessary information in fourth speed; but in the meantime the old saying that it's a wise motorist who knows his own car still holds true. And frequent perusal of the instruction book, however tedious, is the only way to breed this familiarity.

BIRDS ARE STILL THE CHAMPION AVIATORS

BIRDS still hold the world's aviation championship for reliability and consistency of performance. They are sometimes forced down by collision with the shining lenses of lighthouses, or blown against wires and tall buildings, but accidents of this sort happen far more rarely with them than with their human imitators. They make long and fast non-stop flights and seldom come down because of engine trouble or the collapse of wings. The fact is, says the New York *Sun:*

Birds have some secret—many secrets—for navigating the air which man has not learned. Some men aviators have gone higher in the air than any birds seem to go, but so far as human records go there is nothing to show that a condor, eagle or other high-flying bird ever tried for the altitude prize. Birds are extremely practical and do not go to immense heights just for exercise or for the purpose of getting a wide outlook above the earth or for the gratification of personal or birdonal pride. There is no doubt that the best flyers among the birds would go to far greater heights than is their habit if they believed they would find anything to eat that near the sky.

Birds in soaring and sailing show that they are proficient in the use of several factors in the art of flying that have not yet been mastered either in principle or practise by the most skilful aviators. A vulture or a crane after a few preliminary wing beats sets its wings and mounts in wide, sweeping circles to a great height, apparently overcoming that which we call gravity with no exertion apparent to human vision, even when assisted by powerful telescopes.

The Carolina rail, or sora, has small, short wings, apparently ill adapted to protracted flight, and in ordinary circumstances when it is forced to fly it does so reluctantly and alights as soon as possible. It flies with such awkwardness and seems to become so quickly exhausted that several writers on birds have inferred that most of its spring and fall migration must be made on foot. Yet it has been learned that the Carolina rail has one of the longest migration routes of the whole rail family and easily crosses wide reaches of the Caribbean Sea.

The humming-bird, smallest of all birds, crosses the Gulf of Mexico, flying more than 500 miles in a single night. The golden plover flies from Nova Scotia to South America, and in fair weather makes the whole distance of about 2,500 miles without a stop, and probably requiring not more than forty-eight hours to make the trip.

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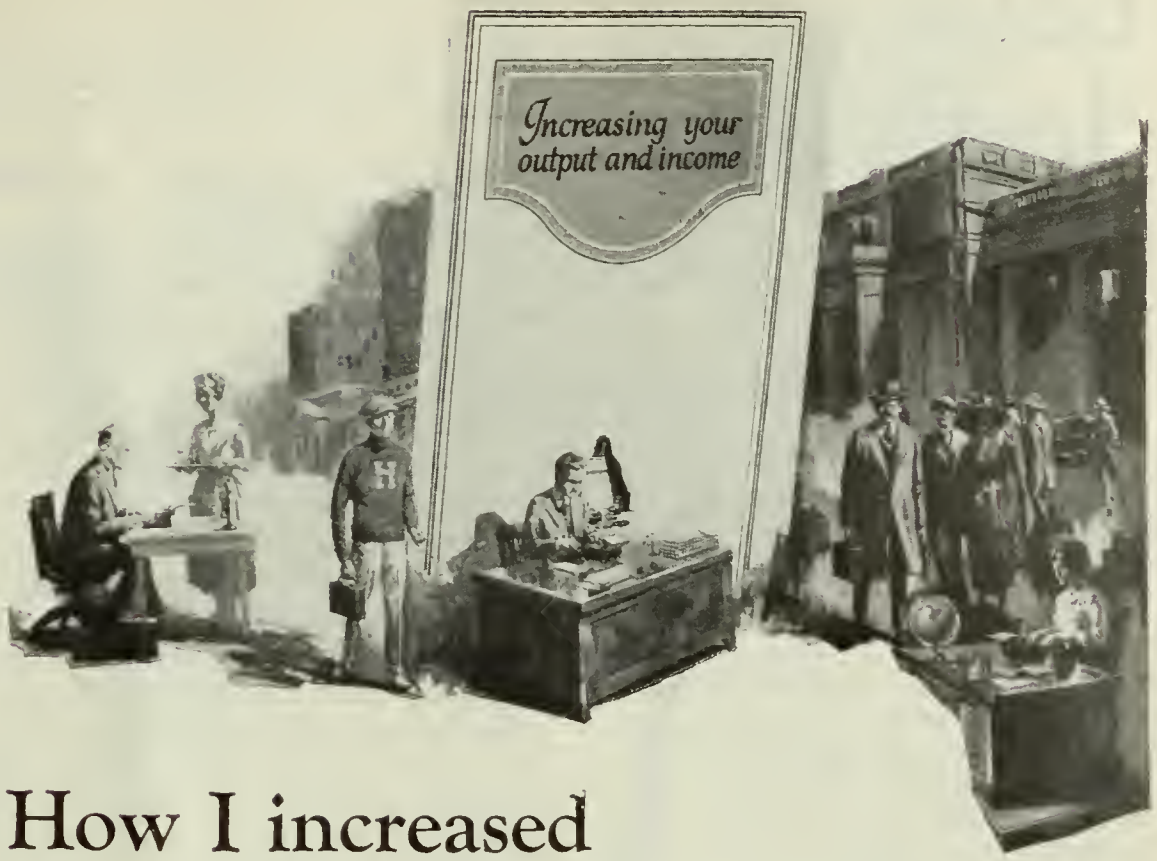

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THE FUTURE OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURING

WHILE we are undoubtedly on the upswing of the existing business cycle, these little booms and depressions we experience every few years are, as a writer in *The Annalist* notes, only "ripples on the surface of a rising curve of physical production" which has been carrying us steadily upward for about fifty years. The question, we are told, is whether this "long-run curve" can continue to rise for another fifty years. "Upon the future slope of this curve hang tremendous consequences; the profits of American business, the size of the American population in 1950 and in 2000 A.D., the maintenance of the American standard of living, the position of the United States as a world power fifty or a hundred years hence and, in short, the whole destiny of the America of our children and our children's children." The writer, Mr. Homer Hoyt, a professor of Economics in the University of North Carolina, points out that we have developed a manufacturing capacity in excess of our own needs, so that considerable amount of foreign trade is necessary for our prosperity. We must now choose between two alternatives. We may keep the prices of manufactured goods from falling any lower, and restore the balance of prices "by raising the prices of farm products up to the level of other goods and services." "Such a consolidation of American prices on a plateau 60 per cent. above the pre-war level would tend to maintain an internal equilibrium, but it would," we are told, "cut us off from foreign markets." We could prosper to a certain extent with the help of tariff laws, for "we have resources enough to be self-sustaining, provided we limit our population and maintain a proper balance between agriculture and manufacturing, by contracting the size of our manufacturing plant." But, we read,—

If we follow this course, we must be prepared while maintaining internal peace and contentment to see other nations forging ahead in population and in manufacturing capacity, and becoming ever relatively more powerful as we stand still. We must be prepared to give up our insatiable thirst for industrial expansion. It will be a happier, better balanced national life with greater stress upon art and culture perhaps, but it will not make us more vigorous and powerful as a nation.

Now comes the other alternative. We can maintain the expansion and manufacture that has been going on for half a century, but to do so our manufacturers must lower their prices to pre-war levels or below, and this means a program of standardization and consolidation at home and active competition abroad. As Professor Hoyt outlines the process:

Standardization, increasing use of machinery and industrial concentration are interchangeable terms. Each one is both the cause and the effect of the other. The more standardized the article, the more machinery can be used in its production, and the cheaper the cost. The greater the degree of standardization, the greater the concentration of industry. Two concerns making one standardized article will undercut each other's prices until one gains all the business. The great number of styles and brands which is favorable to hand and not machine production is caused by the attempt of small concerns to avoid price competition, by producing goods that will sell on the basis of a difference in quality instead of a difference in price.

Standardization of American goods will thus either be the cause or the effect of a series of gigantic mergers and consolidations, which will not end until all of American industry is in fact one technical manufacturing unit. As nations are becoming complete self-sustaining industrial and manufacturing units, since Germany pointed the way, American industry as a unit will tend to compete with Great Britain, Japan and Germany as units for the markets of the world. By consolidating all of our industries until all become part of one complete industrial machine, we shall produce at far less expense than we do at present with hundreds of thousands of separate units that fit loosely and wastefully together. The so-called point of diminishing returns in manufacturing recedes further and further with every increase in standardization and concentration. For a single industry producing a standardized article, cost decreases with every increase in output until a world monopoly is attained. But this is not all. The cost of producing the one standardized article with a world monopoly is lowered still further if other standardized articles are produced in the same country, for, in the technical machine industries, concentration and efficiency in one line aid concentration and efficiency in other lines.

Professor Hoyt shows how this process might logically develop until "every industry is a monopoly and these monopolies are located in one country under one gigantic world control." He reminds us that factory capacity is, to a large extent, potential military power, "and the Disarmament Conference had nothing to say as to that." Therefore, he concludes,

Business profits, the prosperity of American wage-earners and the very existence of the United States as a great Power demand a complete reorganization of our manufacturing industries, to the end that out of the present chaotic medley of firms duplicating each others' efforts and using antiquated hand methods of production, there shall arise gigantic industrial consolidations producing standardized goods linked together in one efficient American manufacturing machine that will undersell the world. We do not seek this power in any selfish or imperialistic sense, but until competitive manufacturing expansion is limited by a conference of nations, self-preservation demands that America do her best.

CHARITY THAT PAYS

WHILE charity "seeketh not her own," we have it on equally good authority that bread cast upon the waters "shall return again after many days." And so, the New York *Times* on its financial page briefly calls attention to the interesting fact that "in more ways than one, the response to the call for aid from the impoverished and starving masses in Europe has been a paying proposition to this country":

Makers of all kinds of apparel have gained because so much of used but wearable goods was shipped abroad to cover the naked, thereby making it necessary for the senders to replenish their wardrobes. When it comes to the foodstuffs, the result is more patent. The enormous quantities of grain recently sent to the afflicted in Russia and other countries by the aid of contributions and charity funds had the effect of raising the prices of farm products in this country materially. A rise of merely 10 cents a bushel in the price of wheat has meant $100,000 extra for every million bushels retained here. It is not improbable that producers here have gained a dollar for every dollar's worth sent out as a charity.

BRITISH SHIPPING NO BETTER OFF THAN OURS

IF MISERY loves company, then our Shipping Board officials ought to take a melancholy satisfaction in the recent statistics issued by the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom showing the large number of inactive British ships, *The Nautical Gazette* remarks. What is more important on its bearing on the ship subsidy controversy is the fact that "the Administration's ship subsidy bill is only designed to make good the difference between American and British vessel operating costs." But British ship owners and American are equally at a loss to know how to compete with the smaller European nations with their depreciated currencies and low overhead costs. And our subsidy plans do not help at all in solving the problem of competition with these most cheaply run merchant marines. The British situation is revealed by the fact that, according to the authority cited, "712 vessels representing more than one-tenth of the total tonnage registered in the British Isles were laid up in the leading British ports at the beginning of the year." At the same time "only about 350 of the 1,492 steel vessels belonging to the Emergency Fleet Corporation were in commission. But if it be remembered that only one-third perhaps of these vessels are suitable for normal trade purposes, the American showing is not such a bad one." *The Nautical Gazette* continues:

According to Sir Frederick Lewis, the newly elected President of the Chamber of Shipping, one of the reasons why so many British vessels are laid up and so many British seamen out of employment is that British ship operating costs, and especially wages, are so much higher as compared

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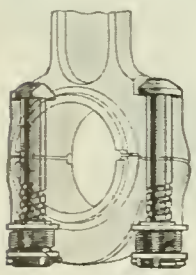

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

with those prevailing on the merchantmen of European continental countries. In competing with the smaller European maritime nations with their depreciated currencies, lower repair costs and other advantages, both the British and American merchant marine are therefore laboring under the same handicap of higher vessel operating costs.

Instead of regarding the existing handicaps as insurmountable and calling for subsidies and other forms of state aid, the British ship-owners have resolutely set to work to increase the efficiency of their ships and to bring down their operating costs.

Our ship-owners should follow the example of their British competitors and put their own house in order at the very earliest opportunity.

A Sheffield correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* takes up this same subject from the standpoint of a Britisher and finds something to say on both the bright and the dark side. He agrees with the writer already quoted that British shipping has to meet the competition of other nations which subsidize their ships and pay lower wages than do Britain or America. He also notes various tax privileges given to citizens engaged in shipping or foreign trade by a number of governments, and calls attention to the fact that "many foreign ship-owners made tremendous and untaxed profits in the war period while our British ship-owners were controlled and had their profits restricted." "That is the dark side of the picture." But, we are told, "the bright side inspires hope." Coal miners and iron and steel workers have recently accepted wage reductions and the miners have been increasing their output. As a result of these things—

We are rapidly regaining our lost coal trade. After touching a point under 20 per cent. of the normal pre-war export tonnage we are now doing 80 per cent. and improving week by week. At the present rate we shall touch the pre-war record before May. This is vital from a shipping point of view. Coal forms by far the biggest proportion of our cargoes.

The revival of the steel industry means more cargoes for British ships. As the English writer continues in his letter to *The Journal of Commerce:*

With the coal and steel industries back at something like the old rates of production and exportation, the British shipping surplus will be absorbed. Then again we have about 3,000,000 tons of our shipping beyond what is the recognized age limit. Now that labor on scrapping has cheapened and materials for new ships have been reduced by 60 per cent. we may look for wholesale breakings up of old boats, and when the current shipyard labor trouble is over, orders for new ships. From this point of view the prospects are that shipping and ship-building revival will not long be delayed. Much, of course, depends on the

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attitude of labor. If the shipyard men follow the example set by the miners and steel workers, revival will certainly come.

WHY MEAT PRICES ARE HIGH

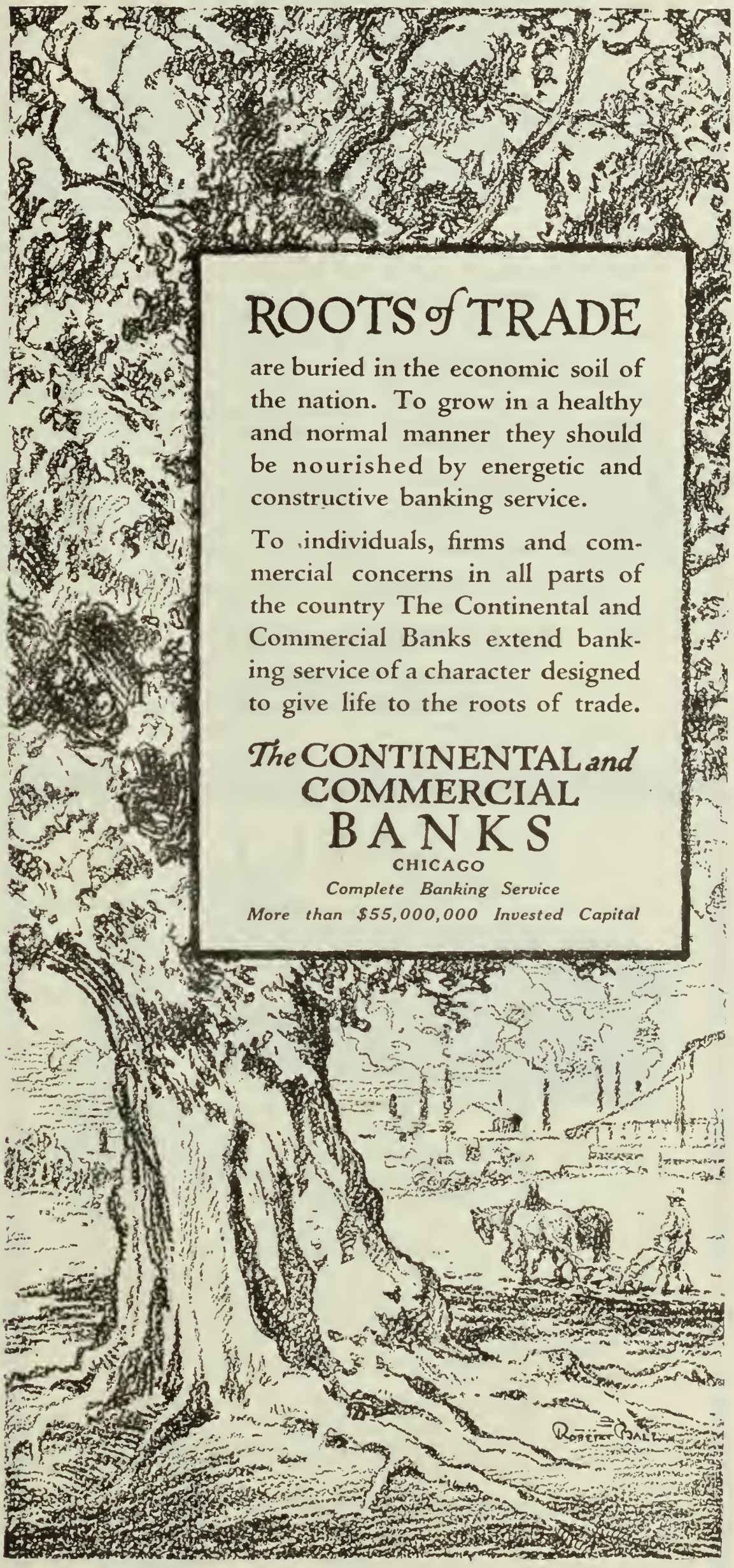
THE angry feelings that rise in the heart of the consumer when he reads about wholesale meat prices being down to almost the pre-war level and considers how his local butcher is charging just about as much as ever are not entirely justified, observes a writer on the financial page of the New York *Evening Post*. Meat retailers are credited by this authority with trying hard to bring down their overhead so that prices will attract the consumer and also bring in a reasonable profit. In this connection certain figures on selling costs for retail meat dealers compiled by the Department of Agriculture are summarized, showing that—

The cost of retailing meats is now about double what it was in 1913. The investigation covered thirty cities with 3,505 retail meat stores. Accounts of over 400 stores for 1919-20 were fully analyzed, and supplementary studies were made for 1921. Of each dollar that the consumer spent for meat, 81.14 cents represented the wholesale price, 16.57 cents represented the cost of retailing, and 2.29 cents represented the retailer's net profit. The largest item of retailing costs was wages, amounting to 61.86 per cent. of the total. The average wages of meat-cutters increased from 32 cents per hour in 1913 to 60.7 cents in 1921. Between 1919 and 1921 there was a decline in the wholesale prices of meat, but the cost of retailing increased. This shows why meat prices did not come down in the butcher's shop in comparison with the slump in the prices which farmers received for their live stock.

TEMPTING THE ANNAMITE TO LEND

SOME of the French colonial governors are being hard put to it to obtain funds for development purposes. The allowances from the central government seem meager enough and the natives, even where they are prosperous, have not yet been educated to invest, nor indeed, are they likely to be thrifty by temperament. Maurice Long, Governor of Indo-China, has therefore been trying an experiment, which if it succeeds, says the Paris correspondent of *The Wall Street Journal*, "will be repeated and may well be extended into other French colonies." His loan was launched in Indo-China last month. The very launching was itself a novelty, "for the idea of asking the natives to subscribe to the development of their own colonies has not been tried before in French territory." But, we read, "its terms are more novel still":

The Annamite knows nothing about bonds or coupons, but he knows a great deal about gambling. So the governor-general is asking him to subscribe 50 piastres on the chance of getting 10,000, 1,000 or 500 back by a lucky draw at any time within the next 30 years, and on the promise of getting 100 piastres in any case at the end of thirty years. In other words the loan is for 6,180,000 piastres, or something over 33,000,000 francs, with four annual drawings, involv-



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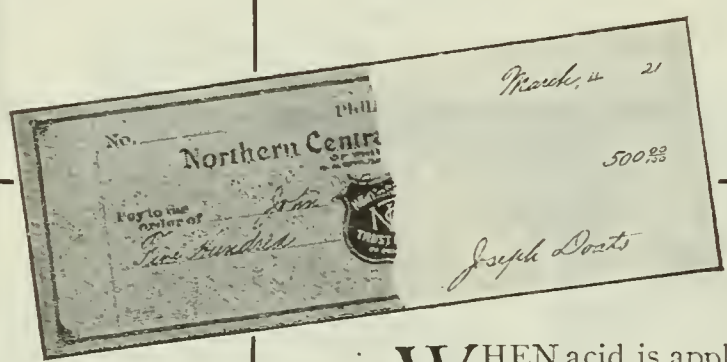

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

ing two prizes of 10,000 piastres, 10 of 1,000 and 76 of 500, while every bond of 50 piastres is to be repaid at double the figure in 1952. Before the war the piastre was worth 2.5 francs; to-day it is worth 5.75 francs.

Interest rates in Indo-China are common at 20 or 25 per cent., so that a humble 6 per cent. would go nowhere.

If you add that the native bondholder will be able to get advances on his security from the Banque d'Indo-Chine at 6 per cent. and that he will be able to sell it by the establishment of regular markets in all the bank's branches covering all the colonial issues, public and private, you will see that the idea of Maurice Long is to convert the Annamite into something of a financier as well as to tempt him as a gambler. Indeed less than 2 per cent. of the bondholders can obtain prizes, while all of them can speculate on a rise in the market quotation. The Stock Exchange habit may take root in Annam as deeply as in Gotham.

WHERE THE FARMER CAN BORROW

RECENT heated discussions of farm credits and the formation of various new sources of credit available to the agriculturist make useful a brief statement of the chief sources of credit now actually available to the farmer. This list prepared by the New York Trust Company appears in its publication, *The Index:*

1. The Farm Loan Board, supervising
   (a) Federal Land Banks providing long-term loans on farm first mortgages.
   (b) Farm Loan Associations lending on farm mortgages to their members' funds derived from Federal Land Banks.
   (c) Joint Stock Land Banks, authorized under the Farm Loan Act, lending on farm first mortgages.
2. War Finance Corporation, offering short-term credits up to $1,000,000,000 direct to producers of, or dealers in, agricultural products, or indirectly to them through financial and cooperative institutions.
3. Federal Reserve Banks offering rediscount privileges to member banks on agricultural paper having a maturity of not more than six months.
4. Member banks and trust companies offering the usual credit accommodations in their own communities and through correspondent banks.
5. Non-member banks and trust companies offering the usual credit accommodations in their own communities and through correspondent banks.
6. Cattle Loan Organizations.
7. Farm Mortgage Companies.
8. Insurance companies, mutual, stock and fraternal organizations lending on mortgage.
9. Investment bankers arranging farm mortgage loans for private investors, and bond offerings based on mortgages.
10. Merchants, factors and buyers advancing credits against growing crops and other farm products.
11. Private individuals investing direct in farm mortgages.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"F. S.," Superior, Wis.—"Please answer the following question. In the words *im'pact* (noun), *im-pact'* (verb); *au'gust* (noun), *au-gust'* (adj.); *per'fume* (noun), *per-fume'* (verb); *proj'ect* (noun), *pro-ject'* (verb); *ac'cent* (noun), *ac-cent'* (verb); *prod'uce* (noun), *pro-duce'* (verb), we find the accent on different syllables. Why should *process* and *cement* be pronounced the same while the others have different pronunciations for the different parts of speech?"

There is nothing fixed about English pronunciation. It varies with the moods and tenses of the times. *Abuse*, noun and verb are stressed on the last syllable; so also *accost*, *command*, etc.

In English every word of two syllables necessarily has one of them accented. Some writers have asserted that many dissyllabic words, such as *convoy*, *concourse*, *discourse*, *shipwreck*, are stressed on both syllables, but this is due to a misinterpretation of sounds. They confound the clearness of the enunciation of the last syllable with the accentual stress upon the first.

Certain other dissyllabic words that are nouns and verbs are stressed differently, the nouns being stressed usually on the first syllable, the verbs upon the last, such as *ab'ject*, *ab-ject'*; *im'pact*, *im-pact'*; *pro'ject*, *pro-ject'*; *prod'uce*, *pro-duce'*. This is the result of an instinctive effort on the part of the genius of the language to compensate to some extent for the want of different terminations for these different parts of speech.

In English, in general, the stress is thrown as far back as possible, but it is not improbable that, as the verbs referred to above take additional suffixes in the making of participles, the inclination is to pronounce the part of speech to which the suffix is added with the stress nearer to it rather than upon the first syllable as is done in the noun. The verb can be pronounced easily with the accent in the same place as in the noun, but the participle can not be so easily pronounced and the adjective or adverb formed from it, with that accent. Take, for example, the word *reb'el*, noun. Compare it with *re-bel'*, verb, and stress the participle as you do the noun—*reb'el-ing*, and you will note at once the awkwardness, for one immediately senses the jar—*re-bel'ling* is what we mean.

"M. L. B.," New York, N. Y.—"Please tell me the origin of *Mother's Day*."

Mother's Day originated through the efforts of Miss Anna Jarvis whose Mother died in 1906. On Sunday, May 9, 1907, she told a friend, whom she had invited to observe with her the anniversary of her Mother's death, that she wished to dedicate a day of the year to all mothers. Before May, 1908, came around many other persons were interested, and organizations were formed to observe the second Sunday in May as Mother's Day.

Philadelphia observed this day on May 10, 1908. Since 1912, the day has been observed in Texas. In 1913 Pennsylvania made it a State holiday. It was first observed in England in 1913. There the second Sunday in May is observed in all churches, and the previous Friday observed in all public schools. The badge of the day is a white carnation.

"R. R. R.," New York, N. Y.—"Can you give me any information concerning the meaning of the term *gallows-hill?*"

There is nothing to explain about the term. The words themselves indicate the meaning—a hill on which the gallows are set. Formerly in each county in England there were a number of such hills, relics of which still exist in spots. Tyburn, the historic place of execution outside the limits of London, was situated on a hill, nearby which the Marble Arch of Hyde Park now stands. On the Surrey Downs near Hind Head and the Devil's Punch-Bowl there is another marked by a gibbet cross, and in 1786 a memorial tablet bearing the following legend was erected there.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

April 5.—The British Government, according to a dispatch from London, has addrest a note to the Allies declaring that, owing to the fact that Great Britain has to pay the interest on her debt to the United States, she reserves the right to call upon the Allies to pay, in turn, the interest on their war debts to Great Britain.

The British Government acknowledges the claim of the United States for $241,000,000 to pay the cost of the American Army of Occupation.

Armand Jeannes, the betrayer of Edith Cavell, the British war nurse shot by the Germans during the war, is condemned to death by a Belgian court.

April 6.—Premier Poincaré wins a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies on his insistence that France must keep up her Army by compelling eighteen months' military service for every man. Two years' service has been required heretofore.

April 7.—Six persons, including two Americans, are killed when two airplanes on the Paris-London aerial express route collide over Thieulloy, 70 miles north of Paris, and crash to earth.

The Japanese Navy Department issues a statement saying that the strength of the Japanese Navy, as restricted by the Washington Arms Conference, is sufficient for the defense of the Japanese Empire.

Irish Republican rebels destroy 500,000 gallons of Belfast whisky and wine as part of the campaign to boycott all goods made in Ulster.

April 8.—Ulster banks at Lanesborough and Castlerea, County Roscommon, are raided by armed civilians and robbed of a total of £900.

April 9.—Irish Republican army members opposed to the Irish Free State hold a secret convention in Dublin and adopt a constitution and declaration of aims, not yet made public. In a speech at Wexford, Michael Collins, head of the Irish Provisional Government, declares "it looks as if civil war can be averted only by a miracle."

Eleven French soldiers are killed and ten injured by the explosion of a mine and a quantity of ammunition hidden in a cemetery in Silesia.

The Council of Ambassadors requests the Swiss Government to permit former Empress Zita of Austria-Hungary to reside in Switzerland.

Pope Pius XI announces that he will do all in his power to contribute to the success of the Genoa Conference.

April 10.—The Genoa Conference, attended by 1,066 delegates and assistants from 34 nations, opens with the election of Premier Facta, of Italy, as President, and an address by Premier Lloyd George, who says that peace is the first need of Europe, and that if the conference fails a sense of despair will sweep over the whole world.

George Gavan Duffy, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Irish Free State Cabinet, is dragged by a crowd of young men and women from the platform on which he was making a pro-treaty address at Tullamore. British soldiers patrol the streets of Dublin for the first time since the signing of the truce.

April 11.—Michael Collins and Eamon de Valera accept invitations from Lord Mayor O'Neil of Dublin to meet in that city and attempt to reach an agreement on the differences between the Free Staters and the Republicans.

The Allied program for the restoration of Russia, as handed to George Tchitcherin, Bolshevik Foreign Minister, at the Genoa Conference, requires Russia to accept all debts, and reform transport, courts and exchange, and to protect foreigners.

Luis Borno, a Haitian attorney and member of the present cabinet, has been elected President of the Republic of Haiti by a unanimous vote, according to a dispatch from Cape Haitien.

DOMESTIC

April 5.—The Association representing the largest coal operators in Indiana and Ohio reject the proposal of Representative Nolan, Chairman of the House Labor Committee, that operators and miners hold a joint wage conference on April 10.

Governor John Parker, of Louisiana, announces that he will attempt immediately to suppress the Ku Klux Klan in that State.

Senator King, of Utah, introduces a resolution calling for an investigation into the so-called abuses in the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

April 6.—General Gregory Semenoff, an anti-Bolshevik leader of Russia, is arrested in New York at the instance of a firm which charges him with stealing a shipment of woolen goods valued at $478,578.

Chairman Butler, of the House Naval Affairs Committee, introduces a resolution giving the President authority to dispose of the excess fighting tonnage of the Navy, in conformity with the provisions of the Washington Disarmament Conference.

April 7.—Five thousand miners in the non-union coal field of Somerset County, Pa., strike in protest against inauguration of the 1917 wage scale by independent operators.

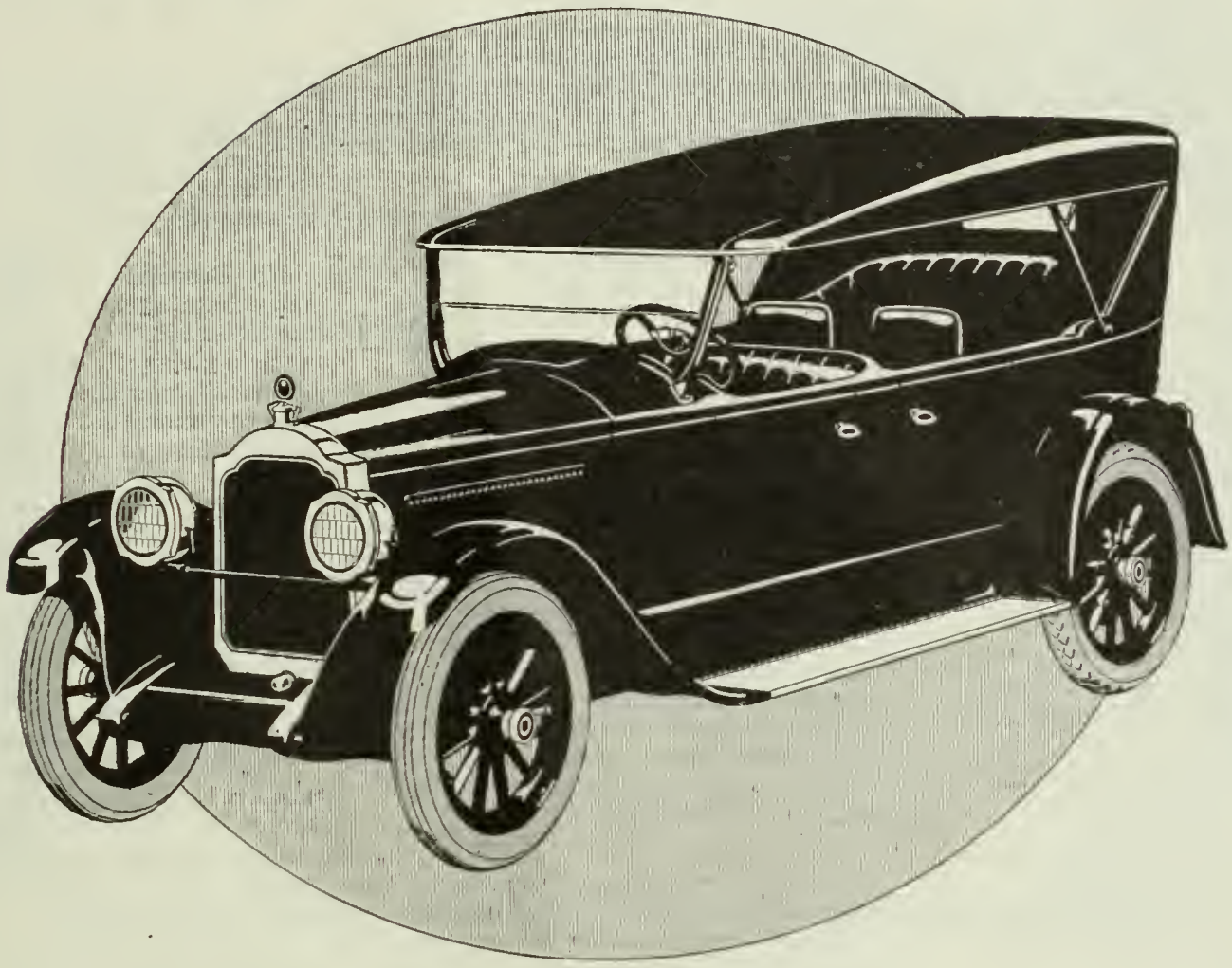
The Senate passes the bill providing for 24 more Federal judges.

April 8.—Seventeen persons are reported dead and more than 80 injured as a result of tornadoes that sweep western Texas and southern Oklahoma.

The 1923 naval bill carrying out the 5–5–3 ratio is reported to the House of Representatives. It carries a total of $233,224,000, and cuts the enlisted personnel from 95,000 to 65,000, plus 2,000 apprentices, leaving the officer total substantially intact.

April 11.—Nearly nine months after it passed the House and was referred to the Finance Committee of the Senate, the tariff bill is reported to the Senate, to be called up for consideration on April 21. It is estimated that the measure will raise between $330,000,000 and $350,000,000.

PACKARD



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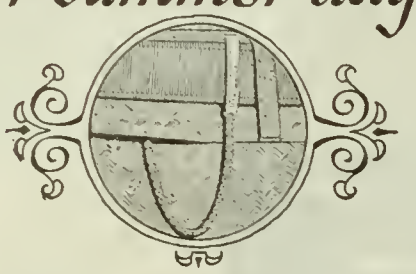

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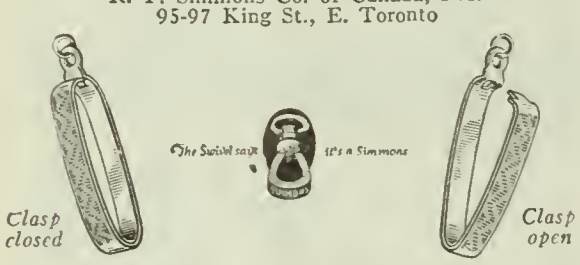

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THE ▾ SPICE ▾ OF ▾ LIFE

They Never Are.—Genoa, April 9.—No surprizes are expected.—*Special Cable to The New York Herald.*

Tactics.—"No woman ever takes another woman's advice about frocks."

"Naturally. You don't ask the enemy how to win the war."—*London Opinion, from a Play.*

Stop! Look! Listen!—"Is this a fast train?" the salesman asked the conductor.

"Of course it is," was the reply.

"I thought it was. Would you mind my getting out to see what it is fast to?"—*Evansville Crescent.*

How to Do It.—"A sixty-dollar hat?"

"Yes."

"My husband wouldn't buy me a sixty-dollar hat."

"He would if you started to yell for a grand piano."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Taking a Chance.—MAGISTRATE OF IRISH COURT (after a turbulent scene amongst general public)—"The next person that shouts 'Down with England,' I'll have thrown out into the street."

Prisoner (excitedly)—"Down wid England!"—*London Opinion.*

But Not Vice Versa.—When little Percival arrived at school on the opening day, he carried the following note to the teacher:

"Dear Teacher: Our sweet little Percival is a very delicate, nervous child, and if he is naughty—and he is likely to be naughty at times—just punish the boy next to him, and that will frighten him so he'll be good."—*Wayside Tales.*

Happy Suggestion for Uncle.—Little Spencer let no grass grow under his feet, when uncle came for a visit, before rushing up with this:

"Uncle, make a noise like a frog."

"Why?" asked the old man.

"'Cause when I ask daddy for anything he says: 'Wait till your uncle croaks.'"—*The Van Raalte Vanguard.*

The Spring Fever Patient's Prayer.

Ship me somewhere west of Ennui, t'other side of Have-to-Work;
Pin a blooming tag upon me, bill me to the town of Shirk;
Purge my sordid recollection of the jester's bells and cap;
Find me some Utopian section where there's no one does a tap!

Ship me somewhere west of Ennui, get a fishing-rod for me;
Get me bait and then, doggone y', go away and let me be!
Never mind about provisions from a grocer's musty shelf—
Deviled crabs and like divisions!—let me forage for myself!

Let me stay there, west of Ennui, 'way beyond the toiling zone—
I am selfish, but, doggone me, I prefer to be alone.
Ho! my bones are fairly achin' for a camp along a crick,
And the music of the bacon as it sizzles on a stick!

—*John D. Wells in Buffalo Times.*

And Harder to Spell.—FLUB—"What do you think of Czecho-Slovakia?"

DUB—"Well, it's hard to say."—*Life.*

Sea Air vs. Mountain Dew.—MOTHER—"I wish that the papers would quit writing about these mountain moonshiners."

DAUGHTER—"Why, mother?"

MOTHER—"Because I want father to take us to the seashore this summer."—*Burr.*

No Bargain.—"Dear John," the wife wrote from a fashionable resort, "I enclose the hotel bill."

"Dear Mary," he responded, "I enclose check to cover the bill, but please do not buy any more hotels at this figure—they are cheating you."—*Life.*

Precept and Practise.—SHE—"Oh, George! I've just won a hundred-pound prize for the best article on the cruelty of trapping wild animals."

HE—"Good egg! What are you going to do with it?"

SHE—"Oh, now I can afford a new fur coat!"—*London Mail.*

The Witch!—CONDUCTOR—"Pardon me, madam, but your girl seems more than twelve."

HER MOTHER—"Conductor! Would you take me to be the mother of a girl that age?"

CONDUCTOR—"Lady, don't tell me you're her grandmother!"—*Sydney Bulletin.*

The Stenog's Vacation
(Sung by her boss)

My tYpust is oi hor vacution,
My trpist's awau fpr a week,
My trpudt us in hwr vacarion,
Wgile thse damu kews plsy hudge and seek.

CJORAS:

Oy, breng boxk, bting bzek,
Brung becj mu bOnnie ti my, tp mr;
B)&ng b$xj, b6ng, bicx,
Pjing bozk m% beinino-o mx; CH Helk?

—*F. & H. News.*

He Won.—A young but exceptionally brilliant professor in a Western college was dismissed from the faculty because of his inordinate betting. The president, interested in his career, secured him a position in an Eastern college. To the president there he wrote: "The young man has a promising future, and anything you can do to cure him of betting will be a benefit to society."

The professor went East, and was cordially received. Conversation had proceeded but a few moments when he said to the president, "I'll bet you seventy-five dollars you have a wart between your shoulder blades."

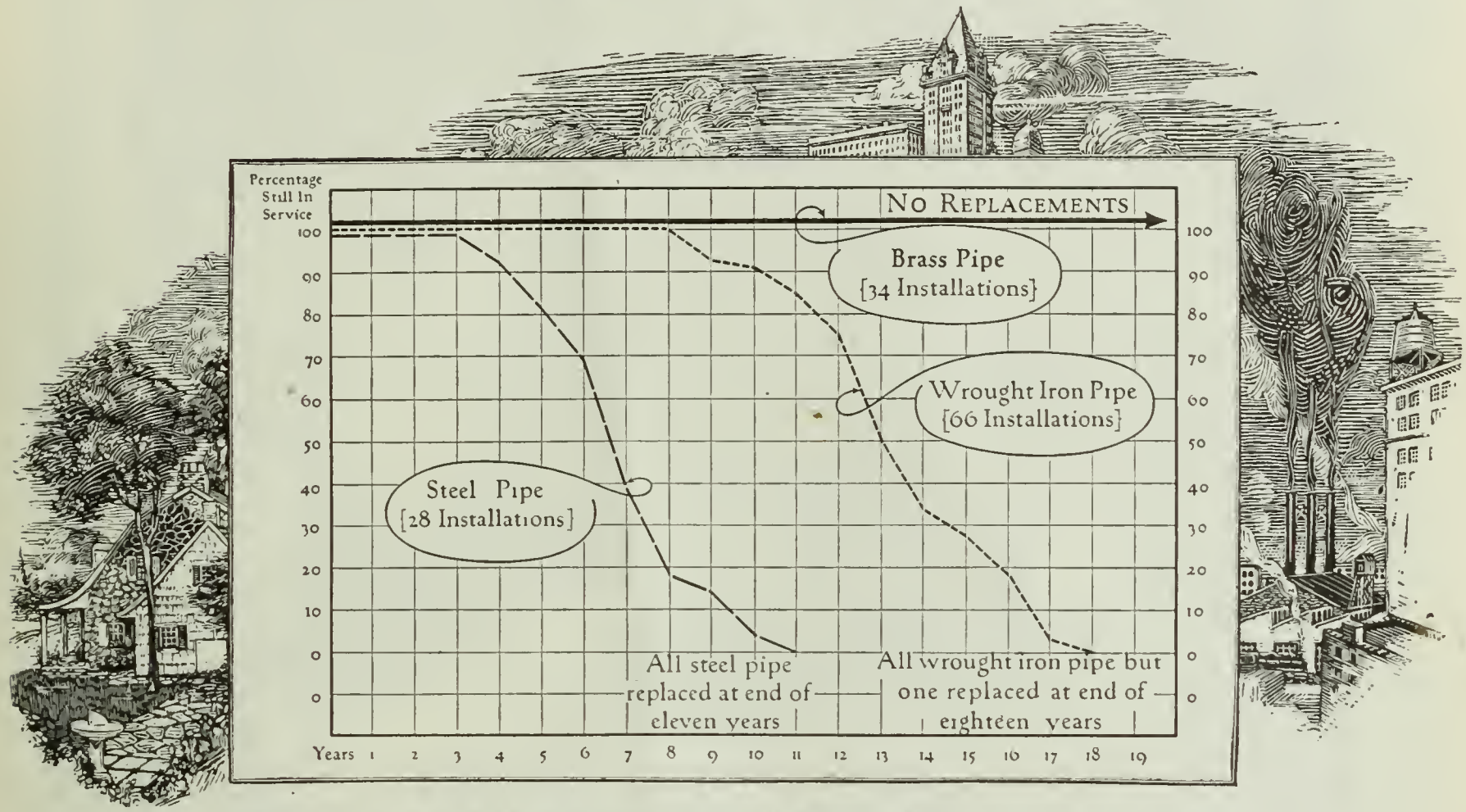
The president hesitated. "Young man," he said, "I never bet; but just to teach you a lesson I will take you up."

He thereupon proved to the young man's satisfaction that he was in error, and the professor paid the seventy-five.

The president wrote West relating the incident, concluding—"I hope that I have cured him."

The other wrote back: "I fear the case is hopeless. The very day he left here he bet me one hundred dollars that he could make you take off your shirt."—*Judge.*

Does This Picture Tell the Story of Your Plumbing Troubles?



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Volume 73
No. 5

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1922

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On A Street Corner In Rome 2000 Years Ago

By Robert M. Lawrence

YESTERDAY, a man in whom I have long been interested, came to me with discouragement and disappointment written on his face. There had been some changes made among the men in the office where he worked, and another—not he—had won a coveted promotion.

"What's the use?" he said. "For two years I've been waiting for this chance. And now it's gone. It just goes to show that getting ahead in business is purely a matter of luck."

"Tom," I said, "do you ever read Shakespeare?"

"Oh, I used to in school. Why?"

"Then go home, take down a copy of Julius Caesar, and turn to Act 1, Scene 2. Rome had chosen Caesar for its Emperor and Cassius and Brutus stood enviously on a street corner while the crowds acclaimed him. It was the honor that both had hoped for, dreamed of. And Brutus had about made up his mind that getting ahead in this world was purely a matter of luck. Then Cassius laid his hand upon the shoulder of his friend and spoke:

'Men at some time are masters of their fates. The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings.'

"Ten thousand million times has history repeated itself since that moment in Rome twenty centuries ago. It repeated itself in your office today. It will go on repeating itself as long as men must learn by hard experience that the power to be what they want to be lies solely within themselves."

And what I said to my young friend I wish I could write on the heart of every man who is standing hopefully and expectantly upon the threshold of a business career.

Tens of thousands of young men enter business each year without the slightest training for the work they are to do. Most of them take the first position that comes their way, believing that if they just plod along they will, in some mysterious way, become successful.

You can't do that any more than you can hang out your shingle without any previous training and succeed as a doctor. These days you've got to study the different branches of business just as thoroughly as you would study medicine, or law, or engineering.

For the problems of business are just as complex—the rewards as large *(or larger!)* for the men who qualify as specialists in some branch or branches of commercial work.

AFTER all, there are very few geniuses. Remember, the great business men of today were not always great. At 20, 25 and 30 most of them were in the most ordinary occupations.

John N. Willys was a laundryman. Frank A. Vanderlip, "the most aggressive financier in America," was a machinist. Thomas E. Wilson, of Wilson & Co., was a railway clerk. T. Coleman duPont was a coal miner. John H. Patterson, who founded the National Cash Register Co., was a toll collector. Charles M. Schwab was a grocery clerk.

At 22, Edison was a roaming telegraph operator—out of a job—too poor when he arrived in New York to buy his own breakfast.

At 31, W. L. Douglas borrowed enough money to rent one room in a building at Brockton, Mass., and started the shoe business that made him a millionaire.

Twenty-four of the fifty men mentioned in B. C. Forbes' book on "Men Who Are Making America" were born poor. Many of them had greater handicaps than you will ever know.

But sooner or later every one of them woke to the fact that in himself—and in himself alone—lay the power to do the thing he wanted to do and to be the man he wanted to be.

And that same realization must come sooner or later to you. You can, if you will, know the joy of getting ahead in business and in life. All you need is the will to do and the decision to start now.

"The secret of success in life is for a man to be ready for his opportunity when it comes."
Disraeli

"Our greatest glory is not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall."
Goldsmith

"Nature—when she adds difficulties—adds brains."
Emerson

"Be what Nature intended you for and you will succeed; be anything else and you will be ten thousand times worse than nothing."
Sydney Smith

You need not worry about the method. For there is a simple, practical plan that more than two million have proved successful in the last 30 years. It is to let the International Correspondence Schools help you. There is no doubt, no question about your ability to prepare yourself for promotion and more money—for the position you want in the work you like best.

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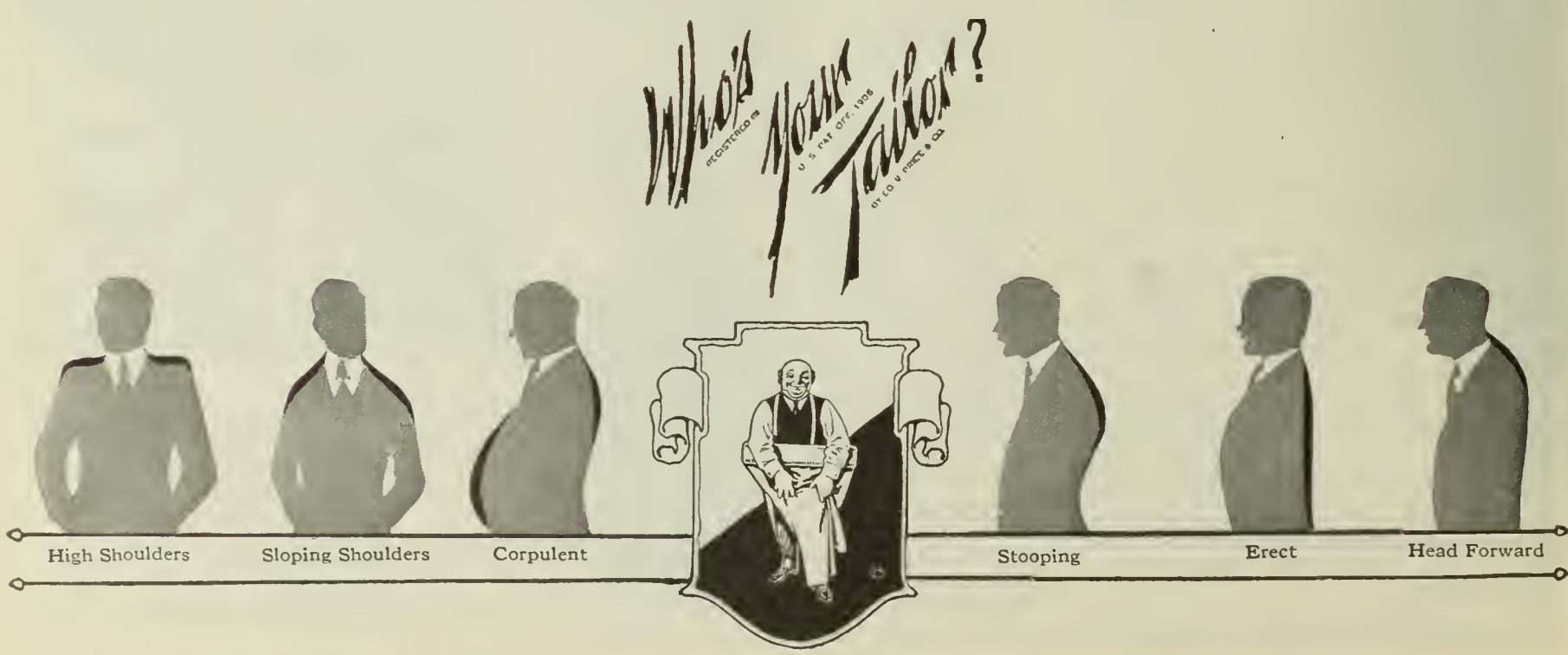

THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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GERMANY AND RUSSIA DEFYING THE ALLIES

LIKE A LIGHTNING FLASH IN THE NIGHT the announcement that Germany and Russia had signed a treaty behind the backs of the other Powers at Genoa was a sudden revelation of a possibility that publicists have been discussing ever since the Versailles Treaty was signed. The treaty signed at Rapallo on Easter Sunday by Dr. Walter Rathenau for Germany and George Tchitcherin for Russia reestablishes full diplomatic relations between the two countries on an equality basis, and mutually cancels all war claims, as well as claims arising from the nationalization of property. Further, "the two Governments undertake to give each other mutual assistance for the alleviation of their economic difficulties in the most benevolent spirit." This treaty may be abrogated at the demand of the Allies, but it is taken by many as indicating an approach of these two Powers to a Russo-German alliance that is bound to be realized, if not now, then later. If this means anything at all, exclaims the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "it foreshadows a new European line-up, with Russia and Germany forming what may become a military as well as an industrial and political alliance against the rest of the Old World."

BUT WAS ANYBODY HURT?

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

Why should the Allies be disturbed, asks Arthur Brisbane in the New York *American*, because Russia and Germany decide to live up to that part of the Lord's Prayer relating to debts and trespasses? But other commentators, in the main, do not see the situation in quite so pious a light. The danger to Western Europe is even greater than it was in 1914, declares Maurice Casenave, former French High Commissioner in the United States. An Associated Press dispatch from Paris quotes Mr. Casenave as saying further:

"Here is Germany recognizing Bolshevism and joining with it. This has a meaning for America as great, in my mind, as the war had. The American Government and American public opinion ought to see the significance of these events, but if they do not now they will be disagreeably shocked by the consequences."

French and British delegates, the Genoa correspondents tell us, regard the pact as the "first step in a Russo-German alliance." One British spokesman, we read, "went so far as to say that the signing of the separate treaty was a challenge to the whole world." "The possibilities of German-Russian cooperation are unlimited; they stretch from Vladivostok to the Rhine," cables Edwin L. James from Genoa to the New York *Times*. Mr. James sees in this pact "the final death-blow to Woodrow Wilson's dream that the World War meant the end of the balance of power and an alliance in brotherhood for the nations." The Russo-German pact, he adds, "will be offset by a tighter cooperation of England and France." Two days after the treaty was signed Paris dispatches reported German "shock troops" in the Ruhr Valley and "Russian Red armies threatening the Polish and Roumanian frontiers." And in an Associated Press dispatch from London we read that Germany and Russia had already concluded "a secret military agreement involving the mutual use of Soviet soldiers and officers and German officers and 'noncoms.'" Another Genoa dispatch quotes General Ricciotti Garibaldi, the last surviving son of the Italian patriot, as saying:

"Any one who has followed European politics knew the Russians and Germans always work hand in glove, and this treaty is merely tangible proof of their partnership.

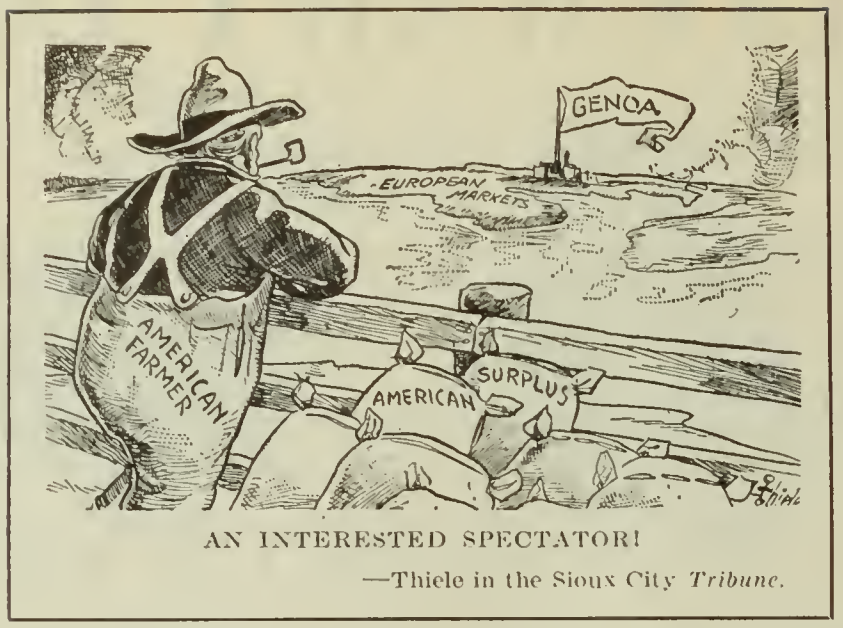
"Bolshevism was invented in Berlin, when Germany wanted to punish the Czar and his Government for taking up arms on the side of Germany's enemies. Germany still controls Bolshevism, which she employs from India to Greenland, hoping to succeed in securing revenge for the defeat she suffered in the war.

"German troops are being organized in Russia, while German airships are being built in Switzerland, Holland and Sweden, even in France. If Mr. Lloyd George's plan is to check the European preponderance of France with the help of the Russians and Germans, he would be doing his country a very poor service, as, after destroying France, the Russo-Germans would turn against England, which is their real enemy, and England would have a poor chance of standing up against them."

While admitting that "there is no economic peril to other nations in the Russo-German compact," the New York *Tribune* reminds us that it is nevertheless "an alliance of hatreds," and as such contains "grave political peril." Concerning its

economic aspect, *The Tribune* remarks:

"The world would have both Russia and Germany prosperous. If Germany can furnish leadership and Russia natural resources, resulting in a common benefit, no one will complain. Moreover, if Germany profits by the partnership, she can better pay her reparations debt."



AN INTERESTED SPECTATOR!

—Thiele in the Sioux City *Tribune*.

But of the treaty's perilous possibilities on the political side, it goes on to say:

"Since Russia broke faith with her allies, abandoning them when the fighting was heavy, and since Germany surrendered to avoid invasion, the two nations have been the moral outcasts of Europe.

"They are fit copartners in an alliance of hatreds. The sinister motives and influences urging them to ally themselves have long been plain to everybody. At last they deem it safe to throw off their masks and openly join in a brotherhood of outlawry. This is what makes the compact blackly significant.

"Both rage against world order. Both are enemies of peace. Each for its own reasons would nullify the adjudication of Versailles. Together, a solid block of 200,000,000 people, they possess great potential power. Germany is nominally denied a large army. Observers are posted to report when smoke comes from the chimneys of her cannon factories. But there is nothing forbidding the moving of Krupps to Moscow!"

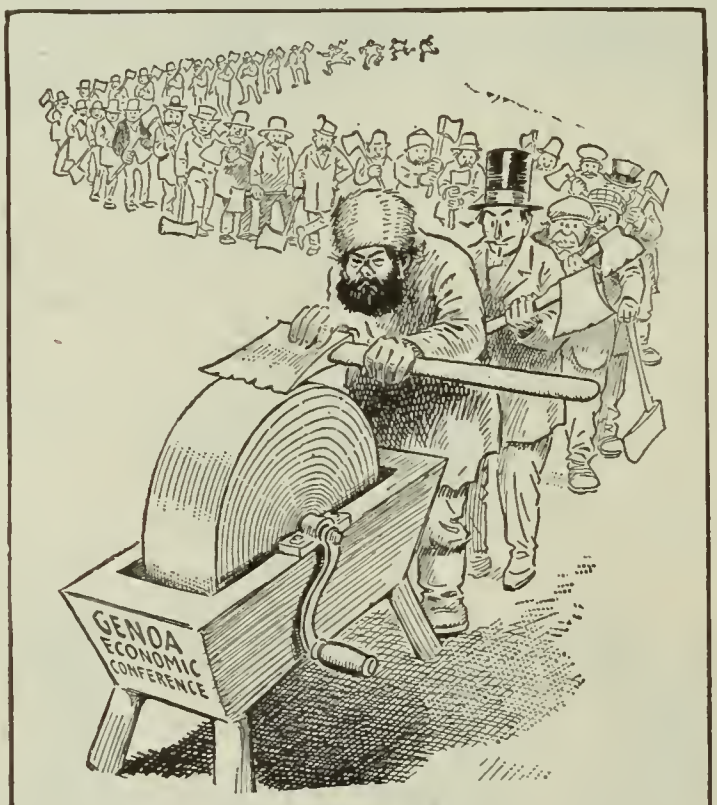
"The diplomatic foundations of a new war are being openly laid," avers this paper, which argues that nothing but the solidarity of the Allies can avert it. Yet, "instead of union the spectacle is of the Allies in one group, Russia and Germany in another and the neutrals in still a third," notes the New York *Globe*. In a later editorial *The Tribune* again urges the Allies "to meet union with union." Moreover, it calls upon the United States to "let it be known to which side our weight is to be given."

By thus shaking us "from the lethargy of dull prejudice or indifference," and by bringing to us a realization that "Germany and Russia in combination constitute a force double the size of all Allied Europe" and that Russia "is under no treaty military restrictions," says the New York *Herald*, "the conference has fully justified its existence.'

Some of the outstanding results of the Russo-German diplomatic bomb are listed as follows by the Philadelphia *North American:*

"First, British policy toward Bolshevist Russia has suffered disastrous defeat. Second, France has been justified in her unyielding opposition to dealing with the Red autocracy and in her resolve to maintain armed strength wherewith to enforce the Versailles Treaty. Third, Germany has fashioned a new weapon with which to strike at the reparations terms. Fourth, the Bolshevists are fortified to flout the conditions which the Allies sought to impose and to dictate their own."

In a note of censure the Allied Powers at Genoa informed Germany that they considered her secret conclusion of a treaty with the Soviet Government "a violation of the conditions to which Germany pledged itself on entering the conference." The note went on to say:



THE FELLOW WHO WAS TO TURN THE GRINDSTONE DIDN'T COME.

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

"By inviting Germany to Genoa and offering her representation on every commission on equal terms with themselves, the inviting Powers proved their readiness to waive memories of the war and granted Germany an opportunity for honest cooperation with former enemies in the European tasks of the conference. To that offer of goodwill and fellowship Germany replied with an act which destroys the spirit of mutual confidence indispensable to international cooperation, the establishment of which is the chief aim of the conference.

"In these circumstances the undersigned do not consider it fair or equitable that Germany, having effected her own arrangement with Russia should enter into a discussion of the conditions of an arrangement between their countries and Russia. They therefore assume that the German delegates have by their action renounced further participation in the discussion of the conditions of agreement between Russia and the various countries represented at the conference."

"The old German diplomacy is not dead; it still 'packs' a torpedo or two," exclaims the New York *Evening World*. "Here is another example of German trickery," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. "The Germans have done more in three days to prove the French contentions that they are untrustworthy than the most unreasonable French militarist could have desired," notes the Brooklyn *Eagle;* and the Jersey City *Jersey Journal*, in an editorial headed "That Russo-German Blunder," says:

"During the war German diplomatic blunders were little short of amazing. Germany seemed totally unable to understand the psychology of any situation. It gave altogether unnecessary offense right and left. The same inability to perceive how an action is likely to be viewed by others is still a German shortcoming. There seems to be on the part of the Germans an astounding lack of imagination."

Germany's separate pact with Russia "is not a crime, but a blunder," avers the New York *Evening Post*, which goes on to say:

"And it is a blunder precisely because Germany, by her separate action, has fixt the label of Ishmael on herself. She had been invited to a general conference of the nations. She had been admitted to a place on the commissions. In other words, she had been readmitted into the family. And by her own action she has taken herself out again.

"Neither is it of much importance to discuss the rights and wrongs of the separate clauses in the treaty as affecting Versailles or this and that arrangement. The great purpose of the Genoa Conference has been the restoration of peace, as Lloyd George calls it; and by that he means not a cessation of fighting, for there has been no fighting for a long time, but a relaxation of suspicions and fears, the creation of friendliness. By this test the separate treaty is a blunder. The proof is written in the Allied note addrest to Germany, and more than that in the angry state of mind that has swept the Allied countries. Some of the best friends of Germany are now saying that the treaty may have been right but was certainly 'inopportune.'

"Peace obviously has not been promoted in Europe by an action

which has irritated the Allies and alarmed the new nations in Central Europe."

"If during the session of the Washington Conference, Great Britain and Japan had taken advantage of the occasion to negotiate a new alliance between those two Powers sharply hostile to the interests of the United States and of France, and plainly intended to neutralize and render of no effect the purpose for which the Conference was called, it could not have done a more extraordinary or dangerous thing than the representatives of Germany and Soviet Russia have done at Genoa in signing an alliance which replaces the Brest-Litovsk treaty, cancels all war claims, and forms a new union between Eastern Europe and Central Europe for political as well as economic purposes," remarks the Boston *Transcript*. "Even their warmest friends and stoutest apologists," says the New York *Times*, "admit that the Germans made a great tactical blunder." The New York *Evening Mail* reminds Germany and Russia that "neither can return to a normal condition without the help of those countries their alliance is meant to flout." And in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* we read:

"This is Germany's first appearance in years as anything like a national equal in international circles. On her first emergence she breaks faith, ignores the whole spirit of the conference and plays the traitor to its pledged purposes. Genoa was not called to make old-fashioned separate and competitive agreements, but to end them through a new set of Continental contracts. German action has thrown the fat in the fire. For her it may be a blunder as vital as that she made when she mistook Belgium for a military road instead of a nation. She is bringing France and Britain closer to each other than they have been since the Armistice."

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ELIZA'S TRIP ACROSS THE ICE WAS EASY BY COMPARISON.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

Germans, we are told, are surprized at the excitement their compact with Russia has caused. As Dr. Rathenau, Germany's Foreign Minister, explained to the correspondents at Genoa:

"This treaty does not in the least interfere in the relations of Russia and Germany with any other state, but simply cancels the past with regard to Germany and Russia and lays the foundation for future common reconstruction. Because we reached this understanding during the Genoa conference it does not mean that we intend to renounce the general European aims of the conference.

"Indeed Germany and Russia are convinced that our understanding will help in the attainment of the object of the conference, namely, definite reestablishment of European peace."

And according to another spokesman for Germany at Genoa:

"This action was purely one of self-defense on the part of Germany. We would not have signed the treaty if we had been invited to the private conferences. We were so isolated that we decided to conclude a treaty with the devil."

Turning to the German-American press, we find eager defense of Germany's action, which, according to the New York *Staats-Zeitung*, was forcibly brought about by the attitude of the Entente Powers. In this newspaper's view, the French aim was to make the Genoa Conference the instrument by which the slave chains of the Versailles Treaty should be lengthened and enlarged to hold future generations of Germans in bondage. As for Lloyd George, it credits him with having a broader outlook on the world situation, but charges that he is wholly lacking in the courage to act according to his lights, and writes him down caustically as a small-minded politician who balances the fate of the world's peoples against a few votes of his countrymen. It points out then that as Germany and Russia found themselves shut off by the close corporation of the Entente Powers, it was the most natural thing in the world for the Teuton and the Slav to get together. It is all right for the Big Three, Lloyd George, Barthou and Schanzer to slip off and secretly discuss the fate of Germany and Russia, we read, but for Germany and Russia themselves to indulge in the same sort of confidence, is nothing less than a crime, it would seem. As a matter of fact, conversations between Russia and Germany had been going on for a long time and the whole world knew about them, according to this journal, which adds that Chancellor Wirth made mention of these negotiations in the Reichstag. Meanwhile it insinuates that the Allies are looking longingly across the seas to the "Big Brother" America, on whose face they see, however, "only a cold sneer."

Another German-American newspaper, the Socialist *New Yorker Volkszeitung*, wonders sarcastically why all the blame and reproof for the German-Russian agreement is flung at Germany, while Russia seemingly goes unrebuked. The explanation it deduces from press correspondence from Genoa is that the Allies are afraid of Soviet Russia's delegates, and while they pretend to be admitting them to Genoa on probation, they really show them wholesome respect which is based entirely on fear of them. That the proletarian Bolsheviks of the Red Republic of Russia should be so considerately treated, while the German delegates are held up to obloquy, strikes this Socialist daily as a fact deserving the profound meditation of good bourgeois Germans everywhere.

Mr. Tchitcherin, of the Russian delegation, denies that the Russo-German treaty involves any breach of confidence or loyalty either on our part or the Germans"; and he announces that "we stand ready to conclude similar treaties with other nations, including the United States." He explains further that the treaty has no political significance whatever, its inspiration being purely economic and financial.

HENRY FORD'S FIVE-DAY WEEK

WILL HENRY FORD'S FIVE-DAY WEEK, with the minimum basic day-wage of $6 unchanged, benefit the Ford employee who has been working six days a week? True, he has an added day's leisure for rest and recreation, or for self-improvement, but he also loses at least half a day's pay. Will family and individual budgets have to be slashed because of the recent reduction in working days? These are some of the questions that occur to the Newark *News*, published in a manufacturing city. Ford announces that in order to provide employment for several thousand of Detroit's idle workers, and to afford workers already on the payroll more time to spend with their families, the Ford Motor Company and its allied interests will adopt, as a settled policy, the 40-hour week, the workers now in the service to continue to receive a minimum wage of $6 per day and new employees $5 per day. Dispatches from Detroit note that a minimum of $5 per day was the wage-scale established in 1914 by Henry Ford, and that it was during the war period that this was raised to $6 to enable employees to meet higher living costs.

"The Ford plan is joyous news to all who like to think of bringing work down to the irreducible minimum," remarks the New York *Herald:* "later we shall have a thirty-hour week, then a twenty-hour week. Perfectly fascinating."

Approximately 55,000 men, according to Edsel Ford, will be affected by the new order, while some 5,000 additional employees already have been taken on. The management, we are told, believes that with more leisure the workers will be more contented and that there will be a corresponding increase in efficiency. Certainly, as the Boston *Financial News* predicts, "the working out of this latter innovation will be watched with considerable interest, if not concern, by all other employers of large numbers of workmen." A few editors recall the wide-spread scoffing, and the prediction that Ford would suffer financial collapse, upon his radical departure from common practise almost a decade ago. "Yet," observes the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, "it was after he announced an astonishing and seemingly impractical wage-scale that he made his greatest success." And, in the opinion of the New York *Herald*, Mr. Ford is just as canny now as he was in 1914. Says *The Herald*, in an editorial headed "Henry Ford's Stroke of Genius":

"Henry Ford's five-day week may be only another proof that his business genius blazes undimmed upon his own automobile industry, in which he is the world's incomparable inventor, manufacturer, salesman and publicity agent.

"It can not be that Henry Ford has failed to discover, along with so many other employers, that the Saturday half-holiday wasn't any good as half a work-day, anyhow. The workers report, ready to quit before they begin, with their eyes on the clock and their minds on what they are going to do after their midday release.

"It can not be that Henry Ford has failed to consider that even he, like other employers, couldn't get half a day of work out of his men on Saturday for half a day of pay.

"It can not be that Henry Ford has failed to speculate on the very good chance that he, the man who is always speeding up production, can so speed it up further that he will get as many cars out of his 50,000 men working five days a week, with a correspondingly smaller pay-roll, as he before got out of them working five and one-half days a week.

"Other employers couldn't do it with their clerks, and possibly the average labor, for while such workers can speed down on Saturday forenoons, with their eyes and brains full of the half-holiday ahead of them, there is no Henry Ford dynamics to speed them up the other days. Henry Ford can."

Apparently organized labor is satisfied with the new arrangement, for Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, is quoted as saying that "Mr. Ford will find his new plan as beneficial as he found the introduction of the eight-hour day, both as to quality and quantity of output." "Mr. Ford, in his recent announcement, shows that he fully understands the human element, or factor, in production," agrees Matthew Woll, one of the vice-presidents of the American Federation. And as we read in the *Pennsylvania Labor Herald*, of Allentown:

"In establishing the five-day work week plan in his Detroit factories, Henry Ford again shows that he intends to maintain the most efficient shop force in the automobile industry. Instead of reducing working forces and disrupting his producing machine, Ford supplies his present needs by working his force five days per week and keeps his wages to the point where his employees can maintain a decent standard of living. This in turn keeps these men in a state of mind where the maximum production can be secured, and it is a question whether or not the production will not be increased per work-day, rather than decreased through the shorter week. Any manufacturer who treats his employees fairly will surely be well repaid, and Ford is entitled to anything he gets by trying to keep in mind that his employees are entitled to a decent living and that production in his plant will be maintained with that thought in mind."

"It is true," admits the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, "that Ford's plan means that the pay envelop of the present employees, who are on a $6-a-day basis, will be found to contain only $60 each bi-weekly pay day, but it is also true that by stabilizing conditions in the city as a whole the new plan is almost bound to react upon living conditions favorably. As this paper goes on to point out:

"The almost unmeasured benefits which this action promises in relieving the unemployment situation in Detroit will offset, at least to some degree, any loss that might be felt by individuals, and even tho the new rate does mean a slightly decreased hourly wage, it must be remembered that cuts in wages are being made all through the country, and that the generally improved living conditions are enabling a family to live comfortably to-day on considerably less than a year or so ago."

"As to the five-day program in the abstract, it is obvious that it is better to have six men employed five days a week than five men six days, with the sixth out of work all the time," believes the Newark *News*. And, notes the Boston *Financial News:*

"The five-day week becomes all the more spectacular introduced, as it is, at a time when more work and longer hours, rather than less of either, is being advocated by the world's leading economists and business men alike, not only as a panacea but as a requisite to the return of normal business and living costs. The contrast is specifically striking in the case of the textile industry, the operators of which assert that nothing short of more work at less pay will insure its survival. An added contrast may be found in certain phases of the steel and iron industry which apparently continues to require twelve-hour days and seven-day weeks."

"A generation ago, when the eight-hour day or 48-hour week movement got under way," recalls the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, published in a great industrial center, "there were numerous old fogies who predicted that the country would be ruined if the shorter week became general, but they have been proven false prophets." Moreover—

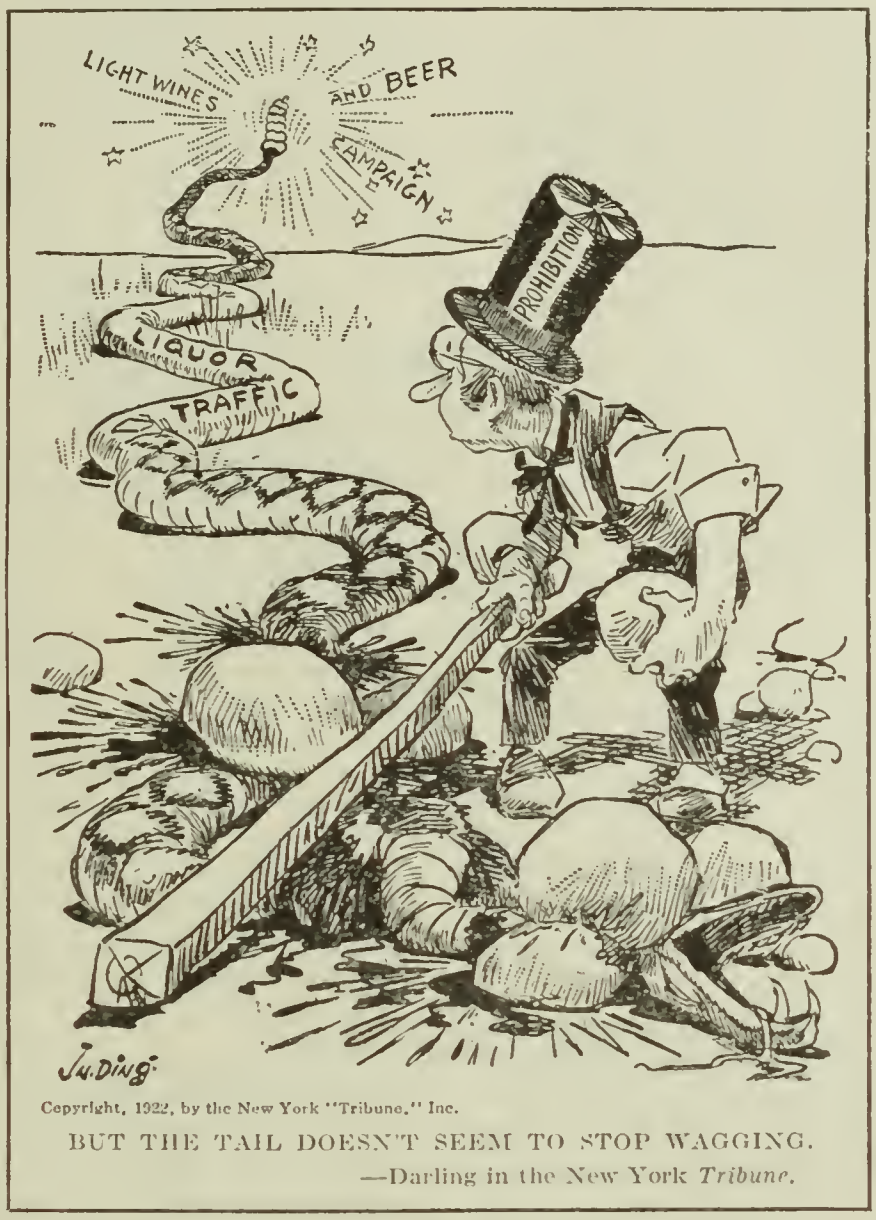
"If all the capitalists of the country followed the example of Henry Ford the 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 unemployed workers would be quickly absorbed, the work that is to be done would be spread over all industry, much human suffering and misery would disappear, and business would come back to 'normalcy' in short order."

On the other hand, the Cleveland *Commercial* fears that the new Ford policy will create more unrest among the labor people of the country and cause them to ask for the same conditions. The Huntington (W. Va.) *Advertiser* also finds it "difficult to see that Ford's present employees will derive any benefit from the new arrangement." As this paper sees it—

"They will receive wages for five days instead of six days. Their earning capacity has been reduced one-sixth. Doubtless most of them would consider one day out of seven sufficient for recreation and rest, and would prefer to work that sixth day instead of loafing and earning nothing."

THE "WET" CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED

THE GREATEST OF ALL BATTLES between the "wet" and "dry" forces of America is now visible on the horizon. With the approaching Congressional campaign, say editors from all sections of the country, the "wet" forces are seeking "liberal" candidates to supplant those who do not favor a repeal of the Volstead Law, and the "dry" forces are seeking to reelect to Congress those who have shown themselves friendly toward Prohibition, and to depose those who have shown themselves unfriendly. In both camps the movements are well organized. "To one force," writes Frederick Houk Law, in *The Outlook* (New York), "belong those people who believe that men should be free to choose between right and wrong; to the other those who think that they can bring about righteousness through the passage of prohibitive laws." Particularly in the past six weeks has it been noted that the organized anti-prohibition movement has been gaining momentum. This gain is ascribed by the liberal New York *Telegraph* to a mass meeting of four thousand persons in Carnegie Hall, New York, which, it says, "was not unlike the assemblies held in Faneuil Hall, Boston, just before the Revolution." The meeting was held under the auspices of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, which refers to itself as "a nation-wide organization of reputable citizens working to repeal the Volstead Law." According to *The Telegraph* there was voiced at Carnegie Hall, "a demand for the restoration of the liberties and ancient rights of the people," together with the assurance that "if this Congress does not take cognizance of such demonstrations, a Congress more amenable to reason will be elected."



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BUT THE TAIL DOESN'T SEEM TO STOP WAGGING.
—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

The first battle of the Association to elect members of Congress favorable to a liberalization of the Volstead Law will be waged during the coming summer months in ten States—Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa. The Association does not look for an immediate repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, for its directors realize that the adverse vote of thirteen States can prevent that, but they hope to elect "liberal" Congressmen, and trust that the nucleus thus formed will be the beginning of a big anti-prohibition movement. The purposes of the Association, set forth in brief by its director, are—

"1. To get the Volstead Act out of the law and keep it out.

"2. To oppose the passage of a similar tyrannical law and to endeavor to have enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, so long as it remains in force, left to the people of the several States, under the concurrent clause.

"3. To work patiently, fairly, and patriotically for the repeal of the Prohibition Amendment and in the hope that the Constitution of the United States will be preserved from mutilation by an organized fanatical minority.

"4. Pending the accomplishment of the above program, to favor and encourage obedience to the Prohibition laws, as now effective."

But the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment is merely one of twenty national organizations which "will be in the fight for a modification of the Volstead Law," writes David Lawrence, Washington correspondent, in the New York *Evening World*. Against these "wet" organizations will be arrayed some twenty temperance organizations, "with a pledged financial income of more than $2,000,000 a year." Continues this correspondent:

"The temperance forces are much more efficiently organized than their opponents. Thirty-five Protestant Evangelical denominations with a membership of 24,000,000, two-thirds of which are voters, and two Roman Catholic organizations with about 1,000,000 voters are claimed as the backbone of the temperance movement.

"It is estimated that there are 120,000 enrolled pulpits from which pastors actively and continuously are supporting the Prohibition cause. Added to these are fraternal organizations and the famous Anti-Saloon League and Women's Christian Temperance Union, with memberships contributing monthly to promote Prohibition work.

"The 'wets,' on the other hand, have taken a tack which they hope will swing sentiment toward them. They do not urge the return of the saloon—they insist it will not come back. They do not base their campaign on the question of repealing the Eighteenth Amendment.

"But they are concentrating on the Volstead Law, hoping to exhibit certain of its provisions as too extreme and inconsistent with the intent of the Eighteenth Amendment. The objective is the return of light wines and beer, tho the Anti-Prohibition forces are by no means united on that point.

"The 'drys' are not having it all their own way. This election for Congress is the first in which a Prohibition issue can be fought out without being encumbered by national Presidential questions and party platforms. It's the first time since the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted that the returned soldier, who is said to be against Prohibition, will have a chance to register a protest."

"The current agitation for light wine and beer is not an agitation for the saloon," says the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*. "If the country must choose between the product of innumerable moonshine stills and non-intoxicating wine and beer, common sense dictates that the choice should fall upon the latter," declares the Chicago *Daily News*, while *The Journal* of that city reports that "voting on the light wine and beer question in Chicago indicates that four out of five persons would like to see legislation bringing back the milder alcoholic drinks." A similar canvass among the members of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce shows that 94 per cent. of the Chamber's 5,600 members voted "wet." "When a sensible change is made, and light wine and beer are licensed, the nation will find itself better off morally, physically, and financially," thinks the Wheeling *Register*.

Despite the foregoing activities of the "wets," however, "it is

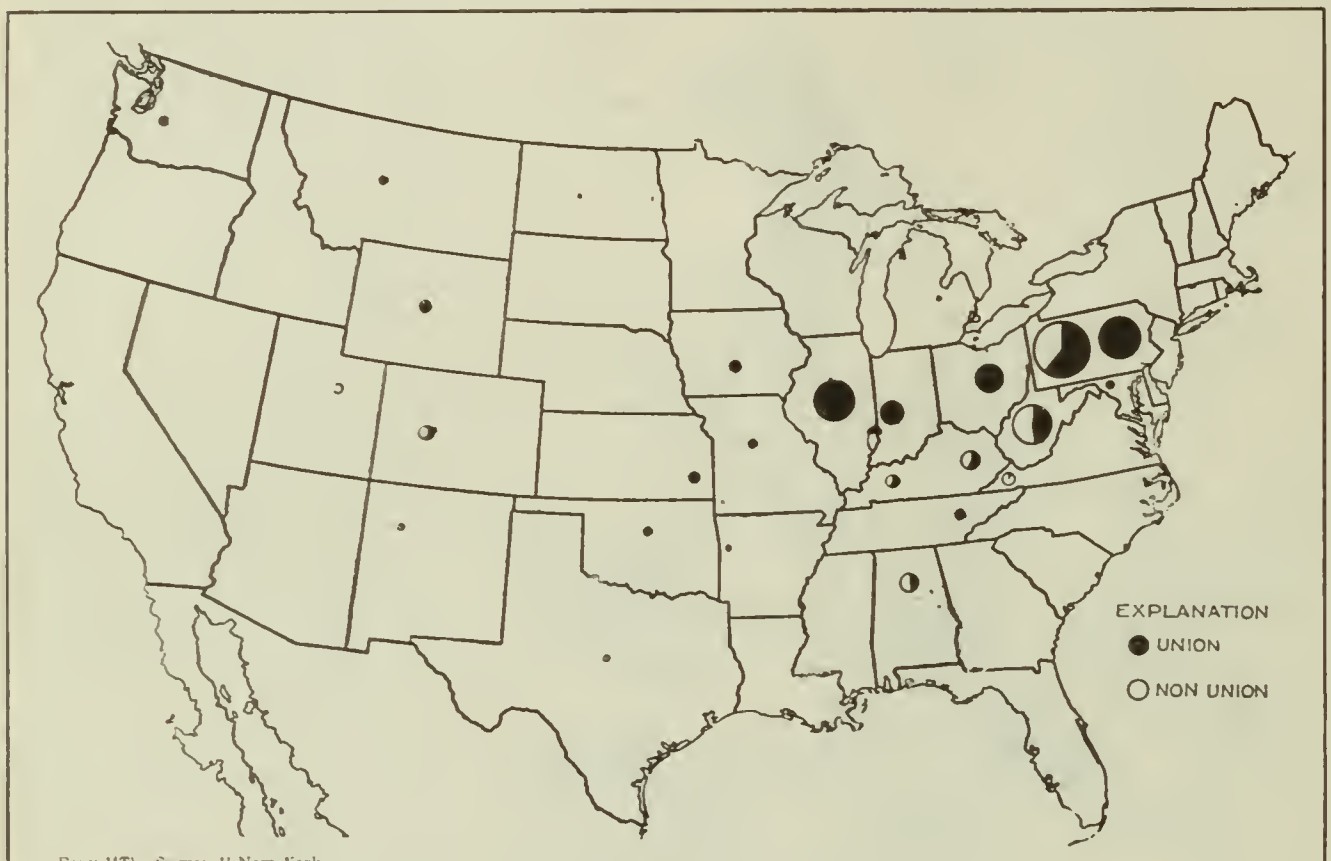
too early to predict the failure of Prohibition," believes the Washington *Herald*, while the Manchester *Union* tells us that "there is no real doubt of the general 'dry' sentiment of the nation." "No important question has ever been settled by so decisive a majority as that recorded in favor of Prohibition," notes William J. Bryan, in *The Commoner*, of Lincoln, Nebraska. Moreover, believes the Chicago *Post*, "if this was the work of a 'fanatical minority,' as the 'wets' claim, they will find a fervent majority eager to confirm the 'minority's' achievement." As a matter of fact, however, avers this paper:

"The idea that Prohibition stands in the Constitution of the United States as the act of a 'fanatical minority' is one of those fond delusions which men cherish who believe things merely because they like to believe them. The campaign which ended with the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment began with the agitation of a minority, which may be called 'fanatical' if you so please. But the campaign succeeded because the minority had become the majority. Moral persuasions were reenforced by economic arguments, and the combination won the victory.

"The moral reasons for Prohibition stand up; the economic arguments grow stronger. The Eighteenth Amendment with each year will become more firmly embedded in the nation's organic law. Patiently, lawfully and patriotically the anti-prohibitionists may continue their labors, but we warn them that in hoping to restore the pre-Volsteadian era they are 'imagining a vain thing.'"

That the anti-prohibitionists will have plenty of opposition is gathered from editorials throughout the country. And out of a poll of 134,321 prisoners in 322 jails, reports the president of the Prisoners' Relief Society, only 909 favor the repeal of the Prohibition Amendment. "This is no time to weaken the dike," asserts the Fort Worth *Record*, while a labor paper of that city, the *Union Banner*, assures us that "the rank and file of labor in this State would fight as hard to keep liquor out as they did for years to keep it in."

"The 'wets' seem to forget," remarks the New York *Globe*, "that before the Amendment was even submitted twenty-six States had adopted State-wide prohibition." "It has been ratified by forty-six of the forty-eight States," we are reminded by the Philadelphia *North American*, which sees little likelihood of anti-prohibitionist success in the coming Congressional campaign.



From "The Survey," New York.

UNION AND NON-UNION STRENGTH IN THE COAL FIELDS.

The circles show producing capacity in each State, the black parts by union, the white by non-union, labor. The unionized anthracite field is indicated by the black spot in eastern Pennsylvania, the larger spot representing bituminous capacity. Estimates are based on 1919 strike statistics.

THE COAL-STRIKERS' VERDUN

IF FALKENHAYN HAD TAKEN VERDUN it would possibly have meant the winning of the war by Germany, a fact which justified the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives in attacking and defending that stronghold. So, as several editors recognize, the non-union coal mines of the country are the Verdun of the coal strike; they form the strategic objective of the union strikers' drive and are the key to the strike situation. "The coal strike is being fought out, won and lost, along the rim of the great non-union fields in West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Maryland; there is, and will be," declares the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "the real battle-line, 'the big show' of the present strike." Any popular indifference to the strike based on the belief that continued or increased activity in the non-union coal fields would make up for the cessation of output from unionized mines should cease, declares the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. For, it notes, "even bituminous operators admit that non-union miners in large numbers have already joined the ranks of the strikers." The non-union mines are more severely affected by the strike than most people had anticipated, says *The Wall Street Journal*, calling attention to unexpected inroads made by the strikers among non-union mines in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. What this means is explained in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* editorially, already quoted:

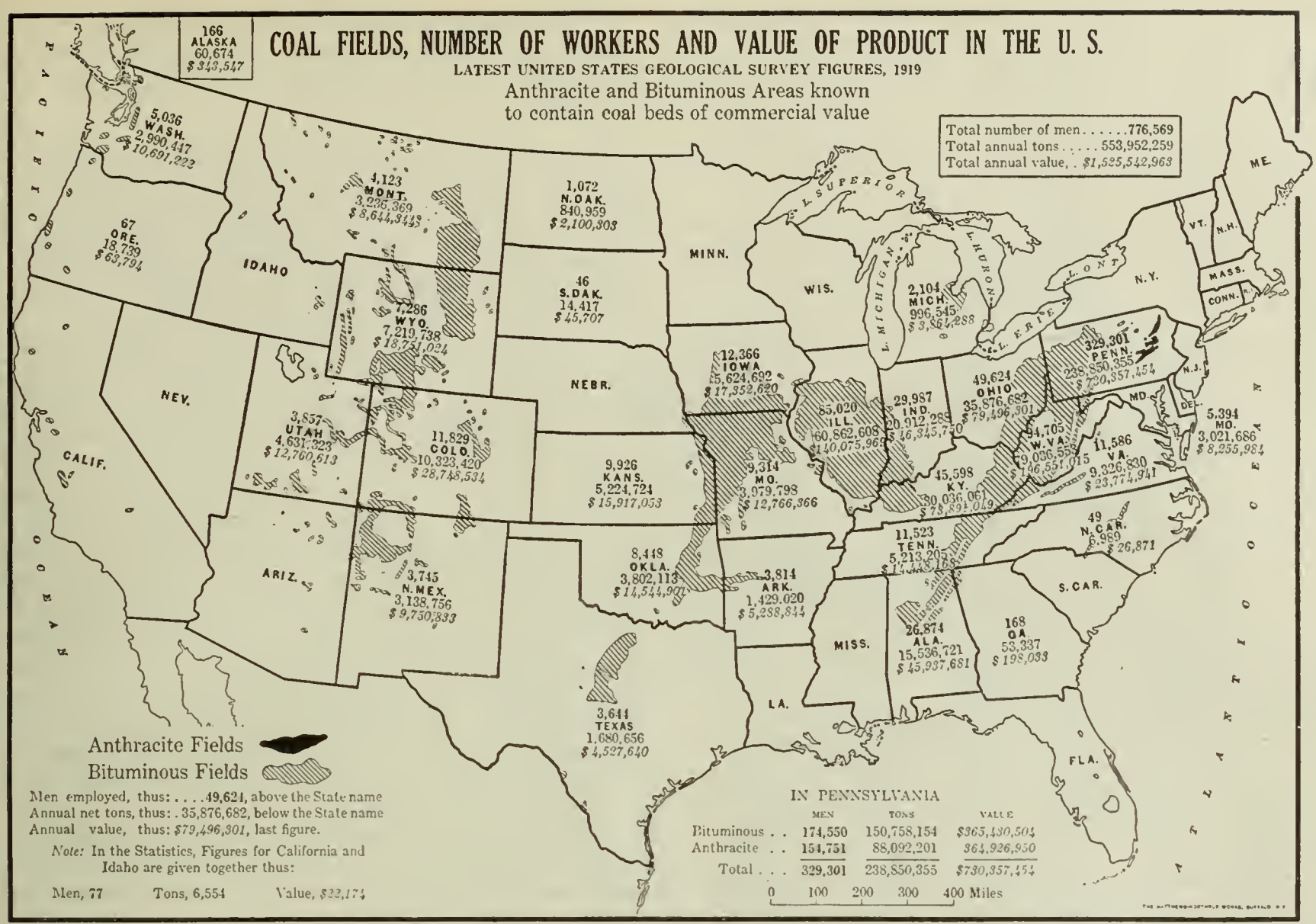
"On April 1st the country had about 60,000,000 tons of coal in stock. Weekly average requirements amount to about 8,600,000 tons. Last week, the first of the strike, coal production was between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 tons.

"Non-union operators, knowing West Virginia produced 60 per cent. as much coal as Illinois, Ohio and Indiana combined in 1921, claimed on the eve of the strike they would furnish 6,000,000 tons a week. They failed to do so. Strike chieftains promised immediate inroads on the inner citadels of the 'open shop.' Their success has not been great. Another week, and the outlines of the struggle will be more apparent.

"In the next sixty days the strike will be won and lost. If the non-union miners deliver 4,000,000 tons a week the strikers lose. If these mines are caught and smothered in a wave of unionizing, then the strikers win and the operators and the public lose; for the most certain loser is the public—the same old, meek, long-suffering public that always pays the bills."

But, we are reminded by *Saward's Journal* (New York), "the United Mine Workers are more active in making claims of success than the operators are in contradicting them; this makes the reports somewhat one-sided and open to suspicion."

"There will be a serious bituminous coal shortage throughout the country inside of four weeks," one of the strike leaders predicted a few days ago. During the first week of the strike the total coal production in the country—3,784,000 tons, practically all bituminous—was about a third of normal and was, in fact, the lowest accorded for any week since the United States Geological Survey has been compiling statistics. Approximate estimates made by union leaders after the strike had lasted two weeks gave a total of 665,000 strikers, something more than



65,000 of whom were recent recruits from non-union mines. More exact figures, not including districts in Kentucky and Alabama, compiled at the United Mine Workers' headquarters, and given to the press from Indianapolis, showed that on April 15, 514,000 union miners were on strike and that 117,000 non-union men had joined, making a total of 631,000.

The chief non-unionized bituminous fields being in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, the progress of the union drive in those regions, as related in news dispatches, should be noted briefly. The strike began April 1. Pittsburgh dispatches of the 12th gave the information that "with more mines going down to-day in the non-union strongholds, operators in these territories with steel and other industries dependent on the mines for coal and coke are alarmed over the situation." By the 18th union officials named 130 non-union mines in Pennsylvania that had been closed, and asserted that the coke supply was already "85 per cent. down." By the 19th, strike leaders were pointing out that certain grades of bituminous coal had doubled in price since April 1. On the other hand, operators were hitting back by evicting striking non-union workers from their company homes, and were being cheered by reports of strikers straggling back to work and evidence that the men in the important Connellsville field had definitely rejected the advances of union organizers. By the 20th mines were reopening in Fayette County.

In the West Virginia sector of the drive against the non-union mines, legal weapons have been figuring conspicuously. Coal-carrying railroads reported a drop of more than 50,000 tons in non-union soft-coal production in the first ten days of the strike. In one important West Virginia field operators admitted that only about half of their normal tonnage was being mined during this time. But, says a representative operator, as quoted in the press dispatches: "We are not going to close the mines; we are going to operate them." The injunction weapon is no new thing in West Virginia, where, it should be noted, the strike situation merely accentuates a campaign for unionization that has been going on continuously and at times spectacularly for years. The operators' attorneys have managed to secure injunctions from a Federal Court covering several different coal fields in the State. The filing of these injunctions to keep these West Virginia fields open, observes Mr. John J. Leary, Jr., who has been following the coal strike for the New York *World*, "show that, as usual with West Virginia decrees, they are sweeping, that issued on April 14, in the matter of the New River field, prohibiting the union or its agents from promising support to those who may join its ranks." "No gains in membership in the recently formed local unions in the Winding Gulf field have been made since the injunction order," cheerfully comments one West Virginia mine operator. The attitude of the union is exprest in this statement by President Lewis of the United Mine Workers:

"The United Mine Workers regard issuance of these writs as an unwarranted trespass upon the rights of citizens and an effort to strip the United Mine Workers of their natural and legal rights as an organization.

"We have no objection to being enjoined from doing things in themselves unlawful, but these writs seek to enjoin the union from committing acts which are lawful."

But it was soon evident from the West Virginia dispatches that the issuing of the injunctions is only the beginning of the legal fight. The operators have been trying to extend and make permanent the injunctions. The miners through their counsel have been fighting these moves and carrying appeals to higher Federal courts. The latter won a point when on the 18th Judge Knapp of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals suspended one of the West Virginia injunctions in so far as it restrains peaceful persuasion of non-union miners and the maintenance of tent colonies. This was interpreted by the union leaders as sanctioning the work of unionization so long as it is accomplished without intimidation or violence, and they consider it a complete upset of "the plans of the non-union coal companies of Mingo County, West Virginia, to drive the union out of that field."

STORM CENTER OF THE TARIFF DISPUTE

WE DON'T SEEM TO BE ABLE to revise the tariff without throwing into the arena of public discussion some phrase which becomes a bone of contention in Congress, gives all the debating societies a subject for their arguments, and forces editorial writers to turn out columns of explanation. People used to ask, "What is Reciprocity?" or "Why is Schedule K?" Now the question is, "What is American valuation, what difference does it make what kind of valuation we have, and why are they talking about it so much in Congress?" Without going into the intricacies of the subject, the first part of the query may be answered by showing how each plan works in the case of some well-known article.

Take, for instance, a camera on which the duty in the Senate bill is 20 per cent. It costs $4 to buy in Germany where wages are low, whereas, a newspaper correspondent observes, an equally good camera made by highly paid workmen in an American factory would sell for $20. Under the present valuation plan the duty would be 20 per cent. of $4, or 80 cents; but under the new American valuation plan the duty would be 20 per cent. of $20, or $4. Of course, in the case of French perfumery worth $4 to the importer, but actually no better than domestic perfume selling at $2, the American valuation plan would reduce tariff duties.

Roughly speaking, that is how the new valuation scheme would affect tariff rates. Now this valuation matter has become what one paper calls "the spectacular storm center" of tariff discussions, because the Senate Finance Committee has rejected the American valuation plan as embodied in the bill passed by the House. And so, as a Baltimore paper puts it, "the two Houses of Congress have at last broken forth into open war." Mr. Fordney, tariff leader in the House, declares: "We'll have American valuation in the tariff bill or we'll be here till the snow flies." But Senator Capper, leader of the powerful farm bloc, hardly believes "there will be any possibility of securing agricultural support for the American valuation plan." Other Senators, like Mr. Gooding of Idaho, believe some sort of American valuation plan will be adopted. So it seems likely that the Senate will take full advantage of what Chairman McCumber of the Finance Committee offers them—"a thorough opportunity of debating both the American and the foreign valuation principles."

It is noted by the Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.) that "in newspapers ordinarily favorable to the theory of protective tariff legislation there has been a very wide expression of disapproval" of the American valuation idea. The Senate Committee is congratulated by the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.) because it abandons this novelty, "denounced by the overwhelming majority of merchants and economists." Farther west the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* (Ind.) welcomes the omission of an arrangement under which "there will be uncertainty, trickery, dishonesty and graft." The Republican Buffalo *Express* is glad to see this "trouble-producing" feature thrown overboard. The Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.) agrees, feeling that the American valuation plan would involve "unduly high protection for manufacturers at the expense of the consumers." The Rochester *Post-Express* (Rep.) argues similarly that the effect of the American valuation plan would be "to give protected industries a concealed protection above that given them by the schedule rates."

There are "certain very grave practical objections" to the American valuation plan, as the Baltimore *News* (Ind.) sees it:

"It apparently levies a tariff on a tariff. You put a tariff on an article, which raises its American value, and then you are apparently under the necessity of raising the tariff, with a prospect of the indefinite repetition of the process. This, of course, would be absurd."

"Good riddance," is the New York *Tribune's* characterization of the omission of American valuation from the Senate bill. As this Republican newspaper sums up its objections to Mr. Fordney's plan:

"Under it importers making purchases three or six months ahead could not know what duties would be collectible on the goods they bought; it would open the door to surreptitious increases and decreases of rates, requiring the selection of an arbitrary percentage to be applied to all rates in order to translate them from the old system into the new; it would make almost valueless the appraising decisions of a century, decisions and rulings vital in the administration of a tariff law.

"The net effect would thus be to make it impossible for importers and domestic manufacturers alike to know where they stood—the one class as to the duties its members would be asked to pay, and the second the price level its members would be compelled to compete with. On all counts, therefore, American valuation is well gone."

But the friends of American valuation are far from regarding it as dead. "There is little chance that Fordney will yield," one observant newspaper editor remarks. And this is exactly the way Mr. Fordney seems to feel about it. He believes, and he insists, that the Senate will come completely around to the House favor of American valuation. The point is, the Washington dispatches quote the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee as saying, that "there are many items in the dutiable list that to give them proper protection on the foreign valuation basis would require duties of from one thousand to two thousand per cent. That is extreme and the people would never stand for any such rates."

The Michigan Congressman finds support not only in the House and among Senators, but in the ranks of both Republican and independent journals. The Denver *Rocky Mountain News* (Ind. Rep.) is of the firm opinion that just now American valuation is vital to tariff legislation; that the Senate should reject the American valuation plan seems most regrettable to the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Rep.). One of the strongest expressions of condemnation of the Senate Committee's "sin of omission" in connection with American valuation comes from *The Manufacturers Record*, which calls it "a confession of cowardice and a compromise with dishonesty." This independent protectionist weekly, a business man's paper published in Baltimore, argues strongly for the retention of American valuation as follows:

"Let importers bellow to their hearts' content, but the fact remains that American valuation and American valuation only can insure fair and just appraisals at the Customs Houses. The history of rates based on foreign valuations is largely a long series of double invoices, false valuations and tampering with the returns.

"Not less dishonest have been many of the attacks on the principle of American valuation. It was claimed a year ago that this meant a tariff on a tariff and would pyramid costs. Truth wiped that falsehood from the front pages.

"Valuation is the heart of all ad valorem imposts. If the valuation, therefore, can be a variant prone to be tampered with, ostensibly heavy imposts can be in fact reduced to laughable proportions by the simple expedient of undervaluation.

"There is no permanency to any of the factors that visualize cost of production in Europe. The continental moneys fluctuate so widely that cost in terms of currencies is no index of actual worth.

"There is no such thing as truth in foreign valuation. It is guesswork.

"Let the Senate shake itself free from the imprecations of international financiers and dare to be honest. The principle of protection can not survive if one great volume of imports subject to specific duties pays honestly while another great volume, paying ad valorem rates, sneaks through the customs barriers dead-headed by foreign valuation. How can we hope to maintain American standards if we ourselves solemnly declare by act of Congress that American valuation is not acceptable?"

NEW YORK'S BIG FOREIGN POPULATION

TWO SIGNIFICANT REPORTS on the huge foreign elements in New York City contain figures that may surprize even those who thought they knew the situation. The first is the Federal Census, which tells us the number of New Yorkers actually born in foreign lands. They are listed in the accompanying table and represented in part in the diagram. The second report, made by the New York City 1920 Census Committee, includes not only the foreign-born, but also their children, which makes the totals of "foreign stock," of course, much larger. The leading elements in this latter list are Russian (including Poland), 994,356; Italian, 802,893; Irish, 637,744; Austro-Hungarian, 603,167, and German, 593,190. In short, points out the Census Committee, "New York contains more foreigners of all sorts than the combined populations of Chicago, Boston and Detroit."

"How startling these census truths are may be summarized in the fact that the increase in the Russian and Italian residents of New York from 1910 to 1920, despite the war, was greater by 100 per cent. than the births of native whites of native parents," notes the Providence *News*. Meanwhile there were losses not only in the Irish element, but also in the city's English, Scotch, Welsh, German and Swiss stock. While the French increase was 40 per cent., the Spanish was 180 per cent., and the Greek 200 per cent. The native population is given as only 1,164,834.

The Russian and Italian figures occasion considerable surprize among editors. "There are now more Russians in New York than in Moscow," observes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "and more Italians by a hundred thousand than in Naples. Not only that, but there are more Russians and Italians than there were Germans and Irish at the period of their maximum." As we read in the New York *Herald*:

"An interesting matter for comparison is the gain which both of these nationalities have made over the Germans and the Irish, who for years were the two most numerous foreign elements in New York. In 1900, when the Germans led all other foreign-born nationalities, they numbered 789,668; even then they were 200,000 fewer than the Russians. Now by the 1920 census they are 400,000 fewer than the Russians. The Italians now exceed the Germans of 1900 by more than 13,000; they exceed the maximum Irish element of the 1900 period by 77,382, and they exceed the Irish of the 1920 census by about 170,000.

"The Austro-Hungarian element in 1920, which includes all the immigrants from the former monarchy of Austria-Hungary, number 603,167, which is also more than the German maximum in 1900. There was a falling off in northwestern Europeans, that is, in British, Scandinavians, Dutch and Germans. The French element of the population made a slight increase, 14,383, which was the largest made by any of the northwestern European elements. The Bulgarians and Turks did not increase their representation—they were the only peoples of eastern Europe who did not—the Roumanians made a decided gain.

"The peculiar feature of the census of New York City is that it has not for years, so far as nationalities are concerned, represented a corresponding condition throughout the country."

WHITE FOREIGN-BORN POPULATION OF NEW YORK CITY.

This diagram affords a graphic comparison of the sixteen foreign nationalities that contribute most numerously to the make-up of New York's polyglot population. The table below gives the exact figures, according to the Federal 1920 census, for these and other foreign-born New Yorkers

1. Russia	479,797	15. Scotland	21,545	29. Mexico	2,487
2. Italy	390,832	16. Greece	21,455	30. Turkey in Asia	2,273
3. Ireland	203,450	17. Spain	10,980	31. Turkey in Europe	1,754
4. Germany	194,154	18. Finland	10,240	32. Wales	1,510
5. Poland	145,679	19. Switzerland	9,233	33. Newfoundland	1,403
6. Austria	126,739	20. Denmark	9,092	34. Portugal	1,026
7. England	71,404	21. West Indies	8,722	35. Australia	1,023
8. Hungary	64,393	22. Lithuania	7,475	36. Palestine	913
9. Roumania	38,139	23. Central and South America	6,621	37. Asia Minor	142
10. Sweden	33,703	24. Jugo-Slavia	5,271	38. Atlantic Islands	414
11. Czecho-Slovakia	26,437	25. Netherlands	4,750	39. Bulgaria	308
12. Canada	25,271	26. Syria	4,485	40. Luxemburg	302
13. Norway	24,500	27. Armenia	3,779	41. Alvania	103
14. France	23,020	28. Belgium	3,467	Total (including other smaller groups)	1,991,547

"New York being the gateway, it is not strange that the newer elements in immigration (the Russians and Italians) are displacing the older (the Germans and Irish)," thinks the New York *World*. On the other hand, *The Herald* goes on to explain:

"The immigrants from Scandinavian countries, the elements which show the greatest falling off in the New York census of 1920, have not been remaining in New York or on the Eastern seaboard, but have gone to the forest or agricultural lands of the Northwest."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

IRELAND is free, but not easy.—*Columbia Record.*

CIVILIZATION may totter, but it totters forward.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Irish seem to make better policemen abroad than at home. —*Greenville Piedmont.*

THE Republican party, too, seems to have its problem of the unemployed.—*Detroit News.*

JACK DEMPSEY says he doesn't want to fight in France. He never did.—*New York Tribune.*

SOLOMON said: "There is no new thing under the sun," but he didn't say it by radiophone.—*Boston Globe.*

EVERY G. O. P. attempt to explain that "efficiency" move has a strong accent on the "fish."—*Philadelphia Record.*

A SCENARIO writer does to real literature what the average contractor does to real architecture.—*Detroit Journal.*

THEY are asking men to wear corsets on the theory that somebody ought to wear them.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

COMMISSIONER ENRIGHT, in saying that there is no crime wave, speaks advisedly; it has become a steady surf.—*Boston Herald.*

LLOYD GEORGE thinks it may take more than a fortnight to reform the economics of Europe. Wha'Genoa'bout that?—*Philadelphia Record.*

ANYWAY, Ireland is on the road to sound finance; the rioters over there break up a printing-press every night or so.—*Washington Post.*

SCREAMS of a woman frightened bandits away from a meat market. The woman is believed to have just priced the round steak.—*Detroit News.*

ANY father who has just married off his daughter in handsome style knows why King George is offering his private yacht for sale. —*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

LLOYD GEORGE may not know the meaning of the word "pass the buck," but he must chuckle now and then as he sees who is fighting De Valera.—*Boston Herald.*

THE Russian revolution, according to Emma Goldman, "is a complete failure." That's what Americans told her when she was trying to duplicate it in the United States.—*Seattle Times.*

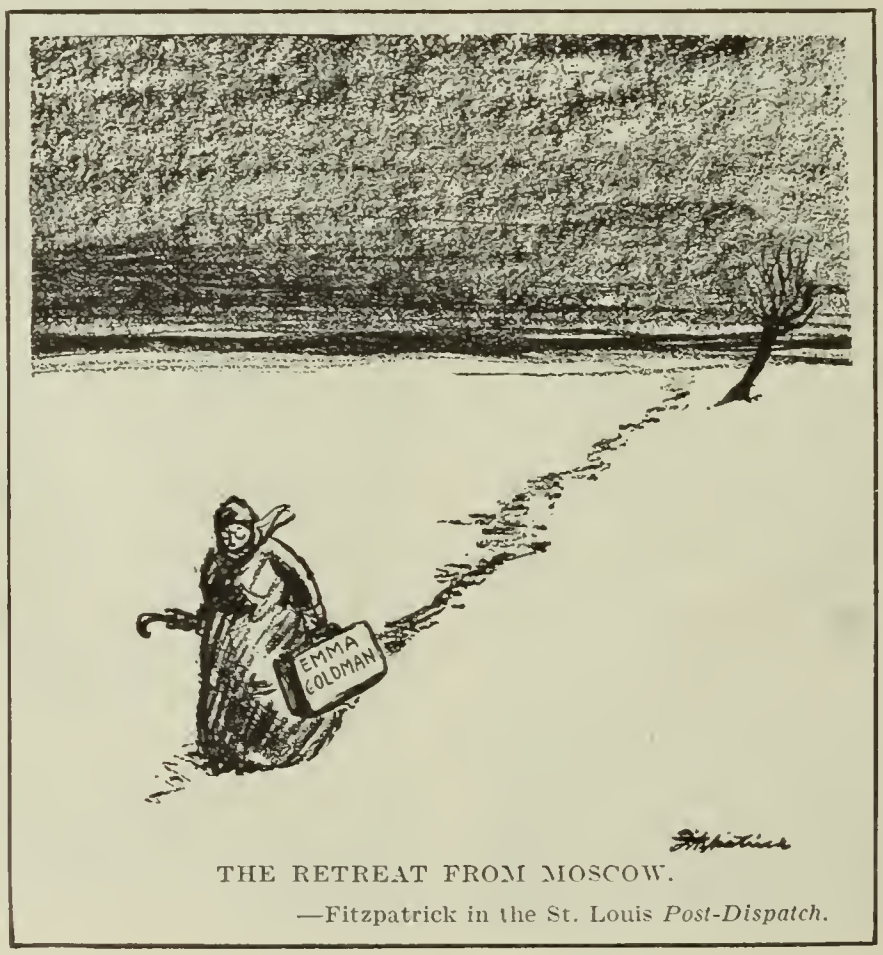
A PSYCHIATRIST warns us that a successful assault upon evolution would mean the downfall of reasoning. Still there are candidates who would get more votes if that happened.—*Washington Post.*

WE'D like to get Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's opinion, as a spiritualist, on our land of departed spirits.—*Columbia Record.*

MR. VOLSTEAD is a constructive statesman: he has created a new business, put it within reach of the commonest people and made it pay.—*Washington Post.*

IF the Genoa Conference succeeds in the economic rehabilitation of Europe perhaps its services may be secured to attempt the same thing in New York City.—*New York Tribune.*

WILL H. HAYS, of the "movies," says there are too many "thou shalt not's" in business. We haven't observed that the ten in the Decalogue have hampered the "movie" people much.—*New York Tribune.*



THE RETREAT FROM MOSCOW.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

THE unread are the easy prey of the Red.—*Columbia Record.*

THE early worm gets the fishhook.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

IT would be better if Ireland picked the harp more and the quarrel less.—*Washington Post.*

WELL, the great war seems to have made the world safe for the Turks.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

YOU can't improve the breed of Fords by crossing them with a locomotive.—*Farm, Stock and Home.*

As many say it, "Get thee behind me, Satan" is simply an invitation to push.—*Norfolk Virginia-Pilot.*

FORD has bought 10,000,000 nuts, which is even a larger order than he placed aboard the *Oscar II.*—*Wall Street Journal.*

THESE strikes are more or less like coffee. Settling them seems about the only way to get at the grounds.—*Manila Bulletin.*

"IT is hard to give away a million," says John D. It sure is. You have to get one first.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

WOULDN'T it be awful if the girls didn't have any more sense than we think they have?—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

PROBABLY something sinister about the way Great Britain is paying the interest on her American loans.—*Wall Street Journal.*

MR. BRYAN disagrees with Darwin's monkey theory and there are those who have disagreed with Mr. Bryan's donkey theory.—*Detroit News.*

THEY say Harding went to Florida because he was disgusted with Congress; but everybody can't do that.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

COUSIN BILL HOHENZOLLERN didn't get an invitation to that royal wedding in England, but he didn't have to buy a wedding present, either.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

As we get it, the difference between Wilson's and Harding's remedies for conditions is about the same as that between castor oil and castoria.—*Manila Bulletin.*

WHILE seven million Russians are being fed by charity, Trotzky pauses long enough to say that the Soviet Government "does not need the rest of the world."—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

PUBLIC improvement bonds of the Philippines have sold in New York at more than par. Perhaps there was an impression there that the public here needed improvement.—*Manila Bulletin.*

THE first-line trenches of prosperity are the excavations for new buildings.—*Asheville Times.*

THE indications are that the people of the United States are about to lose another great strike.—*New York Tribune.*

A NATION that can not convict its murderers makes a fine show legislating the length of a bathing skirt.—*Columbia Record.*

ONE of the most curious things about American politics is that without a single historical exception a partizan is invariably a member of the other party.—*Washington Post.*

IT might prevent a lot of window-breaking and door-smashing if the Mayor presented the keys to the city to some of the criminals now residing here.—*New York Tribune.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

BRITISH-AMERICAN TRADE RIVALRY IN CHINA

KEENEST COMPETITION between British and American trade interests is on the way in China, according to Japanese newspapers, which warn their readers that Japan must look sharp to safeguard her own markets there. Whether British or American trade is to come out on top, they do not venture to predict, but they do urge the necessity for appreciating what the outcome of the rivalry may mean to Japan, not only in China, but everywhere, says the Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi;* Britain and America are displaying remarkable activity in restoring trade. In England, it tells us, a floating exhibition company has been organized which will send a steamer round the world next year. The passengers on this steamer will be delegates of about 300 leading commercial and industrial companies in England, who will make investigations of market conditions and other matters in every port they touch. Moreover, this Japanese daily informs us that in England there is in process of organization a financial enterprise of £20,000,000,000 for investments in France, Germany, Italy, Belgium, and other countries, with the view to revive European trade. As to China, we read:

TAKING NOURISHMENT.

—*News of the World* (London).

"As a result of the Washington Conference, the principle of the Open Door in China has been established, but this is not enough for Britain. As regards Britain she must find some other more effective means for the restoration of her trade there, for it would be a great mistake to think that the Open Door principle will secure the British trade in China, for the Washington Conference has done nothing further than guarantee the equality of opportunity to all the countries of the world. Unless Britain now endeavors to find effective means by which to take advantage of the principle of open doors, she will one day find herself left far behind other countries. This is the gist of the warning given by Mr. Ellis Barker to the British nation. Britain is now going to establish in China many large Chinese-British trade guilds, which it is hoped will greatly help to develop the British trade in China. The recent trade association, promoted by leading business men both British and native in China, may be regarded as a first step toward this end."

The Osaka *Mainichi* calls attention to the ship subsidy bill presented by President Harding, which it summarizes as providing in the main for—

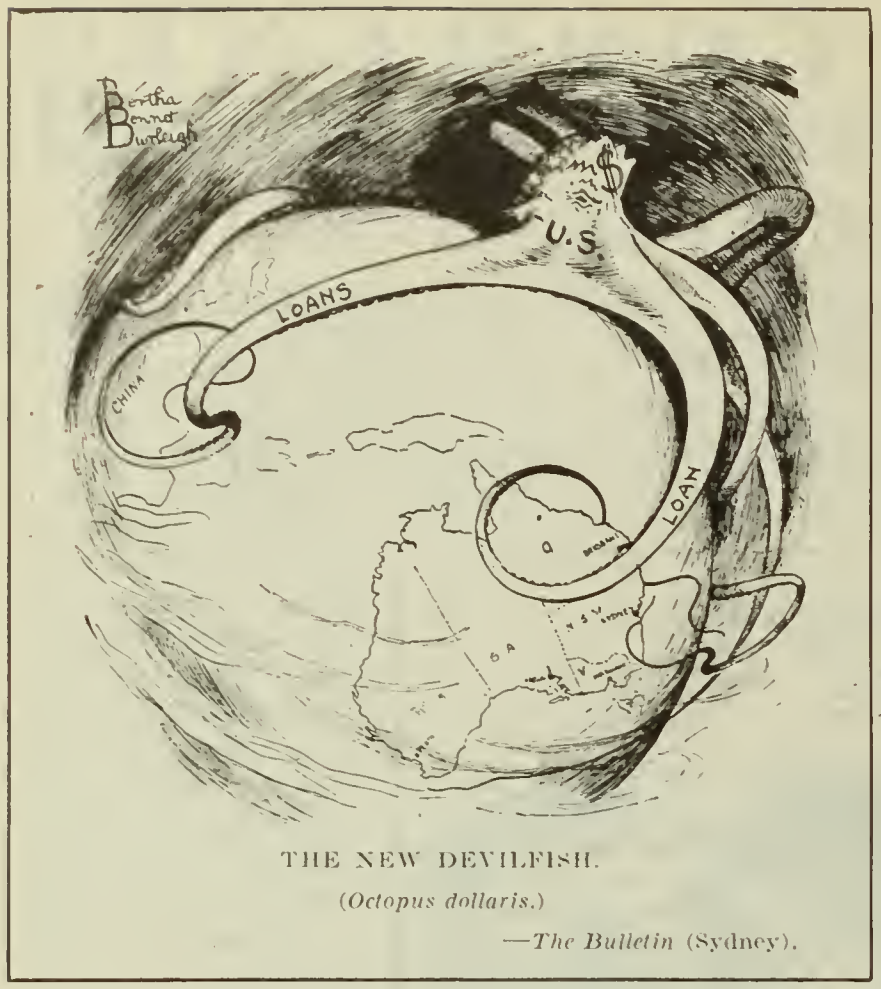
"First, the appropriation of $32,000,000, or 10 per cent. of the total customs revenue, for the subsidization of American vessels in the fiscal year of 1923; secondly, the provision of funds for the construction of ships under the recognition of the Government to the extent of two-thirds of their value at interest of two per cent. per annum; thirdly, the extension of the coastwise trade of the United States to the Philippines and prohibition of the operation of foreign ships in the service between the United States and the archipelago; and fourthly, the imposition of discriminatory high railway freight rates on goods for import and export that are carried by foreign bottoms in order to protect American shipping."

At the present time, this daily avers, the ships in the register of the United States aggregate 8,500,000 tons. Supposing that ships of 7,000,000 tons are qualified to receive the subsidy, $32,000,000, if allocated to them, this journal believes the amount will scarcely exceed $4.00 per ton a year, and is "doubtful whether any such insignificant monetary aid will prove of service to American shipping in the enormous difficulties it is now experiencing." We read then:

"The amount of funds to be loaned American shipowners at a very low interest is said to be in the neighborhood of $100,000,000. This financial help to be accorded to them by the United States Government will surely facilitate the construction of superior vessels on their part. The possession of a large number of fast-going liners is the best means for tiding over the present difficult situation. While Japanese shipowners are importing more than 200,000 tons of old and superannuated ships from abroad, and even the fastest of all Japanese ships is unable to steam at a speed exceeding 17 knots an hour, Britain and the United States are operating clippers with a speed of more than 20 knots an hour in the Pacific services. To-day, there is a tendency that the transportation of such cargo whose prices are subjected to constant fluctuations in the market as raw silk across the Pacific from Japan to the United States is being gradually monopolized by ships of Britain and the United States. If superior ships of these countries, especially the United States, are placed in the Pacific services, Japanese ships will be soon outclassed and our shipping trade will sustain a fatal blow. It behooves our authorities and people to deliberate on this point."

The inclusion of the Philippines in the sphere of the coasting trade of the United States and the expulsion of foreign ships from the America-Philippine service, we are told, were previously decided upon by the United States Government at the time of the legislation of the shipping regulations. But the execution of the decision was postponed till the end of February past, "owing to the objection of the people of the Philippines," and it is further stated that—

"Now the time for postponement has expired and it is safe to consider that foreign ships will be denied participation in the said service. However, the extension of the coasting trade of the United States as far as the Philippines will never engender an international dispute, altho it will be continuously controverted by the Filipinos. In view of the fact that Japan places Taiwan in the scope of her coasting trade and excludes ships of other countries from the service between her mainland and the island, she is in a position to desist from filing her protest with



THE NEW DEVILFISH.

(*Octopus dollaris.*)

—*The Bulletin* (Sydney).

the United States for closing the American-Philippine service to her shipping. We wonder why Japan does not throw the Taiwan service open to foreign shipping and try to maintain her services to the Philippines in concert with Britain.

"With reference to the imposition of discriminatory railway freight rates on cargoes carried by ships of countries other than the United States, the American authorities postponed the enforcement of the provision therefor in the shipping regulations indefinitely in the face of the vehement opposition to it by American railway companies and chambers of commerce in cities on the Pacific Coast as well as the governments and shipping companies of Japan, Britain and other countries. But the United States authorities are contriving to carry their object into practise by including the same provision in the new shipping subsidization law. To accord discriminatory treatment to our ships with respect to railway freight rates is clearly in conflict with the commercial treaty concluded between Japan and the United States. The Japanese Government will, therefore, lodge a strong protest with the United States Government concerning the matter. On the other hand, British shipowners are already decidedly opposed to it and are ready to adopt retaliatory measures. Under these circumstances, the endeavors of the United States authorities in this direction will again end in failure."

HOME RULE ALL ROUND IN BRITAIN—The birth of the Irish Free State is said to start talk anew in some quarters of "Home Rule all round in Britain," by which is meant autonomy for Scotland and Wales as apart from England proper. In Wales Home Rule has already entered the range of practical politics, according to the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, which relates:

"Under the Welsh plan the Imperial Parliament would reserve its powers on questions affecting the crown, peace and war, foreign affairs, regulation of trade and industrial legislation and postal and other communications.

To a Welsh Parliament would go control of local government, education, judiciary, agriculture and internal commerce. Restoration of the ancient office and title of Lord President of Wales is proposed. To save the Welsh rural areas from domination by the great industrial population of the South, the Welsh Parliament would include an Upper House, consisting of two representatives of each county and county borough, and two from the national university of Wales.

There is some opposition to the plan even in Wales, but the proposals come nearer to meeting the aspirations of moderate nationalist Wales than anything that has hitherto been advanced. Tho there is little likelihood of immediate legislation, belief among the Welsh members that the principality is within sight of a parliament in Cardiff is firm and general.

RUSSO-SWEDEN BUSINESS GRIP

AFTER LONG NEGOTIATION between Russia and Sweden the two countries exchanged the fraternal business grip to their mutual satisfaction, we are told, and at the same time it is noted as an instance of Soviet Russia's rising trade sagacity that she has come to an agreement with Norway for the purchase of Norwegian fish. Swedish newspapers recall that the Russian markets were very profitable for Sweden before the war, and they welcome their reopening, while Russia, they assume, is only too anxious to receive goods for her starving population. But the Swedish press is careful to point out that the so-described "preliminary agreement" with Soviet Russia does not include an acknowledgment of that country as a *de jure* government. The question of compensation for seized Swedish property in Russia, we are told, is referred to a future arrangement, and meanwhile Russia has the right to maintain representation in Sweden at what is practically an embassy status.

As summarized by Swedish organs, the Russo-Swedish agreement also provides that the contracting parties may not conduct political propaganda in each other's country, tho the citizens of either country have the right to settle in the other, and there to engage in business. The commercial decisions are compared to those existing between "mostly favored" nations; and altho no arrangement is made for the grant of Swedish credit to Russia, an opportunity is afforded for an eventual private grant of credit through the intervention of the Swedish Government. We read also that the Swedish Government recovers the possession of its properties in Petrograd and Moscow under the agreement, which may be terminated by either party, but only on a previous notice of three months.

As the Swedish negotiations were conducted by representatives of the Socialist Premier Branting's Socialist Cabinet, naturally Swedish Socialist and Communist journals greet the agreement with enthusiasm. But many Swedish papers of other complexion

CUT IN OR GET OUT.

"America and Germany are said to be collaring all the contracts going by underbidding British manufacturers in the world's markets."

—*Bulletin* (Glasgow).

are decidedly reserved in their remarks, if not severely critical, and their criticism is aimed chiefly at three points. The first is the so-called "reciprocity" of the pact, which is said by these critics to be all to the advantage of the Russians; the second is that the representative of the Soviet Government is to be considered as the single and only official representative of Russia; and the third is the fact that no definite resolve has been reached affecting Russia's old debts to private Swedish interests. In the opinion of these adverse observers, Russia has gained too much and Sweden too little, and the conservative *Svenska Dagbladet* (Stockholm), avers that "there is a quite unreasonable disproportion between the concessions granted to the two negotiating parties," while it adds:

BOLSHEVISM IN 1918.

"Whoever opposes me, I destroy!"

BOLSHEVISM IN 1922.

"Let these European representatives come in to sign the trade treaty."

TIMES CHANGE, AND BOLSHEVIKS CHANGE WITH THEM.

—*Wahre Jakob* (Stuttgart).

"The necessity for give and take in a question of trade exchange is self-evident; but under this arrangement only Sweden gives and Russia only takes. We have a very poor bargain before us. The indulgence shown toward exceedingly doubtful Russian demands should have been out-weighed by far larger and particularly safer advantages to Sweden and her economic life than we find in the agreement."

This newspaper is so disgusted that it suggests a new conference to make a better arrangement, and in similar tone the Stockholm *Dagens Nyheter* (Lib.) regrets that the Swedish Government demands that the agreement be passed or rejected in its entirety without allowing changes to be made in individual paragraphs. This daily strongly advises a change of procedure for "it should not be overlooked that altho it is in the interest of Sweden to come to an agreement with Russia, nevertheless Russia's interest undoubtedly is sufficiently strong to put a reasonable limit to Swedish surrender." But other Liberal papers are fairly well satisfied, and the *Goteborgs-Posten* considers that the new trade pact is about as good a one as can be compounded under present circumstances.

Sweden's leading Socialist organ, *Social-Demokraten* defends the agreement vigorously point by point, and concludes by saying:

"Arguments against this agreement are founded in emotional habits of thinking that disregard the world of realities. The Bolsheviki have behaved badly. We have never concealed our opinion of their behavior, but now, wholly ignoring what harm we ourselves may suffer from continued punishment inflicted on the Bolsheviki for their infamous conduct, the non-Socialist press plead for such reprisal on our part. It is as if we, so morally noble, should say to them: 'With such base folk as you we in our nobility can have no dealings!' It is true that the present agreement pulls such a morally high-minded attitude to the ground. But it is done in the service of still higher interests. It is done to clear the way for better conditions in general in our harrowed section of the world."

STRIKES THROUGH CHINA'S OPEN DOOR

THE OPEN DOOR in China has let many good things into that country, it is said, and some that are not so good, at least for the employing section of the public, for the drastic adoption of Western unionism methods by the Chinese, say these ominous observers, is a startling development. In a period of nine months there were fifty-two labor strikes in two cities of Kwantung, namely, Canton and Chaochow. They affected more than eighty different lines of trades, and as Mr. Hollington K. Tong points out in the Shanghai *Weekly Review*, they resulted in an increase of wages of an average of twenty-five per cent. South China is leading in the strike movement, we read, because laborers, both skilled and unskilled, in that section of the country, are more advanced in thought and more ready to cooperate with one another in a public conflict. Adverting to the Hongkong strike, which extended to the very domestic servants in the homes of the city, this writer says that its recent settlement is interpreted as a triumph for the workers, and he proceeds:

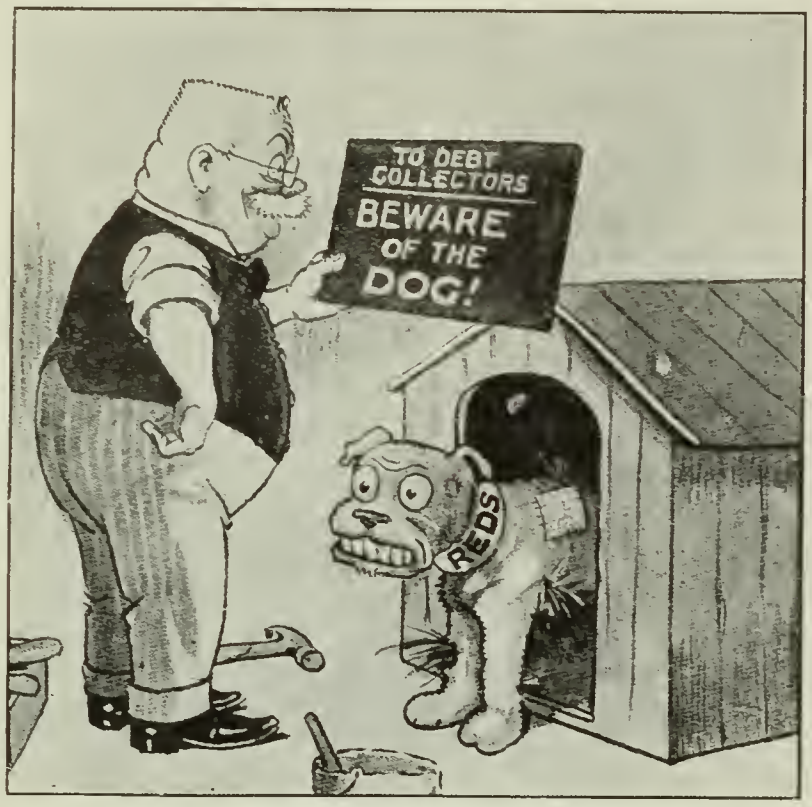
"It will have a certain effect upon the laboring class in other parts of Asia, confirming the popular belief that where there is a will there is a way. The strike evil is being spread over all China slowly but steadily. A few years ago the Chinese read with amusement the news from the West about the closing down of huge mills and factories in America and Europe in consequence of the walk-out of laborers and did not imagine that such a thing would be possible in this country where the supply of labor exceeded the demand. They are now realizing that their view is erroneous. As floods and pestilence can not be avoided in China, neither can strikes.

"Farsighted employers are endeavoring to prevent strikes by anticipating the wishes of their employees. They are considerably successful. Chinese workmen, as a whole, are more subservient to the interest of those who pay them than Western laborers. They can be easily satisfied, and are less harsh with their terms when they consider that they have not received proper and fair treatment. China is as yet free from the strike of a national scope, which will come when the importance of the labor movement is better known among the masses. During the next few years it can be predicted with certainty that only petty strikes will take place within the country. The Hongkong strike is an exception."

The rise in the cost of living is one of labor's justifications in demanding higher pay, this writer tells us, for during the last five or six years the cost of living in China has "increased at least 200 per cent., while the scale of wages for labor has not been revised upward in proportion." Moreover, Chinese workmen want more pay because they see the importance of "giving their children a sound high-school or college education."

GERMANY'S "RESURRECTION"

"DO YOU BELIEVE in Germany's resurrection?" is the Eastertide inquiry of a German newspaper to various eminent Germans, and their response of unquestioned confidence that Germany will rise again shows in strange contrast, according to some, against the howls of despair



THE GERMAN COMMUNIST THREAT.

"Stuffed" and Nonsense.

—*The Bystander* (London).

elicited by the latest demands of the Reparations Commission. On the other hand it is also stated that the outspoken resistance of the German press to these demands is the surest sign that Germany is "coming back with a punch." The regulations laid down by the Reparations Commission, according to the Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, reveal proposed methods of obtaining indemnity that would interfere in unheard-of manner with the sovereignty of Germany. The financial control of China and Turkey is a kind of fiction compared to this suggested humiliation of a great civilized country, says this Stinnes organ, which adds:

"The new situation resultant from these demands means in our belief that the policy of fulfilment hitherto followed can not longer be adhered to. The Government must have been warned by the great rise in foreign exchange of the way along which complete subservience to the enemy is leading us. To fulfil the conditions now proposed—or better, to attempt to do so, since it can never be done—would plunge Germany into ruin. It is impossible to conceive that any Government will yield to a policy that means further impoverishment and misery of the German people."

The *Berliner Tageblatt* counsels the Government and the Reichstag to declare openly to the Allies that "we can not follow them along this road to our own destruction, and also to more terrible dislocation of the economy of the world." The Nationalist policy in France is tagged with the odium of the new demands by the Berliner Nationalist *Kreuzzeitung* which says that Poincaré "dominates Europe," and laments piteously that "faults which England and America, and ourselves above all, have made in Versailles are now avenging themselves bitterly." What is more—

"The noose from which Germany and otherwise powerful England must now free themselves was formed by the mistake of our signature at Versailles, which neither England nor America had foreseen. Germany can hope for support in her fight for existence only if she starts out in virile fashion, and rejects the feminine policy of fulfilment."

The Communist *Rote Fahne*, attacks the Government in concert with the rest of the German press, but also urges that Germany form an alliance with Soviet Russia. This suggestion is realized, some say, in the "treaty of trade and amity" which Germany "sneaked over on the Allies at Genoa as an Easter surprize." This separate treaty nullifies the Brest-Litovsk agreement, reestablishes diplomatic relations between Russia and Germany, and we are told also that it affects the Versailles Treaty, "so deeply, that if the provisions were carried out, Germany would escape the payment of at least $500,000,000 in reparations." The first consequences of the German and Russian accord, in the official French view, is that a new groupment of interests is formed, and because of the manner in which this was done, "a new principle of division is created." Meanwhile the Pan-German *Deutsche Tageszeitung* speaks bodingly of a second revolution, if the policy of fulfilment of the treaty conditions is continued, and it says that the terror of the Revolution of November which brought about the German Republic would be "child's play" compared to this new upheaval.

The Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger* is the newspaper which put the question "Do you believe in Germany's resurrection?" to such personages as General Ludendorff, the "war-apostle," whose concise reply was: "The German nation now unites in resistence against its foes—or it dies." Admiral Scheer avers that "German strength and persistence can not be downed," while Mr. Arthur von Gwinner, Senior Director of the Deutsche Bank, declares, his belief in Germany's resurrection "under the postulate that we do not do our-

GERMANY'S ETERNAL CRY.

"Take off the cap and remove the insects, and the flower of European economy will bloom and flourish."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin)

selves out of our own future by immorality, extravagance, and excessive desire for usual pleasures." Says General von Hindenburg:

"I believe in Germany's resurrection! The low level of morality and lack of national feeling now so much manifesting themselves are not the true expression of our character as a people. Loyalty and uprightness, dignity and industriousness, will in time regain the upper hand, and then, with God's help, we shall go up the hill again."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

A TRUCE OF ELECTRICITY AND STEAM?

AN END OF THE LONG FIGHT between the steam and the electric railroads is forecast by an article contributed to *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York) by C. E. Thompson, assistant to the president of the Chicago, North Shore and Milwaukee Railroad. According to Mr. Thompson, traffic relations are already improving. Past ill-feeling is disappearing with the desire of both types of lines to render better service. Electric lines have created new traffic, have relieved steam roads of their unprofitable short hauls, and are becoming the natural feeders of the trunk lines. The prejudice which has so long prevented traffic relations Mr. Thompson regards as a matter which every electric railway man should now appreciate, as many of the conditions which brought about the ill-feeling of the steam road men for the electric road are now experienced by the electric railway in the competition of the jitney, the motor bus and the motor truck. He continues:

"Not all the blame should be laid at the doors of the electric railways, for, had the steam roads recognized that electric railways were a natural development and taken steps to use them as feeders rather than as competitors, the situation would be very different to-day. The electric railways, and the steam roads, also, should recognize that the motor car and motor truck are natural developments; that they have a field of usefulness and should take steps promptly to use them as allies to gather traffic in out-of-the-way places and deliver it to the rail-carriers.

"I believe the ill-feeling of the past is fast disappearing. Many of the large steam railway systems have electrified terminals in large cities, some have entire divisions operated by electric power, and others are operating the electric railways in their territory as part of their system.

"When the steam roads were loaded to the breaking point during the World War, the electric lines demonstrated their ability to handle large volumes of traffic and made a place for themselves as a part of the transportation system of this country. In the transportation act of 1920, Congress recognized the electric railways, and while they rightfully exempt them from many of the provisions of the act, the law provides that through routes and through rates and divisions shall be established between all carriers subject to the transportation act, and vests the Interstate Commerce Commission with the power to establish through routes and joint rates between carriers without regard for the kind of motive power used. In case the carriers can not agree as to the division of joint rates, the Commission has the power to fix the proportion that each company shall receive.

"With the better understanding that now exists, the demonstrated ability of the electric roads to perform as efficiently as the steam roads, with the disposition to deal fairly and openly, with the regulatory agencies definitely instructed by law, and the desire on the part of both the steam and electric roads to give the best possible service to the public, there seems to be no serious obstacle in the way of establishing the same traffic relations between electric and steam roads as now exist among the steam roads.

"If such relations are desirable I believe the American Electric Railway Association, the various State associations and the individual companies should make a united effort to bring about full recognition by the steam railways. When the facts are presented showing the enormous volume of business now handled by electric lines, what a factor they have been in the building up of communities, how they have created a riding habit among the people, how they have relieved the trunk lines of the unprofitable short-haul business, and have been and can more and more be used as the creators of traffic and the natural feeders of the steam roads, and how the best interests of the public can be secured by full traffic relations, the desired results will readily be obtained."

The big question, however, Mr. Thompson says, is to what extent are interchange arrangements desirable? In order to discuss this question intelligently, he divides it into two natural divisions—passenger traffic and freight traffic, and goes on:

"Passenger rates are based on the distance traveled. Generally speaking, the rates are the same on all lines, both steam and electric, in a given territory. The only benefit to the public through joint fares is that of service. Time and inconvenience are saved by purchasing a ticket and checking baggage to destination, and where through routing of cars or trains is arranged for, the elimination of the transfer adds to the comfort and pleasure of the passenger. Joint passenger and baggage rates with steam roads are desirable and should be readily obtained. Before an aggressive effort is made long this line, however, it would be well for the electric lines of this territory to get together and put into effect joint passenger and baggage rates among themselves.

"Freight rates are computed on an entirely different basis from passenger rates. While the length of haul is one of the elements considered, the classification of the articles is the chief element and the rate becomes proportionately lower as the distance becomes greater.

"Most of the electric roads have physical connections with steam roads and interchange business at these junction points. Through routes and joint rates can, as I have pointed out, be obtained. Whether or not interline shipments can be handled on a basis that will pay all costs depends largely on the division of the through rates. These are times when each department of a business should be self-supporting. A very exhaustive study should be made as to the probable financial results before arrangements are made for participation in all the tariffs published for the carriers.

"Contrary to the general opinion, I think the merchandise freight offers the greatest opportunity for the electric lines. Many lines are now engaged in this branch of the business with considerable success. Through rates between electric lines, and between electric lines and the steam roads, will do much to increase the popularity of this business. The principal difficulties are the lack of proper terminals in the larger cities and the cost of handling at stations. Both problems can be solved by cooperation between the carriers. The use of containers will, I believe, solve the excessive cost of handling at stations and the transfer between terminals."

PUNCHING PEARS TO TELL WHEN THEY ARE RIPE—There need be no more guesswork as to when pears are ready to pick. An instrument has been devised at the Oregon Experiment Station that will tell just when the fruit reaches the right stage of maturity for eating, canning, or shipping. Says Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"Ordinarily the man who has a lone pear tree in his back yard does not need to worry about the exact time when his pears should be picked, except to get ahead of his neighbors' children. By noting the color of the fruit and by testing it for softness and taste he can easily tell when it is ready for home use. But the grower of pears on a large scale has much more difficulty in deciding just when his pears should be picked. He must harvest them while they are still hard and green and he must know just how green or how hard they should be to attain the highest keeping and eating quality and reach the far distant market in perfect condition. The apparatus that has been perfected measures the pressure required to punch shallow holes one-half inch in diameter in the flesh of the pear. Experts have worked out the correct pressures for the various varieties. Bartlett pears requiring forty pounds pressure to make the perforations are too green for picking but when they soften to such an extent that only thirty-five pounds pressure are required, they are ready for picking and for long-distance transportation. When the flesh reaches a condition that will not withstand twenty-five pounds pressure, they are beginning to soften too much for long-distance shipping and should be sent to a local market or canning factory."

OCEAN WAY-STATIONS FOR AIRPLANES

"MOTHER SHIPS" for airplanes now form a part of every respectable navy, and none will be scrapped as a result of the Washington Conference. But a mother ship that will stay in the same place, thus serving as a permanent landing-station, is a different thing. Such a station must be anchored to the bottom, and how shall a vessel cast anchor where the ocean is three miles deep? An answer to this question is given by E. R. Armstrong, a Wilmington, Del., engineer, who announces a scheme for deep-sea anchors that he asserts will revolutionize ocean travel, making it possible to employ airplanes in comparatively short "hops," which he is convinced is the only feasible method for regular transatlantic air service on a commercial scale. Mr. Armstrong's plan for deep-sea anchorages is described and illustrated by Wilfred S. Ogden in an article contributed to *Popular Science Monthly* (New York, May). Writes Mr. Ogden:

Illustrations by courtesy of "The Popular Science Monthly," New York.

HOW THE AIRDROME WOULD BE ANCHORED.

"With this discovery, making the first tangible plan of establishing floating way-stations at 500-mile intervals along the ocean route, comes the announcement of a gigantic new American project for a transatlantic airplane system to provide transport at a cost no greater than the rates on first-class liners and to reduce the time of the 3,000-mile passage from New York to Plymouth, England, from an average of eight or nine days to from 24 to 36 hours.

"Heretofore a depth of about 200 feet was considered the practical limit for safe anchorage, because of the great weight of a sufficiently strong chain or cable at least 600 feet long.

"While studying the performances of the United States transcontinental air-mail service, Mr. Armstrong became convinced that long-distance flying is practicable only in comparatively short jumps. The problem as applied to crossing the Atlantic resolved itself, consequently, into providing way-stations at intervals easily spanned by craft of ordinary speed and with a fuel capacity sufficient to keep them aloft for five or six hours.

"The total weight that can be carried by an airplane is equal to the weight of the machine plus the weight of the load it can transport under normal flight conditions. The load comprises the weight of fuel and crew, which are indispensable, and the weight of the pay load, which necessarily varies with the distance.

"A 30,000-pound machine flying at 120 miles an hour would have a maximum range of flight of about 1,300 miles if its useful load consisted entirely of fuel. For a distance of 1,000 miles the fuel load would have to be 9,500 pounds, leaving 2,500 pounds for the pay load. At 500 miles the fuel load would not exceed 5,000 pounds, and the airplane could therefore carry a pay load of 7,000 pounds. Over a distance of 250 miles it would be able to carry a pay load of 9,400 pounds. It has been calculated that by providing suitable landing-stations on any flight course the pay load of an airplane can be made 80 per cent. of its total useful load.

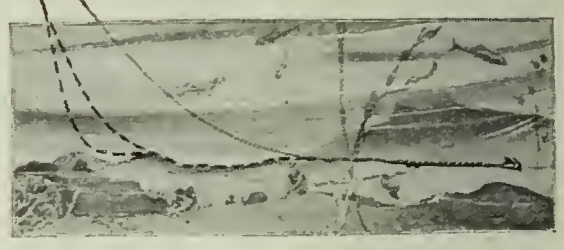
"Considerations of this sort early showed Mr. Armstrong the need for an invention of the type he has now achieved. He turned his back on the attempts of most of his colleagues—to develop airplanes that would make the entire flight of 3,000 miles from New York to London in a single jump—and devoted his efforts to providing the way stations needed to put the crossing within the easy flight range of any average airplane.

"His invention provides means for deep-sea anchoring of station ships equipped with landing-platform, compensating automatically for the longitudinal pitch of the vessel, itself gyrostabilized to eliminate the roll incident to rough seas.

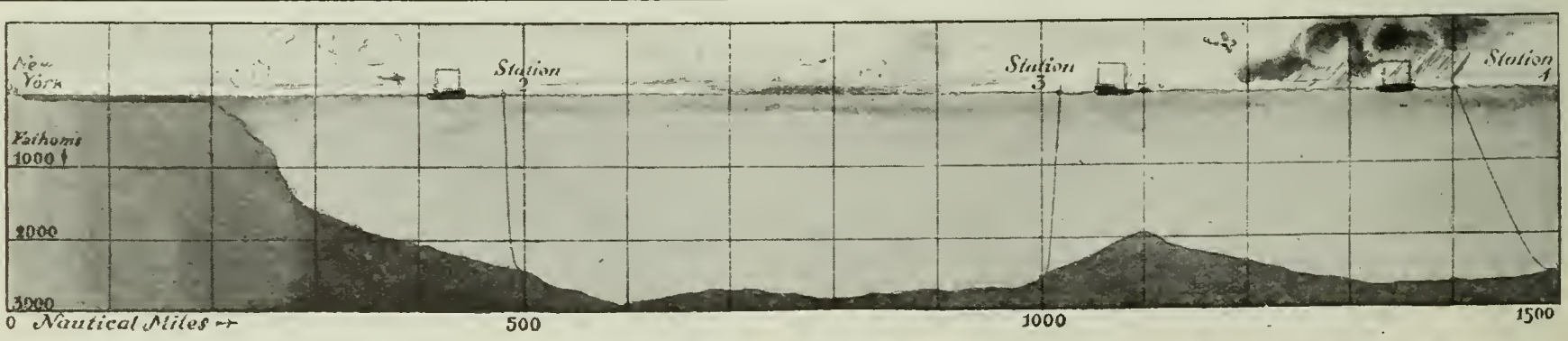
"The idea of using ships at sea as landing-places for airplanes is not new. 'Mother ships' were successfully employed by the British during the war, while the United States Navy has built and is building airplane carriers equipped with platforms on which land airplanes may alight, and from which they may take off with extreme facility.

"The difficulty in working out such a project as Mr. Armstrong now suggests has been in the past the utter lack of feasible means for deep-sea anchoring. If not anchored, even tho provided with power, the whole series of stations would be widely scattered by a severe Atlantic storm of several days' duration."

The Armstrong method illustrated in the accompanying sketches departs from the customary method of linking the anchor directly to the vessel by cable. This is impracticable, because the great weight of three miles of cable would seriously hamper the movements of the ship in response to wind and waves.



Instead, the inventor attaches his cable to an anchorage float, similar to the buoys used as channel markers, but so proportioned that its displacement is greater than all combined submerging forces to which it might be subjected. To this float is attached the anchoring cable of such weight, strength and length that the lifting effect of the float, added to the maximum force of the anchored vessel pulling against it,



HOW THE PROPOSED AIRPLANE STATIONS ANCHORED IN APPROXIMATELY THREE MILES OF WATER WOULD BE

is insufficient to raise all of the cable from the bottom. We read further:

"To the float is attached a towing hawser, the other end of which is made fast to a towing engine in the bow of the vessel to be anchored. The engine would be designed to automatically take up the slack in the hawser, while the propelling equipment of the vessel proper would be employed, on the other hand, to relieve the strain on the line in severe storms. The float would be equipped with apparatus for discharging oil to calm waves in bad weather.

"As an example, Mr. Armstrong, assuming a sea station or an anchored vessel of approximately 1,600 tons, arranges the anchorage and proportions the weights of anchor, cable, float, and sea stations as follows:

"The anchor, of the mushroom type, weighs 5,000 pounds and is attached to the cable by 1,000 feet of steel chain cable, two inches in diameter and weighing 230 pounds a fathom.

"To the chain cable are attached 5,000 feet of galvanized steel cable 1½ inches in diameter; then 5,000 feet of 1¾-inch steel cable; then 5,000 feet of two-inch steel cable; and then the last upper stretch of 5,000 feet of 2¼-inch steel cable, secured to the float, the entire cable weighing about 75 tons.

"The anchorage float is 36 feet in diameter and 15 feet deep, with a displacement of 380 tons, made of steel plating and provided with a signal mast. It is equipped with a shackle to which is attached the end of the 1¾-inch galvanized steel deep-sea towing hawser, 1,200 feet long; the other end of the hawser being connected with the winding drum of the automatic steam towing-machine in the bow of the sea station.

"Under abnormal climatic conditions the entire apparatus is designed to respond to the drifting force of the wind and waves merely by lifting a greater or lesser part of the anchoring cable from the bottom of the ocean, while maintaining a balance of all the component forces. The anchored vessel has a drifting radius of more than two miles.

"Assuming that the drift of the float and sea station has been 2¼ miles from the line perpendicular to the position of the anchor, and assuming a backward drifting force by the sea station of 30,000 pounds (which might be the drift of a 2,000-ton vessel in a violent hurricane), the backward drifting force results in an increased displacement of the anchorage float of about 51,000 pounds which in turn increases the strain on the anchoring cable 60,000 pounds. The result is the raising from the bottom of the ocean of such a weight of the anchor chain and cable as will produce the necessary downward strain at the angle derived by balancing the resulting forces.

"A sufficient length of the anchor chain and cable will always remain on the bottom and cause the anchor to act always in its most effective position. The various forces resulting from wind and waves merely vary the displacement of the anchorage float and the length of cable in contact with the bed of the ocean.

"The inventor proposes to equip the sea stations, anchored at intervals of about 500 miles, with flying-decks 180 feet broad and 800 feet long, available alike as landing-fields for small single-seated racing land airplanes or multimotored, heavy tonnage flying-boats.

"Each station also would have its radio equipment and operators 'trouble ships' to rescue disabled airplanes forced to descend to the water between stations, floating landing-platforms for the benefit of seaplanes, complete crews of mechanics, spare pilots, and meteorological personnel and instruments, including kite balloons for conducting weather observations.

"The vessels would also contain comfortable quarters for housing travelers who, because of darkness or inclement weather obtaining at the time or forecast, might prefer to wait over for a later transport."

POISON-PROOF HENS

FROM JOHN BURROUGHS'S last book, "Under the Maples," the editor of *The Guide to Nature* (Sound Beach, Conn.) calls what he terms "this astonishing statement": "You can not poison a hen with strychnine." On reference to Dr. A. K. Fisher, in charge of Economic Investigations for the U. S. Biological Survey, this was found to be sober fact. He wrote:

"Chickens and the wild gallinaceous birds seem to be practically immune from the effects of strychnine. Just why they have this immunity is a point to be learned. Extensive field operations and operations carried on in the laboratory by the Canadian Government, the Biological Survey, and the Public Health Service show that a quail weighing not over five or six ounces will eat with impunity enough strychnine poisoned grain to kill squirrels weighing in the aggregate twenty pounds. In our extensive operations in the Western States against injurious rodents, we have distributed over 5,000 tons (165 carloads) of poisoned grain. Altho the assistants carrying on this work are skilled in finding dead animals, up to the present time we have been unable to find one single game bird destroyed by our operations. It may be of interest to you to know that we have further safeguarded the birds by using barley and oats instead of wheat as a vehicle. At the present time this grain is rescreened so as to remove all weed seeds which, when poisoned, might be taken by small seed-eaters."

The editor comments thus:

"This is indeed an astonishing situation and it opens up interesting suggestions and great possibilities. Why not get rid of rats around poultry yards by using strychnine? Rodents are susceptible to strychnine, and as the hens are immune we shall escape the danger that most of us have feared if the hen by chance should eat the poisoned grain. We wonder if anybody has experimented along those lines."

FOILING THIEVES WITH A FLEXIBLE KEY—A flexible key, one that will go into and work in a tortuous hole, has been developed in Germany. The many robberies that are constantly reported everywhere have created a demand for such a key, we are told by *The Scientific American* (April). Says this paper:

"According to a British writer's description, the wards and the bow are not connected by a stiff stem, but by four superimposed strands of ribbon steel which prevent any sideways movement when the key comes into play. Thus there need not be a straightway between the escutcheon on the front of the door and the actual keyhole in the lock-case, which can be fixt at an entirely different level, and the point of introduction for the key is independent of the locking point. Between the outside and inside fittings there is a tubular channel with a slit in the bottom to allow the passage of the wards. This channel in German is called *Schlusselzufuhrungsschiene*, or literally 'key-conveying rail,' a word long enough to insure the prevention of burglary. The housebreaker is unable to determine the position of the locking mechanism, nor can he open it with a false key, a wire brush, or a strip of lead. To burst it open is out of the question, as the explosive would fall out through the slit in the keyway made for the passage of the ward. The flexible key is not as unwieldy as one might expect, because it can easily be rolled up into a spiral and put into a neat case to fit the pocket of its legitimate proprietor."

LOCATED AT 500-MILE INTERVALS ALONG THE SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP ROUTE FROM NEW YORK TO ENGLAND.

THE LAWN ARRIVES—

A SUGAR CINDERELLA

"THE CINDERELLA of the sugar industry" is what *The Louisiana Planter* (New Orleans) calls uba, or zwinga cane, a half-wild variety extensively grown in India, whence it has traveled to all tropical cane countries. There is a good deal of it in Cuba. It is the chief variety grown in Japan and the Loo Choo islands, and the only variety of commercial importance in Natal, South Africa. H. P. Agee, director of the Hawaiian sugar experiment station, has found something of the kind in those islands, the Hawaiian correspondent of the *Planter* writes. He proceeds to give us this interesting account:

"B. E. D. Pierce, a Natal sugar planter now in Hawaii on his way round the world, is high in his praises of the particular 'uba' variety grown in South Africa, but Agee is in doubt whether the variety rather extensively grown here as stock feed is the same thing. The name is the same, and in a general way its habit of growth is similar, but not knowing when, how and whence it came to Hawaii, there is doubt.

"The 'uba' cane of Natal, India, Japan and Cuba grows any place, with or without cultivation, from sea-level to mountain-top, under heat and cold, flood and drought. Whether the soil is rich or sterile is the least of its worries. In Natal it stands up against frost in a truly remarkable manner and runs along yielding crops carrying the ratio of 9 or 10 tons of cane per ton of sugar with minimum cultivation and no fertilizer, Pierce stated. It is harvested every other year and ratoons almost indefinitely.

"The Cuban planters swear by it, for it has the same hardy characteristics in that part of the sugar world. In Cuba they have compared the uba of Natal with the uba of Japan and are inclined toward the African strain as being the better.

"Agee says he believes there is a niche in Hawaiian agriculture for the uba cane. There is a likelihood that the Natal uba would grow in many of the poor uplands of Hamakua where the standard cane varieties make but a sorry showing.

"There used to be a patch of so-called 'uba' at the Waipio substation, but Agee had to throw it out because the manager of Oahu Sugar Company strenuously objected to milling 'just a lot of hay' to see whether there was any sugar in it, and plantation managers have to be humored even by experiment-station scientists.

"Down at Waipio 'uba' never seemed to pay any attention to high-grade fertilizers, careful cultivation and rich soils. Under ideal conditions it threw its opportunities away, Agee said. So it was ejected into outer darkness.

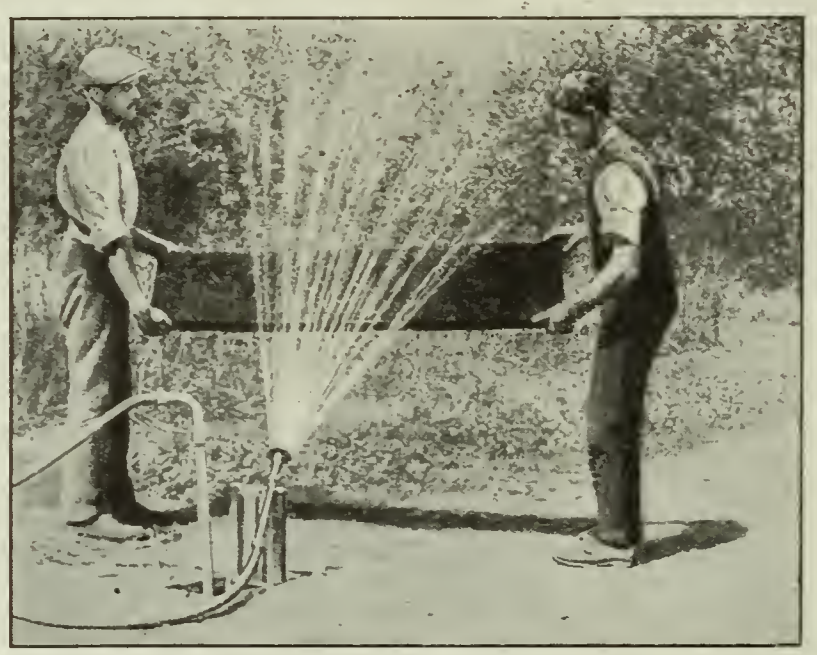
"However, conditions throughout the sugar-cane countries have changed and there is a premium on varieties that will yield fair returns with no care. Cuba is harvesting uba cane that has never had a hoe or a pound of fertilizer put into the soil, and is making money out of it. Japan, India and Natal are doing likewise.

The question naturally arises whether Hawaii might not find it profitable to do the same thing during the lean years of low prices and a labor shortage.

"Uba cane is a tough citizen. Its stalks are small, hard, siliceous, and when ripe, covered with wax. It plays havoc with mill rollers, is high in fiber, but fairly rich in sucrose. Its good qualities which distinguish it are its hardiness under the most adverse environment, the freedom with which it ratoons, and its uniform yields.

"In Natal, wax is one of the standard by-products from every sugar mill, about 13 per cent. of wax being extracted from the press cake. This goes to London. It is used in the manufacture of candles, shoe polish and phonograph records."

READY-MADE LAWNS—Why not buy your lawn ready-made? asks a contributor to *Conquest* (London). Both temporary and permanent lawns are now obtainable "from stock" by those who care to pay the price. It goes on:



—IS WATERED—

"The three photographs on this page show how a temporary lawn—of real live grass, not the imitation variety—can be ordered by post and delivered by the railway company or the carrier at your door. Wooden trays of a suitable size are filled with soil and planted with grass seed, the nurseryman tending them carefully until a suitable crop of fresh, green, closely trimmed grass is produced. If necessary hundreds of these trays can be kept in stock, ready for orders. When a lawn is required, a suitable number of trays are packed into crates (one of which can be seen in the background of the first photograph), and dispatched by suitable means to the purchaser. The method of laying will be understood from our photographs. For those who require permanent lawns 'ready-to-wear,' grass can be grown on a layer of soil spread over sheets of canvas. The 'finished' lawn can be rolled up, sent by rail, and unrolled over a suitably prepared and leveled surface of ground, whereupon the roots will penetrate the canvas, enter the prepared soil, and flourish, the canvas rotting away after a time and providing no hindrance to growth."

—AND DULY LAID IN PLACE.

RADIO ▾ DEPARTMENT

THE MAN WHO MADE BROADCASTING POSSIBLE

EVERY ONE WHO HAS PASSED BEYOND the novice stage in radio lore has heard of the "feed-back" system which enables a local battery to contribute energy for the amplification of a signal received at a wireless station. But until very recently no one could be quite sure as to who was to be officially credited with the invention of the method, as the matter had been subject of legal controversies since 1914. Now, however, the courts have handed down a final decision in favor of Mr. Edwin H. Armstrong, whose popular sobriquet, "Feed-back Armstrong" thus receives substantial authentication. The New York *Tribune*, after remarking that the decisions of the courts would not only have a far-reaching effect upon all forms of radio communication, but also upon every industry to which an electrical oscillator may be used in the future, makes this explicative comment:

"Stript of its legal and technical verbiage, the decision of the court, which is final, means that no transatlantic telephone conversation can be carried on without the Armstrong principle, nor can any of the big radiophone broadcasting stations now sending music nightly through the ether operate without using the Armstrong patent. Even the modern multiplex forms of wire telegraphy and telephony must use the Armstrong method.

"The decision of the court is very broad. It confirms Armstrong in his patent and recognizes the fact that he conceived the idea which revolutionized radio and made broadcasting possible as early as January 31, 1912, and in this confirms the sweeping decision previously handed down by Federal Judge Julius M. Mayer."

The decision hinged on a simple diagram, clearly showing the feed-back principle, which young Armstrong drew and had witnessed before a notary in January, 1913, at which time he was a student at Columbia. The few simple lines, which any one versed in the art will readily understand, make record of an invention which Professor Michael I. Pupin, of Columbia University, characterizes as "one of the most important inventions, if not the most important, in the wireless art." As quoted in the *Tribune*, Professor Pupin, after referring to Armstrong's invention of the feed-back circuit, says:

"FEED-BACK ARMSTRONG."

"The invention enabled him to make another most important step in wireless telegraphy, and that is the construction of a vacuum tube oscillator. When the feed-back circuit energized by the local source contributes more than a certain definite amount, then the system of circuits becomes an electrical oscillator, oscillating at the perfectly definite period which depends upon the inductance and the capacity of the controlling circuit. By varying either the inductance or the capacity, we can produce any period of oscillation between a few periods per second and many millions per second, and the oscillation once established maintains its pitch indefinitely.

"It is a generator of electrical oscillations, maintaining its pitch with a degree of accuracy never before obtained by any apparatus constructed by man.

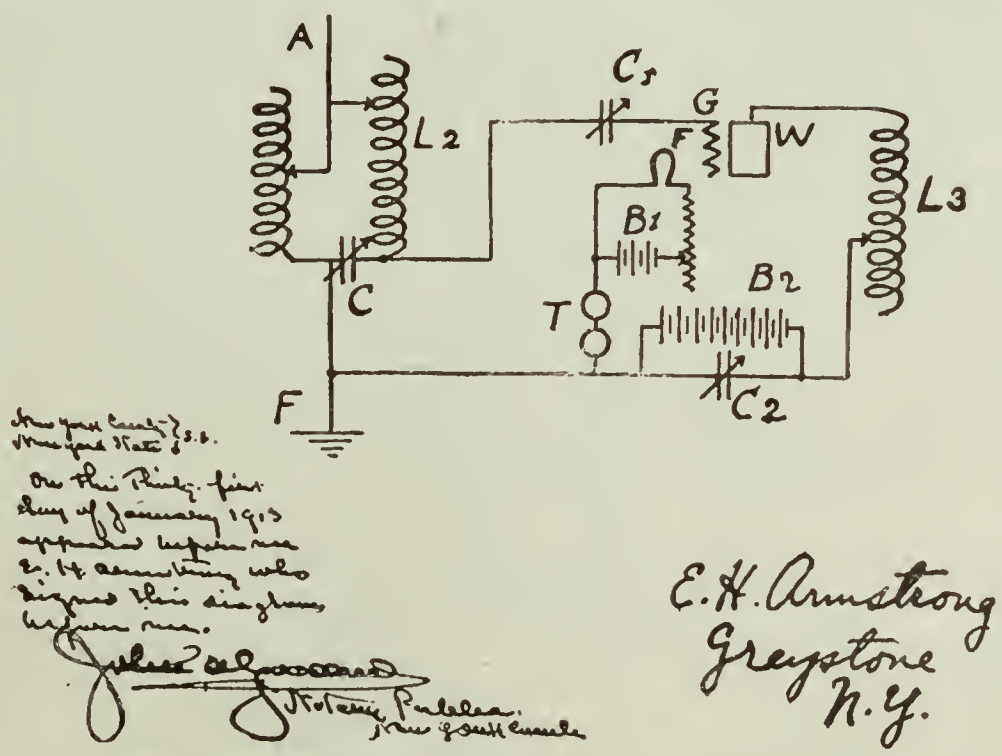
"The importance of the feed-back circuit in the reception of wireless signals and the importance of the electrical oscillator, not only in wireless telegraphy but also in wire telegraphy and other departments of applied electricity, can not be overestimated.

"It is admitted by those skilled in the wireless art that the ordinary electromagnetic generator of high power will before long be superseded by the vacuum tube oscillator, which also will bring about more or less reconstruction of wireless transmitting stations. I am particularly pleased that this decision gives the credit for the invention to a man who is a former student of mine and a student of Columbia University, and who has made a deal of his work in the Marcellus Hartley Research Laboratory of Columbia University. It goes without saying that long-distance radio communication and radiophone broadcasting would be impossible without this invention."

In an interview published in the *Evening Post* (New York), the young inventor himself forecasts the future of the new art for which his own work is so largely responsible. What he has to say about prospective receiving outfits has interest for every amateur:

"'The time is not far off,' said Armstrong, 'when the radiophone receiver will be as common as the victrola now is. Not every home will have the radiophone, of course, but I can predict that every home now having a phonograph will be equipped with wireless.'

"This equipment will



THE CIRCUIT THAT MADE BROADCASTING POSSIBLE.

The original Armstrong circuit, as depicted in 1913, when the inventor was a student at Columbia University. This is the document that played an all-important part in establishing Mr. Armstrong's claim to priority of invention. Current from the plate battery B2 is "fed back" inductively from the coil L3 ("tickler") through coil L2 to the grid circuit, augmenting, or "regenerating," the current from the aerial.

consist of none of the outside and unsightly wires, switchboards, and batteries now seen in every radio station, he maintains. The whole radiophone receiver, horn and all, will be no larger than the now ordinary music box, and the current to operate it will be supplied by an electric cord connected with the nearest wall plug.

"'Instead of the aerial wires now used,' he said, 'the radiophone receiver will have a small coil of wire, or a metal rod five or six feet long, something no more conspicuous than the ordinary curtain rod. Outside wires will be unnecessary.'

"Armstrong can do this very thing now. At his home at 1032 Warburton Avenue, Yonkers, he has set up in his room a small receiver, employing no outside wires, which picks up music and other signals from the Westinghouse station at Newark with such strength that they may be heard for half a mile—if the window be opened.

"In every city he believes there will be one or more broadcasting stations, constantly sending out entertainment and information. The finest concerts can be provided by the city, and sent out free to every citizen who cares to turn on his receiver. There could be baseball reports, stock market quotations, weather predictions, the news of the day, educational lectures, even political speeches, sermons on Sunday, grand opera at night—everything, in short, for the complete recreation or edification of the people. That is to say, if political speeches may be said to do either of these things.

"Would anybody read newspapers then?

"Armstrong grinned in non-committal silence."

A TINY RADIO RECEIVER

THERE IS MUCH RIVALRY among ingenious boys to make the smallest practical radio telephone receiver. We hear of one outfit contained in an ordinary safety-match box and another contained in the box of a safety razor. But these are relatively large outfits compared with one made by a youth whose portrait appears, with the miniature receiving outfit in the foreground, in *Popular Radio* (New York). We find this editorial comment, which seems to leave the field still open:

Photo from International.

NOT ONE INCH SQUARE.
Is this tiny radio set here seen with Alfred J. De Giovanni, who made it.

"Still another 'smallest radio receiving instrument in the world,' has been completed, this time by Alfred J. De Giovanni, a fourteen-year-old freshman in the Union High School at Knoxville, Pennsylvania.

"This tiny instrument is slightly less than one inch square, not much larger than a nickel, but is said to record distinctly in Knoxville the programs of the large broadcasting station in East Pittsburg, a distance of about fifteen miles.

"Young De Giovanni has been making wireless outfits more than three years."

Inspection of this pocket-size radio receiving outfit leads one to feel that an editorial writer in the Toledo *News Bee* is not hazarding so much as might at first thought appear when he writes:

"Twenty years from now, when pocket wireless outfits will be as common as watches are now, we will be boasting that we saw the pioneer's wireless devices. Times will be so changed, with so many now unthought-of marvels, that the people of 1942 will yawn at us, just as we look bored when an old soldier reminiscences."

To put the time when pocket wireless outfits will be in common use twenty years ahead would appear to be a very conservative estimate. There are plenty of pocket outfits in use to-day, altho for the most part they classify as freak apparatus. The great desideratum is the development of a receiving radio outfit that does not require a cumbersome antenna.

WELKIN-RINGING BY RADIO

THE RADIO RECEIVING TELEPHONE made its way into the homes of about three million people in this country during the past year, and made entrance so silently that for the most part the remaining millions of us knew nothing about it until we were aroused by Secretary Hoover's announcement at the Radio Conference. Then we all suddenly realized that a new era had arrived in the history of the transmission of ideas; and soon the word "broadcasting" was on every tongue.

It was inevitable that the representatives of the people in Washington should quickly recognize the new possibilities that radio afforded of keeping directly in touch with their constituents. It chanced that the first to take advantage of the opportunity was Senator Harry C. New, of Indiana, who on March 30, 1922, stood or sat in his office in the Senate office building in Washington and delivered a political address to his constituents six hundred miles away. A correspondent of the New York *Times* describes the novel incident:

"Mr. New had a large number of Republicans in his office to hear him deliver his long-distance radio appeal, including Chairman Adams of the Republican National Committee and a dozen Senators and their wives. President Harding and several friends listened to the Senator over the White House radio system.

"The speech was delivered chiefly to a meeting of women voters in Indianapolis, but thousands of other phones picked up the message.

"Since Congress will not get away until the middle of August, indications are that many office-seekers will use the air route to reach the voters. Miss Alice Robertson, the only woman member, will speak to her constituents in Oklahoma to-morrow night.

"Senator New's successful venture into radio campaigning caused a lot of gossip and speculation in political circles. Some political experts exprest the optimistic opinion that campaigning by radio soon might leave the field of novelty and become a practical everyday proposition during political fights. They admitted that any one who had suggested such a thing even as recently as the campaign of 1920 would have been ridiculed, but at the conclusion of to-night's performance they predicted that the radiotelephone facilities in many sections of the nation would be tested to their capacity when the election campaigns were reached next fall.

"The development of the radiotelephone has reached a point where addresses not only can be delivered to crowds in a great auditorium, but to hundreds of homes in almost every Congressional district of the country where receiving sets have been installed during the last six months. In some districts the sets in homes are numbered by the thousands.

"The possibilities of such a development from the political viewpoint are not going to be overlooked, prominent political leaders here said to-night. It would not be surprizing if applications soon were made to several commercial sending stations to get 'dates' for speeches in the future in various districts.

"Local receiving stations reported tonight that they had picked up Senator New's speech without trouble and that every word could be heard. Similar reports came from radio users more than 800 miles away. There wasn't a shred of doubt in the minds of radio enthusiasts that plans for radio campaigning were practicable and that they would be distinctly the vogue before many weeks had gone by."

When this estimate was written, the official action that put a curb upon the broadcasting of political speeches had not been taken. Whether this taboo will be lifted before the time for active campaigning remains to be seen.

THE DAY OF THE RADIOTELEPHONE

ABOUT A YEAR AGO Mr. H. Gernsback, the editor of *Radio News* (New York), took his readers to task in a signed leader for having neglected the radiotelephone. He declared that all the principles of radiotelephony were well understood by every one interested; but that never the less amateurs still looked upon a radiophone set with awe. Seldom indeed, he said, could they be induced to work up sufficient courage to put together a set, notwithstanding the fact that most of the amateurs have in their possession ready-made equipment that would permit them to construct a set themselves. He elaborated this point, and presented a novel argument for the telephone:

"Now of course there is nothing that is unknown or really very difficult to-day about a radiophone transmitter, and any amateur who has in his possession two or three good vacuum tubes can do a little sending. To be sure, with such an equipment he can not expect to transmit over considerable distance, but for work about town, sending out phonograph concerts and the like, such a set is really ideal. On the other hand nearly every amateur worth while has in his possession right now the equipment necessary to receive radiotelephone messages, so there is no difficulty at all here. The difficulty, if any, lies chiefly in the transmitter, and the disinclination of many amateurs to a little work, a little hard thinking and to have enough patience to put a set in operation.

"It is really amazing and well-nigh astounding that most amateurs still persist in pounding the key and sending out dots and dashes. This not alone takes considerable time, because such transmission is slow, but the physical work is considerable. The average amateur can not transmit more than about 20 words a minute, and he seems to think this good work. During the same time you can speak 200 words into a radiophone and besides you get the human element into your message as well.

"Have you ever stopt to think how clear the nightly ether would be if all amateurs were using radiophone equipment instead of radiotelegraphy? If it takes one minute to send twenty words in code and one minute to transmit 200 words over the radiophone, it becomes apparent that there would be very little jamming, because every one concerned would get there so much quicker; for this reason it would not be necessary for each individual to 'hog the ether' for hours at a time as is the case now."

Probably these words stimulated many amateurs to turn their attention to the radiophone; but they can hardly have been responsible for the veritable tidal wave of interest in the subject that has swept across the country in the intervening months. The semi-official announcement made by Secretary Hoover the other day that the number of amateur users of wireless telephones had jumped within a year from about 50,000 to at least 600,000, reveals a condition of things that no one could have predicted. It is no longer necessary to urge the amateur to take up the wireless telephone. It is necessary only to consider the regulation of his activities. The individual who begins as a receiver of messages may presently wish to become a sender; and with that the air would soon become so "jammed" that confusion worse than babel would result.

MERRILL SHUDDERS EVERY TIME HE THINKS OF IT.

— Smith in the Jersy City *Journal*.

THE PRANKS OF THE "STATIC" PEST

A GOOD MANY AMATEURS who made first acquaintance with radio last winter probably have no clear conception of the tricks that the receiving phones may play on them when summer comes. The winter atmosphere is relatively free from the charges of electricity that set up electromagnetic waves that compete with those of the transmitting radio stations, and constitute what an article in *The New York Evening Mail's Radio Review* aptly characterizes as "the static pest." The writer is Mr. Arthur E. Lynch, and what he has to say about the subject deserves the attention of every amateur novice.

"The static charges of electricity that wander about in the atmosphere are obsessed with a desire to reach the earth. Under ordinary conditions the weaker charges can not do this, since there is no conducting medium between them and the earth.

"They suddenly spy some poor fellow's aerial and rush madly toward it. This aerial is like an open door to them, offering as it does a grand chance to get to the earth.

"Static becomes so bad at certain periods during the summer that the operation of a radio receiving set is practically impossible. In the tropics, static prevails nearly the year round and operation at night is very much more difficult than it is by day. Tropical radio stations which would have an effective range of several hundred miles sometimes find it extremely difficult to carry on communication over more than 75 or 100 miles.

"One of the reasons for the existence of static in an amateur receiving set is the fact that many aerials are made too long. During the summer an effort should be made to reduce the size of the antenna, unless this reduction greatly impairs the intensity of signals from a broadcasting station. It is generally better practise to have weak signals with very little static than comparatively stronger signals accompanied by a preponderance of static.

"The former condition is generally found where a small antenna is used and the latter where a larger antenna is used. Radio receiving stations located within comparatively short distances of broadcasting stations may find it advisable during the summer to use indoor aerials.

"A most suitable form of static eliminator for general amateur use is found in the loop aerial. A suitable loop for broadcasting reception may be made by amateurs by securing a frame six inches wide and three feet square, upon which five or six turns of lamp cord is wound, the turns being spaced one-half to three-quarter inches apart. Each turn should have the insulation scraped off at a point near the base of the loop, permitting a clip to be used for altering the number of active turns in the loop. A variable condenser of .0006 mfd. (microfared) capacity should be shunted across the active turns of the loop to provide suitable tuning. By 'active turns' is meant that portion of the loop between one extremity and the point to which the clip is connected.

"It may be well to state that satisfactory loop reception is only possible within very short distances from a broadcasting station where a crystal receiving set is used. Where the distance from a broadcasting station exceeds thirty or forty miles it is necessary to employ radio-frequency amplification if a loop aerial is employed. Loop reception by amateurs may only be carried on satisfactorily by employing vacuum tubes and the necessary amplifying units which go with them for this form of reception."

BRITISH AND AMERICAN RAILWAY ARCHITECTURE

ENGLISH TRAVELERS like our railway stations; at least they go away imprest. Perhaps they think we are over-gorgeous in the matter of the Pennsylvania Terminal and the Grand Central in New York, and murmur about the means exceeding the purpose. At home they show that the spirit of John Ruskin still stalks among them, making their newly reconstructed Waterloo Station a thing to ponder over. History had inbred the English architectural mind with such propositions as these: "The design of a railway station is 'first a traffic proposition, secondly an engineering proposition, and thirdly an architectural proposition.'" But with the new Waterloo in mind the *Architects' Journal* (London) observes that "there is really no reason why architecture should have been made to come in a bad third, except that the gentleman who arranged this order of precedence to his own satisfaction was, of course, a railway man, who has evidently swallowed the whole ignorant fallacy that architecture is a luxury and an afterthought." Tho regarding the fallacy as "egregious," the *Architect's Journal* observes that "John Ruskin seems to have entertained it," and the power of that name is obviously stronger in England still than with us, for we read:

"Of the railway traveler he said: 'Carry him safely, dismiss him soon; he will thank you for nothing else. All attempts to please him in any other way are mere mockery, and insults to the things by which you endeavor to do so. There never was more flagrant or impertinent folly than the smallest portion of ornament in anything concerned with railroads or near them.' What false doctrine to come from an esthetic philosopher! It is to be feared that this pernicious doctrine has influenced the design of too many railway stations.

"But the Americans have broken away from this implicit sanctum of uglification, and have rebounded to the opposite extreme. What Ruskin would have said to the American idea of devising and adorning an ultra-modern railway station in the similitude of the Baths of Caracalla defies conjecture. His most magnificent power of invective would hardly have survived the sight of a string of Pullman carriages coming through a tunnel whose mouth was modeled on the Arch of Titus.

"Yet he would have agreed with the modern view that railways are better buried out of sight; that, at all events, in the interests of cleanliness they should all be electrified, and should approach all great cities through tunnels and tubes—a consummation toward which a rapid approach is being made in our own country and in some others.

"As to the style in which a railway station is designed, architects, having shaken off the glamor of American essays in gorgeousness, now incline to the doctrine that the structure should be essentially business-like without ugliness; that it should be neither dowdy nor sumptuous, neither obtrusively Greek nor Gothic, neither Roman nor Renaissance, but as sturdily and strongly British as the genius that invented the railway."

Photograph from Wide World Photos.

A WAR MEMORIAL OVER A STATION ENTRANCE.

The newly reconstructed Waterloo station in London, with its entrance utilized as a memorial to the railway employees killed in the war. Views of Euston and Pennsylvania stations as British and American types will be found on pages 28 and 29.

The editors of this architectural magazine are more or less satisfied with the other London terminals besides the new Waterloo, and over that they are eminently satisfied, saying:

"As the latest built of the great London termini, the new Waterloo Station might, in ordinary circumstances, have been reasonably expected to surpass in most respects its earlier compeers. Most of the London termini, designed as they were in the early infancy of railways, were largely tentative and experimental in planning and design. Experience and precedent were then lacking, but are now superabundant at home and abroad, and are doubtless reflected or embodied in the new Waterloo."

Tho caviling at an entrance modeled after the Arch of Titus, no objection is raised to an entrance which also serves the purpose of a memorial to the war-dead. We read:

"Architecturally the most imposing feature of the station is the 'Victory Arch,' which was formally opened by Her Majesty the Queen. It makes an undeniably impressive entrance to the station, and great care has obviously been given to the proportions of the arch and to the decorative treatment.

"The frontage is slightly set back from the general line, and

the arch, which is of Portland stone with a span of 28 feet, is approached by a flight of stone steps. The sculptural decorations are three groups, two of which are semicircular in composition, placed on the pylons either side of the arch. The one on the left, representing War, 1914, has a central figure of Bellona, Goddess of War. The other, on the right, representing Peace, 1919, has for its central motive a figure of Peace. The panel around the arch is decorated with war trophies, and disks giving the names of different centers of war, the whole surmounted and completed by a central group dominated by Britannia. Under the arch, on either side, on bronze tablets, the names of the 585 L. & S. W. R. fallen are inscribed."

London, it seems, went through much the same processes of inconvenient travel during the reconstruction of Waterloo as New York suffered with the Grand Central, and she recalls it with pride:

"Parliamentary powers were obtained in 1899 for the acquisition of the additional land required for a complete reconstruction. The work of reconstruction was carried out both under and over the railway traffic; for instance, to form the entrance from Westminster Bridge Road two spans of the brick arches with the intermediate pier were removed and steelwork substituted, and this under a busy section where the trains entered and left the station. New roofing was constructed over the old, and heavy girders were put together while traffic continued beneath; and it is a source of satisfaction to those responsible for the work that no passenger has been injured nor a train held up during the whole course of reconstruction.

"The practical arrangements of the terminus are extremely efficient, as they should be, for they are based upon the best modern practise, representatives of the company having carefully investigated the methods employed on the Continent and in the United States before setting to work upon the design of the new Waterloo."

THE WASHINGTONS IN THE MOVIES—Perhaps in a spirit of compensation for the loss of Shakespeare to the Germans the British have taken Washington from us. They have made a place of pilgrimage of the early family seat of the Washingtons and lately have "filmed" the place. As the account in the London *Times* reveals, a new use for the movie industry is here shown in the "screen visualizations of the picturesque and historic Northamptonshire homes and surroundings of the English ancestors of George Washington and Benjamin Franklin." We read:

"The film gives a series of views of Northamptonshire and scenes representing both the present and the past of the rural life of the county. It has been produced by Mr. Arthur Branscombe, and the greater part of any profit that may be obtained when it is exhibited to the public, both here and in the United States, will be handed over to the Sulgrave Institution.

"The preparation of this film has roused great interest in America, and the producer recently received a letter from the President of the United States in which the following passages occur: 'You know how great has been the revival of American interest in the British ancestry of so many of the founders of our country, and I want to express my appreciation of your own contribution to its satisfaction. I hope that the effort you are making for a cinema presentation of the themes, both in this country and in Great Britain, may have the effect of strengthening further those ties which have always been so strong, and have done so much for the advancement of the truest interest of both countries.'

"We have received the following letter with regard to this film from Mr. H. S. Perris, director and secretary of the British branch of the Sulgrave Institution:

"'May I plead with the heads of the British cinema industry to give a larger share of their attention to the problem of a constructive film-treatment of some of the by-ways of history, where plenty of color, action, and romance is to be found by the imaginative and scholarly producer? What I have in mind is not so much the well-known historic themes, but those links of place, custom, family record, and incident which, when joined together make up a chain of friendship, kinship, and association between great peoples. Such a subject is dealt with in the new British film, *The Cradle of the Washingtons*.'"

INFERIOR RACES IN AMERICAN FICTION

A NEW AND VITAL THEORY of the whole Main Street and flapper school of fiction, now demanding so much of our attention, would be a boon to writers as well as readers. Fiction is so much a matter of concern that the *New Republic* gives up near thirty pages to a discussion of its prospects. Nearly all the younger practitioners are called in to appraise themselves. But *The Bookman* (New York) has recently put forth a theory by one of wider experience that our youth might do well to note. If writers of fiction to-day would give more of their attention to anthropology and less to psychoanalysis they would "make valuable contribution to sociology." Incidentally they might improve as novelists. So argues one of the most distinguished of the band, Mrs. Gertrude Atherton. "The reason that so many novelists, brilliant in style, profound and searching in analysis, and sufficiently diverting in action, leave the intelligent reader unsatisfied," she declares, "is because the writer has trusted to his intuition and observation and is wholly ignorant of the science that would have steered him with fewer stumbles through that maze we call human nature." In her effort to sustain the thesis that "human nature is largely a matter of the cephalic index," Mrs. Atherton, in *The Bookman* (New York) gives a little course in anthropology as a preliminary to her arraignment of our newest school of fiction writers. Compress to its simplest statement, it deals first with the "Nordics," who originated in the grasslands of Russia, emigrated to the North and formed the races peopling Norway, Sweden, Denmark, North Ireland, Scotland and England. They were of "great stature and vigor (all weaklings bred out by climatic rigors), with fair hair, blue or gray eyes, white skin, and the greatest genius for government and for war the world has ever known." They were "long-headed," with fine aquiline or straight noses, and the only ones of European origin, and "to them we owe the synthetic Aryan speech." Then there were the "Alpines," who came from Asia and, like the Mongols, were "round-heads." "They were dark, stocky, and powerful, normally peaceful and plebeian." The "Mediterraneans" went to the north of Africa and do not enter the present problem. Of the present status of those "Nordics" and "Alpines," Mrs. Atherton writes:

"Numerically the Nordics are declining, owing not only to their inability to survive in Southern climes if forced to do manual labor in the sun, but to their bravery and initiative in war. Modern France is only one-fifth Nordic. The race exists in its greatest purity to-day in the states or regions on the southern and eastern coasts of the Baltic, in Norway, Sweden, Denmark, North Ireland, Scotland, and England; altho the flower of the latter has been sacrificed in so many wars that the long submerged Mediterranean race is forcing its way to the top. The Alpines now occupy the great bulk of France, Germany, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Austria, Hungary, the Balkans, Jugo-Slovakia, Finland and Russia. They and the degenerated Mediterraneans breed more rapidly than the Nordics, particularly when, owing to diminished stature and other physical defects, they are unfit for military service. So far we are too unenlightened to sterilize such groups and exterminate them.

"It may have been inferred by this time that the great mass of immigrants we have taken to our bosom, with the exception of the Irish, are Alpines and degenerated Mediterraneans. Our best material, if we knew how to treat it, is the Nordic from Scandinavia.

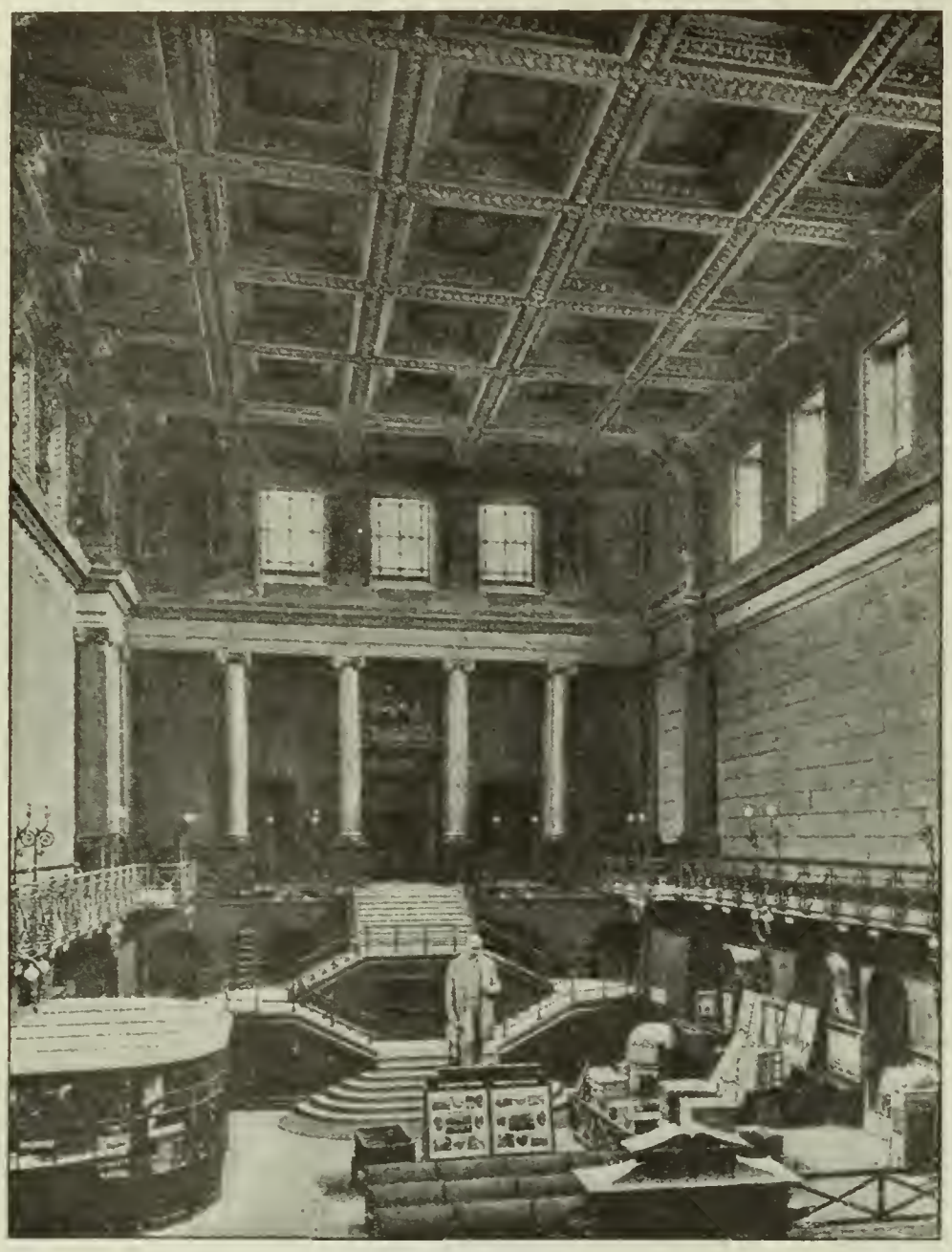
"This country was originally settled by Nordics: British, Hollanders and Huguenots. But after the Civil War—with its terrible sacrifice of Nordics—there was a tremendous industrial impetus. The Alpine round-heads and the scum of Mediterranea were imported in vast numbers, joyfully exported by their governments who even emptied the jails; and native American workingmen, declining to sink to the debased living standards that naturally ensued, ceased to produce large families. The consequence is that the old Nordic-American stock is being rapidly bred out by the refuse of Europe."

Now, as to fiction. The early literature of this country was written by Nordics and was, in Mrs. Atherton's phrase, "aristo-

eratic." "The great bulk of American fiction to-day is essentially plebeian. . . . With the enormous influx of European plebeians the poison of democracy began its deadly work." It began, it seems, in this way:

"It was the pecuniary and political success of these immigrants and their intermarriage with Americans that not only bred the spirit of democracy among themselves but made it the fashion. The tone of the small towns (and this includes the small towns in great cities) steadily declined. The original American in mass may have been uncouth and unlettered, but he was not common. To-day the great mass of the 'American people' who have prospered in a small way—to say nothing of those that have risen higher still—are commoner than anything the world has ever known. They are smug and dull and vulgar, their standard of manners must make a well-trained English servant feel himself a superior being. What they call idealism is cheap sentimentalism; reticence is unknown, or resented: those that fain would practise the pride they have read of and servilely admire, merely succeed in being 'stuck up' and correspondingly ridiculous. If they encounter natural pride they experience an acute pain in their itching ego. Nor is this the worst. The tone of these groups, infinite in number, is forcing its way upward and altering the tone of society in every stratum it permeates. It threatens to become a sort of social flu which attacks high and low alike. This is the secret of the lowered tone of what was formerly called the best society, unjustly laid to the war. Society like literature is suffering from the democratic flu. In losing its class pride, its aristocratic standard, it has lost its self-respect.

"Of course it was inevitable that these conditions should be reflected in fiction; not only because writers inclined to naturalism and deficient in imagination depict the obvious, but because the majority of our present writers were born and bred in small towns. Some, no doubt, are of the old American stock, with the features and coloring, to say nothing of the head measurements, that denote their inheritance from the greatest of the three races. But they are the victims of the lowered standards of their environment. They scoff at the aristocratic standards of their ancestors, they are rampantly democratic because it is the fashion; not realizing that they are slavishly imitating the new democracy of a race that would have been totally incapable of founding the Republic whose inestimable benefits its multiplying numbers enjoy and abuse."



COPIED FROM THE MASSIMI PALACE.

The Euston Station waiting-room in London was designed from Peruzzi's chamber, and "as a piece of abstract design," is declared by its English possessors to be "greatly superior" to the classical structure shown opposite.

The plebeian, that is to say, "Alpine influence in American letters," continues this practised novelist, "has never been so signally demonstrated as in the large and increasing number of Mid-Western novels that have achieved so remarkable a notoriety during the last year and a half." If the writers themselves be not Alpines, "their Nordic mental inheritance, if not their physical attribute, has been 'bred out.'" Specifying such works as Norris's "Brass," Aikman's "Zell," Lewis's "Main Street," as specimens of a large class, Mrs. Atherton writes:

"Convinced they were writing real American fiction for the first time, they have succeeded in giving us an assortment of creatures derived from inferior Asia. The Nordic is creative. He has immense initiative. Not a character in this entire group of novels has a semblance of the creative spark, an ounce of initiative. One and all are the feeble puppets of circumstance, dull, atrophied, futile in their poor aspirations, miserable victims. Their resemblance to the fatalistic Slav is significant. They would be effective as foils. There is no class so contemptible that it should be ignored by the biographical novelist. But it is too much like a portent of dissolution that worthy and conscientious authors should be afflicted with an intellectual myopia that permits them to be fascinated by the mean and spurious alone, and that the public should welcome their deductions as gospel truth. . . . The more pessimistic the author the more careful he should be to recognize the Nordic element in his scene, however his perturbed spirit may crowd it with Alpines. Then, whatever his pessimism, inevitably the Nordics would force his hand; even if he revenged himself by making villains of them. To raise round-heads—forever doomed by nature to inferiority—to the dignity of predominance, shows not only a total lack of values and a blindness of one eye, but some weakness in the author's own Americanism."

Referring to Madison Grant's study of the Nordics in his "The Passing of the Great Race," Mrs. Atherton writes in conclusion:

"Mr. Grant, in his book, predicted the defeat of Germany upon the entrance of the United States into the war, owing to the fact that it could not stand up against another Nordic army. Altho it is safe to say that only Nordics enlisted, the draft caught all eligibles of the other races and, worse luck, many of them were made officers. The generals, however, and the West Point officers were Nordics. Otherwise we should have lost the war, for Nordics have inherited throughout thousands of years not only the warrior genius but the necessary sense of discipline. The best of the rank and file were Nordics, whose American keen sense of personal liberty may have chafed at so much sudden discipline, but who submitted to it with the minimum of grumbling and with that thoroughbred inherited military instinct that precluded any fundamental resentment. And yet Mr. Dos Passos in his story 'Three Soldiers' ignores this predominant class as completely as if it had died of flu on the way over. His three characters were plain American scum. Their ignorance was abysmal. They had inherited nothing from the past but a determination to survive with the least possible effort and risk, and were as little capable of enduring discipline as of administering it. There was not a ray of intelligence nor an ideal

among them. It does not seem to have occurred to Mr. Dos Passos nor to his admirers that if his book had been a truthful picture of our Army we should be German subjects to-day. However, judging from his name, it is possible that his bias is a matter of complexion, and that if he ever heard of the Nordic race he honors it with a resentful hatred. At all events we have the antidote in 'The Wasted Generation.'

"Will not our 'younger school,' having worked off the bitterness of their reactions to sentimental and optimistic fiction and to the war, give the Nordics a chance? They have only to devote a reasonable amount of time to causes instead of dealing exclusively with effects. Let them realize before they begin to write to what *race* their characters belong. *Class* is of vastly less importance."

THE SORROWS OF OUR PLAYS

ONE MAY GO to the theater expecting something like joy, but the common fare apparently, is one of sorrow. Why we should choose to feed only on bitter herbs is a problem that seems to need solution. If the anthropological theory be applied to the plays of the season, would we derive the same conclusions that Mrs. Atherton in the above article gets from fiction? Some confirmation seems to be offered by Mr. Percy Hammond in the New York *Tribune*, who runs over a list of this year's plays, tho he employs a simpler touchstone. The reader may judge for himself. "There is scarcely a play in town," he says, "in which the contents of distress and happiness are not in the inordinate ratio of 'sack to bread' in *Falstaff's* Tavern bill"—Mr. Hammond does not inquire why the people of these plays suffer; their authors will believe them the victims of Fate. Nevertheless—

"The heart of Romance when upon the stage is too bituminous to be the habitat of many golden dreams. Even in such sun fables as 'Thank-U' and 'The First Year' the woes are major, the felicities minor.

"Ernest Truex pays and pays for his happy ending in 'Six Cylinder Love,' and Sidney Blackmer has much, too much, to bear as 'The Mountain Man.' Miss Clare Eames and Tom Powers in 'The First Fifty Years' find life to be a sinister sneer, through no fault of their own. Who is contented in 'The Demi Virgin' except, perhaps, the bosomic and leggy soubrettes as they engage in the moron pastime of 'strip poker'? Miss Laurette Taylor has a surplus of miseries in 'The National Anthem,' including unlimited liquor, cabarets, an over-dosage and widowhood. Mr. Walheim's experience as 'The Hairy Ape' evokes no envious emotions; he is ecstatic while shoveling coal into the furnaces of a steamship.

"No one in 'The Nest' is really happy, the wistful, neglected mother, or her cold and thoughtless offspring, or her lady friend, the paramour of her son. 'He Who Gets Slapped' is a colorful assemblage of dejection, suicides, assassinations, disillusionments and disappointments, as symbolized wholesomely in the unrequited love of a lion-tamer for her largest lion.

"An ancient minstrel of a generation ago used to sing,

> Life is ever so pleasant
> Upon the stage,
> Be you prince or peasant
> Upon the stage.

"But that condition now, as then, is almost obsolete. Life in the theater is earnest, if not real, and the dubious goals of its last acts do not as a rule make up for the preliminary pangs, trials, adversities, and cross-bearings. Think of what William Courtenay goes through in 'The Law-Breaker' to attain a bliss invisible. And Miss Margaret Lawrence, who, in 'Lawful Larceny,' bends before her cheap unfaithful husband, a knee so sycophantic as to incarnadine the cheek of any proud feminist.

"Where, then, are the plays which empurple with the drama's happy rouges the pallors of our existence? It is said that the theater is over-given to sunshine, depicting life as an engaging little puzzle, the merry solution of which is matrimony. But among the scores of entertainments holding forth in New York I recall but three which prove that life is really worth the living. Mr. Cherry in 'The Dover Road' has such a good time intercepting elopers that you feel you would like to be in his place; rich, good looking, humorous and eleemosynary. In 'The Truth About Blayds' we are comforted by the prosperity which is harvested from a fertile lie. . . . 'Kiki' is merely kittenish and therefore not to be considered. But the most successful of the significant rôles is that of *Great Catherine*, as Miss Doris Keane plays her in 'The Czarina.' Rich, handsome, imperial, only forty-eight and amorous, she signs treaties with one hand and makes love with the other. While extending boundaries, she offers her scarlet lips to such Cossacks as may be available, and when weary of them she turns, without penalty, to foreign diplomats and elsewhere. The wickedest of the women in the Broadway theater, she is the least unhappy. 'If drama is life,' says "Old Timer," 'I select that of the Czarina as my idea of a good time.'"

BATHS OF CARACALLA IN NEW YORK.

The main hall in the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, which suffers in the opinion of the London *Architects Journal*, tho Americans may not concur.

The "Old Timer," here referred to is a correspondent who wrote in that he had endeavored to find a new "channel of diversion in the theater," and was thereby brought up in a certain dismay:

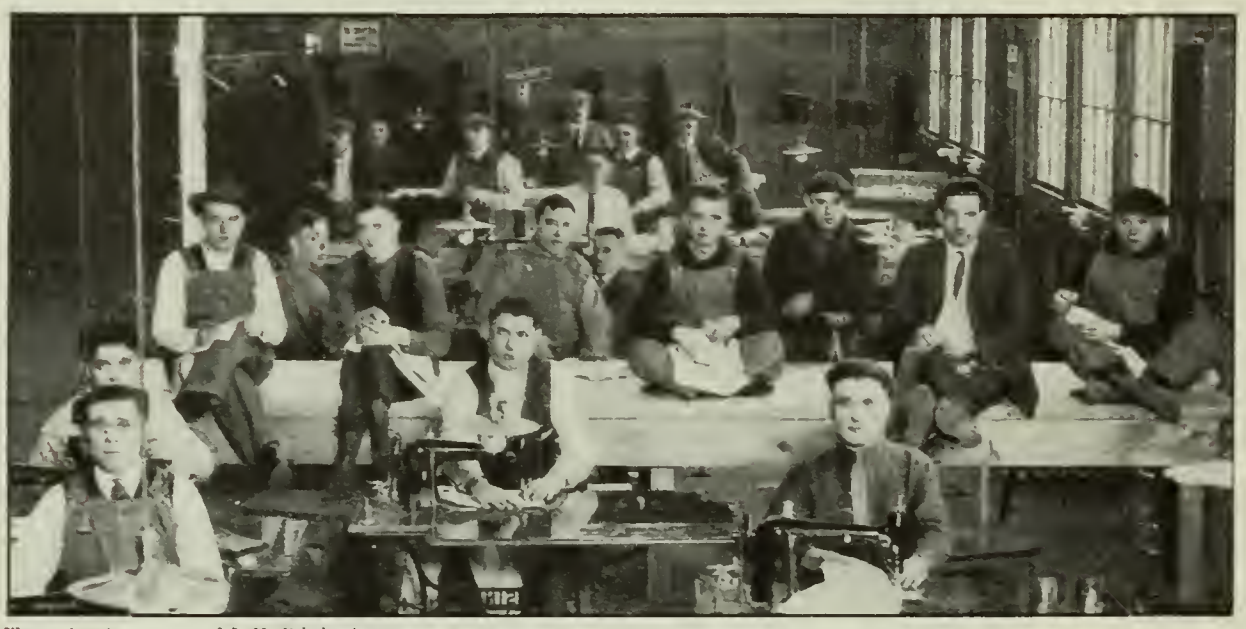
"Ennuied by long experience as an eavesdropper at the plays, he decides to change his attitude of an outsider and to put himself in the place of his favorite characters. Instead of listening to the secrets of others and observing, tho hidden, the most private of their misconducts, he now projects himself upon the stage and lives, as best he can, the lives of those he finds least troubled and most interesting. He is having a hard time.

"A difficulty exists, he admits, in that sorrows in the drama are so irrevocably interwoven with its delights."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

CURING THE VETERANS' VOCATIONAL MUDDLE

GRUMBLES LIKE ECHOES from the Front Line when the supply wagons failed to come up have resounded from many of the vocational schools established for disabled war veterans, and as a result the Government recently established an experimental school in Chillicothe, Ohio, whence more satisfactory responses are being heard. An investigator who touches the sore spot in the old situation finds many mushroom schools where system and supervision are lacking, with ineffectual jobs and even "goldbricks" among the student veterans themselves. A "goldbrick" veteran is described in the New York *Times* by Rose C. Feld, who has made some study of the situation, as one to whom "nothing is as distasteful as the thought of rehabilitation and discharge." Some of the vocational schools, finds this writer, offered opportunities for profiteering on the part of the management without corresponding profit to the veteran. Hank Smith, disabled soldier, drew his $100 every month: the school got its tuition and supply check from the Government, and "the longer the training lasted, the more satisfactory to both parties of the agreement." Training in factories was found in many instances to be similarly ineffective. "Men extended their period of training by changing from vocation to vocation." And "the fact remains that of the 100,000 and more men who have been getting vocational training, it is asserted that only about 5,000 have up to the present been discharged as rehabilitated." Only the colleges, where there was neither malingering on the part of the student veterans nor profiteering on the part of the authorities, seem to be immune from complaint.



Illustrations by courtesy of J. M. Pritchard.

HELPING BATTLE-BROKEN SOLDIERS TO HELP THEMSELVES.

No "goldbricks" are among these disabled veterans, all of whom seem willing to learn a new means of earning their livelihood under wise and sympathetic supervision.

In the midst of this muddle Colonel Charles R. Forbes was appointed Director of the War Risk Bureau, and in August of last year the War Risk Bureau, the Public Health Bureau, and the Federal Rehabilitation Board were all unified as the United States Veterans' Bureau, with Colonel Forbes at the head. Colonel Forbes, says the writer, discovered that "there was much good work going on in vocational schools and placement training, but that the number taken care of by mushroom schools and ineffectual jobs was vastly greater than the numbers taken care of by the better type of schools and firms." The thing to do, Colonel Forbes found, was to get the man, the training-school and the hospital together, and to tighten up discipline all around. The vocational school at Chillicothe was started as an experiment, and an Army officer installed as its head. But the men had had enough of Army discipline: they objected to constant saluting and standing at attention, and, to correct an admitted mistake, J. Milton Pritchard, of Seattle, Washington, was appointed in the Army officer's place. Mr. Pritchard had never saluted or been saluted, for the very good reason that he had lost his right hand in an accident in early life, and was soon found to be "the right man for the job, and not the least so by dint of his own disability." He ran the bootleggers out of camp, got rid of the rebellious element, and eliminated all aspects of military discipline. All the work in the camp has been made practical, as for instance, says the writer:

"When the tailor shop needs a table the men in the carpentry shop make it. When the office typewriters need repairs they are sent to the men in the typewriting schools. The auto mechanics department takes care of the trucks and automobiles at the school; the upholstering department makes the chairs for the quarters of the personnel. For a time the shoe-repairing school took care of the men's shoes, but both the instructor and the men felt that training was lacking in women's and children's shoes. To-day this lack is made up by large shipments of old shoes sent by Salvation Army Headquarters for repair. Wherever possible an effort is made to give the man the training that will enable him to open a shop for himself. Production, *per se*, is not the factor taken into consideration, and is used only as a means to an end. What matters most to the instructors as well as the men is the giving and the gaining of intensive training in the trade chosen.

"An important feature of the school is the agricultural work now being undertaken. That has been placed under the supervision of a college-bred man who has for the last fourteen years been a practical farmer. Courses have been planned in agronomy, animals husbandry, horticulture, poultry, bees and farm mechanics. There are over 5,000 acres of fertile land within the environs of the camp. It is the plan of the head of this division to give the 500 agricultural students expected practical training in using it to the best advantage. Already a small number are engaged in poultry and hog-raising work. Several of these are men who have been gassed and who need training in work that will keep them out in the open."

In all the work undertaken the student gets part-time work in related education. For instance, the auto mechanic goes to school for arithmetic, the sign painter for spelling. There is no malingering, and "what's more, there is little inclination for it." As to the time taken up in study:

"The hours at the schools are from 8 to 11:30 and 1 to 4:30. After that the time is the students' own. They are free to go to the town proper. Most of them, however, choose to remain at

the camp. Bowling alleys, a motion-picture theater, a dance-hall, a rifle range, a gymnasium, a recreation hall, are the opportunities offered for amusement. A small admission fee is charged, enough to make the activities self-supporting. It is not out of proportion with the allowance given the men. . . .

"The vast majority of men are satisfied and happy. A small number, however, are not. Not a few of these resent the fact that the training here has a definite objective—speedy and successful rehabilitation. Owing to the weakness of past administration they have been hospitalized and made fearful. They take up a tailoring course, stay at it for a couple of months, then want to change. If the change is denied them, they want to leave. Or, if they are nervously weak, they weep. . . .

"The school is dealing with men who are neither students nor artizans, and disabled in the bargain. To create a working body with a school spirit out of this material is no easy matter. Adverse criticism, undoubtedly deserved on the face of matters, but not understood from more than superficial survey, has not helped the situation. The writer mingled with the men in the shops, in the recreation halls, in the mess and in the streets for almost a week. Some may be lonely, some may miss the gay life of New York, some may resent not being able to take a day off without getting a leave from the doctor, but, without exception almost, they agree that the school is giving them what they lacked before, training and medical attention, under the supervision of a man who can understand them and work with them."

SERMONS IN SLOGANS

USING AN ADVERTISING SLOGAN as the text for a sermon might seem at first sight to be rather far-fetched, but, remembering that there are "sermons in stones; books in the running brooks; and good in everything," a Massachusetts minister turned successfully to advertising pages and highway billboards to find inspiring truths. "Ask Dad, He Knows," for instance, makes us think of the matter of a father's example, says the Rev. Harold Sugden Metcalfe, a Methodist minister of North Adams, Mass., in one of four sermons based on advertising slogans. "Dad knows a lot by experience; much of it bitter; some of it sweet. Too often sonny finds out what he wants to know in the wrong way. Dad knows; why not ask him? Ask Dad about the social problems, the political problems—yes, and the spiritual problems of life. He knows. So in a very reverent way we can spiritualize this common advertising phrase and we can ask the great Dad, our Father, any question that comes to us. He knows."

A PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF LEARNING BY DOING.

Disabled veterans, who really want to be rehabilitated, are finding an opportunity at the experimental school established by the Government at Chillicothe.

The idea of turning business advertisements to spiritual account came to Mr. Metcalfe while he was looking at a copy of one of the national weeklies, writes Victor A. Allen in *Forbes Magazine* (New York). The phrase, "Eventually, Why Not Now?" caught the minister's eye, and, after looking afield for parallel phrases, he decided on the well-known slogans, "His Master's Voice," "Ask Dad, He Knows," "Eventually, Why Not Now?" and "The Flavor Lasts" as the four texts for a series of sermons labeled "Spiritual Truths in Popular Advertising Phrases." Excerpts from the sermons show how the minister realized the possibilities of each, writes Mr. Allen, who furnishes us extracts also from the other three homilies:

BETTER THAN THE ONCE FAMILIAR DUGOUT

A comfortably arranged student's bedroom, where the ex-soldier can sleep without fear of being bombed.

"'His Master's Voice': The Victor dog recognizes the familiar voice of his master. He is all attention. Why? The voice is familiar; it is a trustworthy voice; it represents to that dog the highest value the world holds in human terms. The world of this day is full of voices—some strident; some warlike; some harsh with criticism; some selfish; some challenging; some divine. Which voice is our Master's? How can we know it? How did the dog know? By absolute familiarity with his master. So may we understand which of the voices is the Divine."

"'The Flavor Lasts': There is a bitter taste in the world's mouth. What can take it out? Let us analyze the cause of the world's indigestion. It has been overfed on war; on ease; on materialism. The world's tongue is coated. Its stomach is all wrong. Its heart is a-quiver and its arteries are hardening. Wrigley has made a fortune out of Spearmint. And no small part of this fortune is due to a splendid product, well advertised. In the advertising this phrase sticks out like a burr—'The Flavor Lasts.' Isn't that just what this old world needs? Some remedy, some agency that can take the bitter taste away, regulate again the vitals of the world's life and leave an everlasting sweetness in the world's heart."

"'Eventually, Why Not Now?' Washburn-Crosby are builders for the future. Every advertisement they run is a brick in a future building of prosperity. They are teaching a nation to use their product. You'll come to it! Why not do it at once? It's a great plea. They have hopes. We all have hopes. Some of us hope to be rich; others hope to be powerful; others wish only to be useful. Wealth does not consist merely in the possession of the coin of the realm. One can be rich in the truest sense. Power does not mean necessarily what the world connotes by power. We can all be powerful in the finest way. Our job is to transform this world: this age; this place in which we live by the power that is given us. By the might of a strong body; by the keenness of

a developed intelligence; by the sensitive power of the real heart, we are to make the 'eventually' come true in the present generation. 'Why not now?' is a mighty good slogan for any man who dreams dreams and sees visions."

Dr. Metcalfe has had some experience in publicity, says the writer, and he uses "short, punchy copy of a human-interest type on his church bulletin board." Many a copy man, we are told further, could take an object lesson from the texts on the board of this Massachusetts minister.

THE SPIRITUAL PARALYSIS IN ENGLAND

CHRIST OR PLATO, a philosophic code of morals or Christianity—which is it to be in England? where, as a "Gentleman with a Duster" believes, the Church has lost its moral leadership, largely through the intellectual decadence of the shepherds of the flock. If, he argues, the Church will not teach the world, modern science will inspire philosophy to take up anew the teachings of Plato, "and the world will go forward into the light, but with no creative love in its soul to save it from itself." Persuaded of this alternative, the author of "The Mirrors of Downing Street" sets himself in "Painted Windows" (G. P. Putnam's Sons)—a study in religious personalities—the task of examining the mind of modern Christianity, "the only religion of the world with which the world can never be done, because it has the lasting quality of growth, and to see whether in the condition of that mind one can not light upon a cause for the confessed failure of the Church to impress humanity with what its documents call the Will of God—a failure the more perplexing because of the wonderful devotion, sincerity, and almost boundless activity of the modern Church."

The wielder of the duster believes that the disordered state of the world is by no means a consequence of war; rather, he holds, its confusion is "immemorial." In seeking the causes of the moral chaos he finds so prevalent in England he looks, not among the people, but at the Church itself, at the religious leaders, to whom "the hungry sheep look up and are not fed." Twelve religious personages of rank are arbitrarily selected for a study to prove his point, perhaps because he believes them to be representative of the whole army of clergy, tho he leaves out some important and interesting figures. To all he accords a measure of tribute. They are earnest, sincere and pious. But he holds that they lack the quality of leadership, and not infrequently absent are the chief ingredients of Christianity—its humanity and its sympathy. At present he beholds in the Church a war of words, a struggle between conflicting creeds, whereas "Christ should be sought in the living world and not in the documents of antiquity." Theological controversy holds sway too often where the teaching of Christ is the need. Formalists argue from the cloister instead of heeding the command of Jesus: "Feed my lambs." So, in the combat of creeds, in the struggle between Traditionalism and Modernism, men forget the Founder of the Faith and neglect his teaching.

The author begins his dusting with the Bishop of Oxford, the Rt. Rev. Charles Gore, who made the fatal mistake of descending into the "dust of controversy," but who, nevertheless, "remains the greatest spiritual force among the Churches of England," and ends with Archbishop Randall Thomas Davidson, under whom "a divided Church has held together; but religion has gone out of favor." To bring order out of the moral chaos the anonymous author proposes a return to the teachings of two thousand years ago, and does our own country the honor of believing that if he should expect anywhere a response to his suggestion that a new definition of the word Faith is a clue to the secret of Jesus, "it is in America."

Why is the Church so powerless? asks "The Gentleman with a Duster." "Why is it she has so fatally lost the attention of mankind? Is it not because she has nothing to give, nothing to teach?" He suggests a new point of view:

"I believe that there are more evidences for the existence of Christ in the modern world than in the whole lexicon of theology. I believe it is more possible to discern his features and to feel the breath of his lips by confronting the discoveries of modern science than by turning back the leaves of religious history to the first blurred pages of the Christian tradition. I believe, indeed, that it is now wholly impossible for any man to comprehend the Light which shone upon human darkness nearly two thousand years ago without bringing the documents of the Church to the light which is shining across the world at this present hour from the torch of science."

A new line of work, too, is proposed for the Church:

"Let us suppose that the entire Church of Christ was at work in the world teaching Christ's teaching, *educating* men, bringing it home to the heart and mind of humanity that 'life is mental travel,' that it is in our thoughts we live and by our thoughts we are shaped, that flesh and blood can not inherit the Kingdom of God, that all terrestrial values are radically false, that to hunger and thirst after anything is to get it, that the power of 'the dominant wish' is our fate, that in love alone can we live to the full stature of our destiny, that the Kingdom of God is within us, that the engine of faith has not yet been exerted by the whole human race in concert, that conquests await us in the spiritual world before which all the conquests of the material world will pale into insignificance, that we are spirits finding our way out of the darkness of an animal ancestry into the Light of an immortal inheritance as children of God; let us suppose that this, and not dogma was the Voice of the Church; must we not say that by such teaching the whole world would eventually be rescued from our present chaos and in the fulness of time be born again into the knowledge of spiritual reality?

"I believe it is only when a man realizes that in its final analysis the whole universe is invisible, and ceases to think of himself as an animal and becomes profoundly sensible of himself as a spirit, and a spirit in communion with a spiritual reality closer than hands and feet, that it is possible for him to fulfil the two great commandments on which hang all the Law and the Prophets. And without that fulfilment there must always be chaos."

LESS DRUNKENNESS AMONG THE POOR

PROHIBITION HAS REFORMED SOTS, declares Evangeline Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army in America, in a statement announcing that since the enactment of the Volstead Act drunkenness among the poor has almost entirely disappeared and that the money which formerly went into the barroom till is now going into bank deposits. In their replies to a questionnaire sent to them from Salvation Army Headquarters, the social secretaries said cases of drunkenness are now the exception among men who frequent the Army hostelries, shelters and industrial homes. According to the statement, as it is quoted in press reports,

"More than two million beds were supplied by the Salvation Army last year, and it is on these two million cases that our secretaries base their answers. In one hostelry it was reported that 120 men who have never been known to keep a dollar more than twenty-four hours now have banking accounts of considerable size. In another hotel twenty-five men of the sort who before prohibition could not keep a dime now have deposits ranging from $100 to $500. These are unusually bright instances, but everywhere the workers of the Salvation Army have found a marked increase in thrift and prosperity and a decrease in drunkenness.

"In refutation of the charge that drunkenness has increased since prohibition, Commander Booth cites the fact that the Salvation Army's annual 'Boozers' Day,' when drunken men and women were collected from the streets, fed, clothed and prayed with, has been abandoned and the day given over to entertaining the newsboys and poor youngsters of the city.

"Because prohibition has cleared our park benches of drunkards, we are able to entertain 5,000 boys under 14 years old in New York City on this day, these boys being benefited because one of the greatest curses of humanity had been placed beyond the reach of men and women."

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THE Cumberland mountain folk are well exprest in a little volume of verse "Kinfolks" (Houghton, Mifflin Co.), by Ann Cobb. We introduced her to our readers several years ago when she first published in *The Outlook*. The first of these selections represents "the chief outlet for the artistic sense of the women" which has been the weaving of woolen coverlets, "many of them of elaborate pattern and rare beauty."

KIVERS

By Ann Cobb

Yes, I've sev'ral kivers you can see;
'Light and hitch your beastie in the shade!
I don't foller weaving now so free,
And all my purtiest ones my forebears made.
Home-dyed colors kindly meller down
Better than these new fotched-on ones from town.

I ricollect my anny at the loom
Weaving that blue one yonder on the bed,
She put the shuttle by and laid in tomb.
Her word was I could claim hit when I wed.
"Flower of Edinboro" was hits name,
Betokening the land from which she came.

Nary a daughter have I for the boon,
But there's my son's wife from the level land,
She took the night with us at harvest-moon—
A comely, fair young maid, with loving hand.
I gave her three—"Sunrise" and "Trailing Vine"
And "Young Man's Fancy." She admired 'em fine.

That green one mostly wrops around the bread;
"Tennessee Lace" I take to ride behind.
Hither and yon right smart of them have fled.
Inside the chest I keep my choicest kind—
"Pine-Bloom" and "St. Ann's Robe" (of hickory brown),
"Star of the East" (that yaller's fading down!)

The Rose? I wove hit courting, long ago—
Not Simon, though he's proper kind of heart—
His name was Hugh—the fever laid him low—
I allus keep that kiver set apart.
"Rose of the Valley," he would laugh and say,
"The kiver's favoring your face to-day!"

THE MAIL BOY

By Ann Cobb

Lonesomest part of the road I foller,
Just at the edge of dark,
Little old frogs in a swampy holler
Allus begin to bark.

Sensible critters are gone to their sleeping—
Jay-birds and chickens and hogs—
Quare how it jest sets your innards a-creeping—
Nothing but little old frogs!

Sets you to thinking of ghosts and dying,
Everything sorry and sad.
Gee! but I go past that holler a-flying!
Cain't even *shoot* straight, by gad!

AN "OLD REG'LAR" PREACHER

By Ann Cobb

O Lord, look down upon the souls
That's mustered round the trees,
And bring them back from foreign ways,
Repentant to their knees.
Skeercely a one but what his heart
Is set to disbelieve.
That opposite old way, like what
Deceased our Mother Eve.

The good, old-time religion, Lord,
Hain't what it uster be;
Quare level-landers wander in
To make a sport of me.
Right within gunshot of my voice
The lads are courting gay,
And swapping nags, and fiddling, too,
Upon Thy Holy Day!

Full forty years since my Election
Day has traveled by,
And now this body's dwindling down—
I'm aiming for to die.
My pilgrimage is almost done,
My soul will find release,
And sweep hits way triumphant through
The pearly gates of peace.

Lengthen the brittle thread of life,
That I may garner in
Some silly sheep that's lost amidst
The thorny paths of sin.
Poor, feeble stock, us humans be,
Unfit for courts above.
O Lord, dig round the roots of our hearts
With the mattock of Thy love.

THE BOY

By Ann Cobb

Everything's predestined,
So the Preachers say—
Wisht I'd been predestined
To be my brother Clay.

He's the only man-child
Mammy ever bore.
Four of us that's older,
Sev'ral young-uns more.

Eats with Pop and Grandsir',
While we women wait.
Has his wings and drumsticks
Waiting, if he's late.

Rides behind with Poppy,
When he goes to mill,
Fun'ral-meetings, anywhar
Hit suits his little will.

Folks delight to sarve him,
Let him come and go,—
No! he's not so pettish,
He's a marvel, though

Everything's predestined,
And hit's not so bad.
We'd 'a' been right lonesome
With nary little lad.

GINSENG

By Ann Cobb

The War has shorely made a change in Jeems,
He used to be a mortal doless lad;
Why, if he jest set out to shoot a bird,
And hit set in to sing, he'd hearken till
Hit winged away, and then ride gayly home.
Not at his books, though,—he's a master-hand
At larning; why, he never tuk a chair,
Without he had a book inside his fist.
That's how he got into the War so quick.

Nary a grain of peace I seed those days,
Rememb'ring his onhandy way with guns.
But he come loping back at last,
Healed of his wounds, with all his arms and legs.

He'd scarcely et when he drew up afore
The fire, and said, "Dad, let's put in a crap—
Not corn—I'm sickened fair of hit—and beans—
Sang is the stuff for us. Up in New York
A fellow said he'd take hit off our hands
And both of us could make our fortunes, too.
You know the heathen set a sight of store
By sang, for charms and doctor-stuff and sech."

Quare how a thing comes out that's in the blood;
My gran'sir' follered sanging years afore
My time, on this same ridge of land. I've heard
Ole men pipe up the sanging cries right smart.
Our land's jest pine-blank fixed to raise hit, too,
Five acres of the onliest level piece
In miles. (A body gets so mortal tired
Creeping up hills like flies upon a wall.)

Well, thar stood Jeems, a-waiting on my word.
Of course I didn't aim to say him nay,
And him jest home from France; allus did like
To devil him a bit, though, so I said,
"Eh, Jeems, how-come you drawed up sech
A notion in your head? Sanging's a sight of work.
There's plenty stuff in reason for us two."

He srouged around a bit, and then drawled out,
"Plenty for two, but sort of scant for three."

It seems as he come home along from camp
He stopped by on the river where Sue Lee
Got her a school to teach the year he jined.
Gee-oh, I sartinly am glad hit's Sue,
And not some Frenchy maid, with furrin ways.

His mother allus hoped the two would wed.
Lord, but 'twill be a mighty pleasant sight—
A woman in the house again—and then,
The little trot of children of your blood
Wandering in and out the open door.

FROM the simplicity of these Southern mountain people to the sophistication of another class, also Southern, is a long stride. In one of those "non-commercial" magazines of the new school called *The Reviewer* (Richmond) we find this:

SEAWARD

By Ben Ray Redman

Passing along the shore,
With undivergent steps, and eyes incurious,
How many fail
To glimpse the pagan sail
Of Beauty, riding over distant waves.

A sail that tempts the swimmer
To essay the sea;
Woven of gold and crimson rapturously;
Shot through with magic threads,
Ravished from dreams,
It seems
A flame of deathless ecstasy,
That rides afar elusively.

But, when we do attempt the deep,
'Tis with sure knowledge we must fail;
Though in our last defeat we keep
At least the image of the sail,
Golden and crimson that we fought to reach
And, when at last we're flung back on the beach:
Or when, half way, we meet deep death,
Still thrusting forward with our parting breath;
Facing our failure with a brave surprise,
We die—with Beauty mirrored in our eyes.

Too infrequently now come verses from this one of the most exquisite and spiritual of English poets. In the *London Mercury* appear these lines:

THE POET AND HIS BOOK

By Alice Meynell

Here are my thoughts, alive within this fold,
My simple sheep. Their shepherd, I grow wise
As dearly, gravely, deeply I behold
Their different eyes.

Oh distant pastures in their blood! Oh streams
From watersheds that fed them for this prison!
Lights from aloft, midsummer suns in dreams,
Set and arisen.

They wander out, but all return anew,
The small ones, to this heart to which they clung;
"And those that are with young," the fruitful few
That are with young.

A Lesson from the Stars

IN the garden of a country home two men were talking. Near them sat a small boy, looking at the stars.

Said one of the men: "I am making a product that I know is the best in its class—and still I can't sell it."

There was a moment of silence. . . . Then the second man called to the boy who sat near them. "Son," he said, "if you had your choice of any of those stars up there, which one would you choose?"

The boy promptly pointed to the brightest star in sight. "That big one over there!" he said.

The man who had addressed the boy turned to his companion. "As a matter of fact," he said, "there are other stars in the heavens, which the boy cannot see, that are far brighter and bigger than the one he chose. But he didn't know the other stars were there—and so he couldn't choose them. That's why your product isn't selling. People simply do not know it exists."

"I know what you mean," said the first man, "advertising. But I have tried advertising in the past—two or three times—and it didn't work."

His companion seemed preoccupied with the stars. . . . "If we stand here and watch the sky for a few minutes," he finally said, "we shall see a shooting star. It will spurt across the heavens for a second, and then it will die out. There are thousands of shooting stars every night. People pay little attention to them and they are instantly forgotten. That's the kind of an advertiser you were.

"The Pole Star," continued the speaker, "has stayed on the job so long and so faithfully that its very name has come to mean 'a guide, a controlling principle.' And that's the way to advertise. There are certain products today whose names are regarded as a guide to satisfaction and a controlling principle of quality. They are the pole-stars. In this present economic situation, the pole-stars are doing the business."

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

THIS MAN LEWIS

JOHN L. LEWIS, leader of the coal miners in their nation-wide strike, has been a coal miner himself, tho you would little guess it. As a correspondent of the Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks, "to see him walking from his hotel to the offices of the United Mine Workers of America, one would not think him different from the hundreds of trim-dressed Indianapolis men." He is modest, and a man of few words. But every word counts. When the Government enjoined the miners from participating in a nation-wide strike two years ago, he said:

"Gentlemen, we will obey the mandate of the court. We do so under protest. We are Americans. We can not fight our Government."

On December 12, 1919, he was publicly commended by the President of the United States as a man of honor and a patriotic citizen for the action taken. Writing in the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Gilman Parker says of him:

John L. Lewis was born in Lucas, Iowa, a small mining town, on Lincoln's Birthday of 1880. His father and mother were Welsh. Both his father and grandfather were coal miners in Wales, where coal miners are born and not made. His parents came to the United States in the '70's, settling in Lucas. The elder Lewis worked in one of the mines there for several years, until 1882, when, at the age of two, the present miners' president came into his first contact with a coal strike.

The fighting blood of the House of Lewis showed itself during that strike, for the elder Lewis was placed on the blacklist of all the Lucas operators and could not get a job there after the trouble was over. Hence, the family moved to Des Moines, where the father succeeded in getting a new job at his trade.

John, the boy, was reared in Des Moines. He attended the public schools, but left high school before completion of his studies to go to work as a pick-and-shovel miner. He was taught the trade by his father, by whose side he worked for several years.

At that time conditions in the mines were not nearly as advanced as they are now. There were no safety laws in an industry which even now, with numerous legal requirements for safeguarding the workers, takes a toll through accidents of some 3,000 lives a year. None of the present ventilation laws was then in existence, and the miner was forced to perform half of his day's work amid powder fumes. The ten and eleven hour day was usual, and some miners earned as little as $1.60 a day.

So this was the hard school in which John L. Lewis got his training, and it was there that he formed a resolution some day to do all in his power to improve the lot of the miners. Furthermore:

As he grew older, the wanderlust of youth gripped him and he went on several roving expeditions, working in mines in various sections of the country. Meanwhile he developed a craving for more "book knowledge," and wherever during his wanderings he could get books he read them. He was especially fond of English literature, philosophy and history. In later years he devoted himself seriously to the study of economics.

Throughout his early mining experience he had taken an interest in the affairs of the Miners' Union, and when he moved to Illinois he became engaged more than ever in its activities. His ability soon became apparent to union heads, and in 1910 he was elected by the convention of Illinois miners to serve as their legislative representative, chiefly to urge the enactment of laws favorable to the miners. He also aided the passage of a number of measures in that State benefiting organized labor generally, including a workman's compensation law.

THE "BEST POKER FACE WEST OF THE HUDSON"

Is this of John L. Lewis, who leads the coal miners' strike. "Somehow he recalls to mind—in appearance, not in temperament—the Bryan of a couple of decades ago, but a Bryan metamorphosed into a James J. Jeffries, and with the additional virtue of the knowledge that silence can be golden."

His work in this connection soon attracted the attention of the American Federation of Labor and he was appointed a general organizer and field representative of that body, continuing in this work for five and a half years. In this connection he was one of the leaders of the Calumet copper strike and the strike of rubber workers at Akron.

He was chairman of the organizers in the campaign to unionize the steel industry in 1913, which was not carried through because of industrial depression. A part of his activities during this time embraced legislative work for the Federation at Washington and at several of the State Legislatures. On several occasions he had performed special services for the United Mine Workers, bringing him into closer contact than ever with that organization. Thus he was made a member of the Interstate Scale Committee in 1916. In that year he was also chairman pro tem of the national convention, and in the year following, was chosen as its vice-president. Also during this year he became a member of the National Committee on Coal Production organized by Secretary Lane as a war effort.

In 1919, due to the illness of Frank J. Hayes, Lewis became active president of the United Mine Workers. As such, he was in charge of the bituminous strike in 1919, which won a twenty-seven per cent. wage increase, the largest in the organization's history. In February of 1920 he was elected the miners' president by the largest vote ever given a candidate for that office.

Shortly after his election Mr. Lewis had occasion to go to Washington. In one of the hotel lobbies he chanced to meet Joseph Tumulty, secretary to former President Wilson.

"I see," observed Mr. Tumulty, "that you got more votes than the Democrats."

The mere fact that Lewis is president of the United Mine Workers in itself attests to his high qualities of leadership. For leadership in the miners' organization, whether it be a secretaryship in its smallest local or the supreme direction of the international union, is evidence *per se* that the holder of office has come through the test of the survival of the fittest. Also, that he has done some very effective surviving even after getting into

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Lit. Dig. 4-29-22

office, for the same elemental forces that influence the miner down in the pits extend right on up to the top of his organization. The difference is that where they combine with a narrower, restricted outlook and a callousness toward personal risks to make the man in the mines rich soil for the blandishments of radical agitators, they express themselves in factional bickering among the miners' chief leaders, who nearly always have been classed as conservatives in the labor movement.

In Mr. Parker's opinion, Lewis owes much of his success as a leader to his build and physiognomy, or, to use the word Mr. Parker prefers, his personality:

He is slightly under six feet in height, of heavy yet compact build, and with shoulders possibly an inch or two less broad than the width of the average door, but not less than that. His face is oval shaped and of the sort described as full, but the fulness does not detract a whit from the fact that its nether convergence is to one of the squarest and most determined jaws extant in these United States. It was that sort of a jaw that probably led some one to sit down a century or two ago and chronicle for the benefit of posterity that discretion is the better part of valor. His forehead is high and wide, and it is surmounted by a great shock of brown hair, coming to a Bryanesque bulge at the back. Somehow he recalls to mind—in appearance, not in temperament—the Bryan of a couple of decades ago, but a Bryan metamorphosed into a James J. Jeffries, and with the additional virtue of the knowledge that silence on occasion can be golden.

His face is no guide to what he is thinking when he so wills it—it has been called "the best poker face west of the Hudson"—but on occasion, such as when he faced the most riotous convention in the Union's history last February and declared himself against the attacks of Frank Farrington, the Illinois miners' leader, and Alexander Howat, his expression is Berserk in registering anger. On the other hand, he possesses one of the most friendly, boyish and disarming of smiles, not a small part of the source of his magnetic qualities.

He has a voice of excellent speaking timbre. He speaks slowly and distinctly, choosing his words with deliberation and from a better vocabulary than many labor leaders possess. Apparently, it is no effort for him to throw his voice, even in the largest of auditoriums. It is the voice of a trained and skilful orator.

One illustration of the "holding" qualities of Lewis in action was his appearance last Monday before the House Labor Committee in Washington, when he read some seventy closely typewritten pages in presenting the case of the miners to the Congressmen. Before the reading each of the score of newspapermen present was handed a complete copy of the statement, which was replete with percentages, averages and technical data bearing on coal and its production. Ordinarily, knowing that such a statement would take a long while to read aloud, the newspapermen would have left the stuffy committee room for the time being to bask about a bit in the sunshine outside, leaving the Congressmen to their fate in the matter. It required Lewis four hours to read the statement. Every correspondent present remained in the room throughout the reading.

The hearing before the committee also furnished a demonstration of Lewis's ability to make friends. Following the reading of the statement, the miners' leader was questioned at length by the Congressmen. The interrogation was fair and friendly, for the most part, until a representative of the sovereign State of Texas was permitted to take a hand. This gentleman, first making it clear that he was there to represent the public, began asking Lewis a series of questions which partook of the nature of heckling.

"Would not your demand for a six-hour day add $245,000,000 a year to the national coal bill?" he asked.

"I am unable to follow your mental gyrations," replied Lewis, "or to ascend with you into your mathematical realms. However, it would not."

There was a titter about the room. The complexion of the gentleman from Texas turned several shades toward crimson, but he kept on.

"I understand," he said, "that the wages of the miners have been increased no less than 75 per cent. since 1913."

"Mr.————," answered the center of the coal strike, "the miners of the United States are gifted with a number of talents, but they can not eat percentages."

A chorus of chuckles greeted this comeback, and a Congressman from Maryland turned about in his seat, winked at the press gallery and said, "Haw!" By this time the gentleman from Texas was willing to call it a day, and he was relieved of further embarrassment by a fellow Congressman with a more chummy line of questions.

Is Lewis a radical? During the bituminous coal strike of 1919, certain of the operators declared that he was. It is "a most unjust accusation," we are told. Says Mr. Parker:

There are radical elements among the miners. So are there in nearly all big union organizations—men who advocate everything from "peaceful Socialism" for the workers to seizing the Government through revolution and passing the country over to Russia on a silver platter with watercress around it. But Lewis is not one of these, and he will have none of them.

This was demonstrated at a meeting of the miners' representatives about a year ago. A labor leader whose views on "political action" have been undergoing a transformation from light pink to dark maroon during the past few years came to the meeting and asked permission to address it.

"Bill," replied the miners' president, "you can go out there and talk your head off, if you want to. But the minute that you start ripping the Constitution of the United States up the back or start advocating the cause of the Soviet Government, in fact, the instant you begin pulling anything with the slightest shade of red about it, I'm going to interrupt you and chase you off the platform."

"Bill" was considerably huffed for the moment, but he got over it after a bit and made his speech—and strictly according to the prescriptions.

That Lewis does not hesitate to act against any radical "movements" within the miners' organization was forcefully shown during the "One Big Union" disturbances in Canada, in 1919. When the officers of one of the unions' Canadian districts declared for the "One Big Union" organization, Lewis promptly revoked the autonomy of the district and caused the expulsion of the officials concerned.

"LOOKING BACKWARD" ON THE CRIME WAVE

ALTHO THE "CRIME WAVE" in New York City is no joke, it is a subject for jokes galore, and the New York *Globe* comes out with an editorial showing how some future H. G. Wells might view the situation:

In those far-off days of 1800–2100 A.D. [writes the great historian, Basjuh No. 67, in the year 4091] the foolish attempt to maintain "organized society," also called "government," had not yet been abandoned. Its decay and eventual doom, however, had already become evident.

New York, a town on the banks of the Yuzn River (then called the Hendrickhudson, or sometimes merely the 'Hudson), offers a good example of the breakdown of local organization. This town, in the year 1922, was governed by an hereditary royal society (or, as some claim, family) called Tammany. The citizens engaged themselves in all sorts of absurd enterprises called "business" and acquired thereby "wealth," tokens exchangeable for food, clothing, precious stones, objects of art, and the like. Since the tokens were interchangeable, classes developed in the community which sought to take from others instead of acquiring by entering "business" for themselves. One class was "bootleggers," who sold poisons such as the people were in the habit of drinking to make themselves blind (perhaps in connection with the religious ceremonial of crowding themselves twice a day into subterranean caves called "subways").

The other class was called "hold-up men." They slew the citizens with clubs and guns in order to take from them their tokens, jewels, and "hootch" (finger rings?). At first a body of men called "police," also armed with clubs and guns, made feeble attempts to stop the process; but the hold-up men grew so numerous and bold that soon the police retreated to their fastness, the Tombs (not to be confused with the cemeteries, where the bodies of murdered citizens were hidden). Thereupon the citizens sought to fight the hold-up men with their own hands, and the newspapers of April 5, 1922, recorded the fact that 25,000 persons, despairing of protection from the dwindling number of police, had purchased guns with which to protect themselves.

Within a few months the city found itself engaged in guerrilla civil war. The popping of revolvers and cries of the wounded might be heard in all quarters at any time of the day or night. The hold-up men soon numbered more than half the adult male population. In September, 1922, they took possession of Forty-second Street and, instead of hunting out their victims here and there, required each person who passed from one part of the city to another to give up half of all he possest.

How the pretense of government was abandoned at last in favor of a universal orgy of hold-upping, and organized society disappeared, never to return, is too well known to need repetition here.

for either the professional or the "occasional" painter

they leave no bristles on the job!-

every bristle gripped EVERLASTINGLY in hard rubber!

-they can't come out!!

of the family that has produced

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PAINT
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- and after you have asked for RUBBERSET BRUSHES by name look for THIS trade mark-find it!- SPELL IT OUT!-

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for in no other way can you ALWAYS BE SURE of getting the GENUINE RUBBERSET you asked for!

From the time we made THE WORLD'S FIRST BRUSH which could safely be used in any compound in which a bristle brush might properly be asked to serve, we have striven to put into every brush of our making THE BEST of quality in both materials and workmanship.

In honest pride in the proven superiorities of our process we gave to our brushes, and imprinted upon each and every one of them, the trade name RUBBERSET, in witness that they were products of RUBBERSET COMPANY—true creations of the ideas and ideals which inspire our every operation.

Today, no brush is so widely asked for *by name* as RUBBERSET. But in this very protection lurks this peril to the unwary:—*Not every person who simply ASKS for a RUBBERSET brush, GETS IT!*

THAT YOUR PROTECTION MAY BE MADE COMPLETE, take to heart this simple warning:

Claims to duplication of our process are not uncommon. Confusing imitations of our trade name are frequently found.

SIMILARITY IS NOT IDENTITY! A brush may SEEM to be made somewhat like a RUBBERSET, *yet NOT be as good a brush.* It may even bear a trade name that LOOKS like RUBBERSET, and SOUNDS like RUBBERSET, *but it will NOT be ours.*

ACCEPT ONLY THE GENUINE. Should you live in one of those rare places where RUBBERSETS are not obtainable, tell us, and we will gladly arrange to have your wants supplied.

RUBBERSET COMPANY
(R. & C. P. Co., Prop.)
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

RUBBERSET COMPANY, Ltd.
FACTORIES:
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The World's Standard

LATITE
REG. U. S. PAT OFF.

60 tons of water *from a raindrop*

One shower—even one storm—doesn't make this deluge. It's the rainfall of a whole year—a multiplied raindrop of 60 tons—*that your roof must stand.*

Think of the punishment! Sixty tons of water—*in driving, pounding, slashing rain*—hurled each year on top of your house! No cheap, inferior roofing can withstand it. And you can't afford to gamble on roofings of unknown quality.

Why not play safe by asking your dealer for GENASCO Latite Shingles—"the shingles that lock on"? He'll show you why hurricane winds can't rip them off—why water and weather can't get through. Then put them over your old weather-battered shingles or on smooth boards. They're easy to lay and they'll cost you no more than ordinary roofing.

GENASCO Latite Shingles are surfaced with crushed slate—in natural, fadeless colors of red and green. They are beautiful and fire resisting. If your dealer doesn't yet handle the GENASCO Line of ready roofings, ask us where to get them. Write for "The Tampa Hurricane" book.

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Genasco Waterproofing Felts and Fabrics
Genasco Battery Seal Compound
Genasco Mineral Rubber
Genasco Mineral Spirits
Genasco Base Oils
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Genasco Motor Oils
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SPORTS ▾ AND ▾ ATHLETICS

A THRILLER THAT IS BECOMING MORE AND MORE RARE.

"The stolen base is the most perfect example of the unexpected. It enables a player to be a thinking human being, not a mere cog in a machine."

BASE-STEALING'S SENSATIONAL DECLINE

ALTHO IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN the showiest feature of baseball and perhaps the most popular with grandstand and bleacher alike, base-stealing is undergoing what Mr. F. C. Lane, a contributor to the *Baseball Magazine*, regards as nothing short of a "sensational decline."

Ten years ago base stealing was developing in both major leagues about as rapidly as fielding and pitching skill. For several years, as far back as we care to trace the upward trend, base-stealing totals were climbing, and then came the turning-point. Base-stealing declined for a number of years, crept down the slope just about as rapidly as it had ascended. But this decline unfortunately did not terminate in another gradual incline. On the contrary it speeded up as it progressed, so that the last few seasons have seen a falling off in base-stealing so pronounced as to prove alarming to any one who wishes to see baseball preserved as a game well rounded in every department.

No corresponding increase in batting or fielding can quite compensate for the deplorable shrinkage in the stolen bases.

The decline of the stolen base is not an incident to be brushed aside with a casual comment. In fact, it is not an incident at all. It is a steady and seemingly accelerating trend. Base-stealing which a year ago had reached a point which we confidently hoped would be termed the zero mark has since that time sunk many degrees below that zero.

The story of the rise and decline of modern base stealing may be graphically traced in the records of fifteen seasons. At the beginning of this era, in 1907, the National League stole 1,380 bases. In 1908 that figure remained about the same, namely, 1,372. The following season it took a decided brace to 1,539. A year later, in 1910, it stood at 1,593, while in 1911, it reached its highest total, 1,691.

Nineteen hundred and eleven was the red letter year in National League base-stealing. From that date to the present there has been a pretty steady decline, marked by a few variations, slumping dismally to the abyss of the past two seasons. For example, five years after 1911, the base-stealing total had fallen off practically 500 bases and stood at 1,194. There was a temporary spurt the next year, succeeded by an even deeper depression in 1918. In 1920 the total slumped under the one-thousand mark to 969. And last year it ebbed still further to a meager 803.

How melancholy is this showing may be better exprest in terms of percentage. The base-stealing total in 1921 was about 47 per cent. of the base stealing total in 1911. The intervening years had seen stolen bases decline by nearly 53 per cent. This is no mere fluctuation of one season contrasted with another, but a drastic decline which cuts to the very heart of base-stealing as a popular department in the game.

To emphasize this decline still further, we might refer to the records of the individual clubs. For example, in 1912 the Giants, the league leaders in that respect, stole 347 bases. Last year the Giants were still league leaders, but against the shining total of 347, they presented a new total of 137, a falling off of 210 bases, or more than three-fifths. In 1911, the club which stood at the bottom of the list was Philadelphia, with 153. Last season Philadelphia also stood at the bottom of the list with 66. The tail-ender declined proportionately as much as the champion, but the tail-ender of 1911 far surpassed the champion of 1921.

Even more deplorable, so Mr. Lane tells us, is the record in the American League, where base-stealing increased during the seasons following 1907 and reached its red-letter year in 1912, with a total of 1,809 stolen bases that season, but immediately began to decline.

Three years later base-stealing had fallen off by nearly 400 bases. In 1918 the total of stolen bases slumped below the one-thousand mark and has still further slumped through succeeding seasons. In 1920 it was down to 750. Last season it hit a low level of 693.

Ten years have wrought a strange and ominous decline in the American League stolen base. That ten years has seen a total considerably higher than the National League total dwindle to a meager residue, considerably below the National League's low level. In other words, American League base-stealing has fallen from even greater heights to lower depths than has been the case in the National circuit.

The total last year, 693, is but slightly more than 38 per cent. of the total ten years earlier. In other words, ten years have seen American League base-stealing fall off nearly 62 per cent.

In 1912 Washington was the champion base-stealing club, with a total of 262. Last season by an odd fatality, Washington also led American League clubs with a total of 111. The tail-end club in base-stealing in 1912 was St. Louis. But St. Louis in 1912 stole 176 bases, which was more than 50 per cent. increase over and above the showing of the champion American League base-stealing club in 1921.

Prior to 1918, no club in the American League stole so few as 100 bases. Two hundred bases was a very common showing. Last year only one club in the American League stole as many as a hundred bases—the Washington club. Cleveland, which contended with the Yankees for the pennant until the close of the season and ranked as World's Champion by virtue of its victory the previous season, stole exactly 58 bases. Is there not something to cause concern in the trend of the game when the team that is considered the most powerful in either league steals a little more than half a hundred bases, approximately two a week for an entire club?

Still further light is shed upon this melancholy story by the records of the champion clubs in the American League. For

many years the leading club perforce stole considerably more than 200 bases. Had it failed to do so, it would not have been the champion. In 1913 American League base-stealing saw its leading champion, Washington, steal 288 bases. In 1918, the American League champion slumped under the 200 base total. In 1920, Washington, which again led, stole 160 bases which, compared with previous champions, was a miserable showing. But last year, Washington, though still retaining the championship, stole but 111 bases, the poorest showing of any base-stealing champion in fifteen years of major league history.

In the National League the rise and fall of base-stealing champions is much the same. In 1910, Cincinnati led the league with 310 stolen bases. In 1911, the Giants stole 347, the high-water mark for a major league club of modern times. In 1920, Pittsburgh led with 181. Last year the Giants regained their leadership with 137, the worst record for a National League champion within the scope of our present investigation.

Where league averages and club championships so clearly mark the fall of the stolen base, there surely must be individual records worthy to compare with those of former years. So we might hope, but such is not the case. Last year George Sisler led all other American League base-stealers with a total of 35. Not so long ago the man who stole 35 bases would be considered only fair. For eight straight years of the fifteen, the American League champion slumped under the 70 mark but once.

In the National League, Frisch with 49 stolen bases to his credit did measurably better. There have been other seasons when the National League champion stole even fewer bases, but on the other hand even 49 compares indifferently with the sixties and seventies and eighties of previous years.

The Giants in the past fifteen seasons have stolen more bases than any other club, namely 3,057. Cincinnati comes second, while the Detroit Tigers lead the American League with 2,794. For many years the Tigers were noted for their speed and daring on the base paths. And yet there is a striking contrast between 1915 and 1921 in Tiger history. Why do we mention those two particular dates? In 1921, Detroit, under the leadership of Ty Cobb, stole 95 bases. In 1915, Cobb himself, unaided and alone, stole 96. In other words, one player in a Detroit uniform stole more bases in 1915 than the entire Detroit club in 1921.

TY COBB STEALING A BASE.

"There never was a more demoralizing influence to pitchers' and infielders' nerves than Ty Cobb on first. Cobb in his prime was perhaps the best illustration of the potent influence of the star base-stealer."

The records show that National League base-stealing in approximately a decade has fallen off nearly 53 per cent. The same decade has seen a decline of nearly 62 per cent. in American League base-stealing. Specializing in generalities, we may say then that only one base is stolen on a major league diamond now where two or more bases were stolen ten years ago.

Confronted with these sensational figures, the baseball enthusiast will ask, naturally, what accounts for the slump they represent. In his effort to make his explanation entirely clear, Mr. Lane begins by reminding us that

This admittedly is an impressive slump, but just what is its inner significance?

Baseball may roughly be divided into four departments—batting, base-running, pitching and fielding. The first two comprise the main elements of the offense, the latter two of the defense. Batting has always outclassed base-running as the prime feature of baseball offense. But base running has been a conspicuous and valuable factor none the less.

Of the two, base-stealing calls for the greater daring, the keener head work. Batting may be and generally is a thing of natural aptitude, based largely upon the batting eye. Base stealing is a more varied talent and may be more readily acquired. The batter has little scope for initiative. After all, he must hit what the pitcher offers him, and what the pitcher offers is a thing beyond his control. To be sure there is a certain latitude in the batting system, in position at the plate, type of bat used, and manner in which the bat is held. There are also the chop swing and the full swing of the slugger. Batters with a scientific bent study place hitting and diversify their attack with the bunt. But when all is said and done the scope which batting offers for individual initiative is strictly limited.

On the other hand, provided the manager leaves him alone, the base-runner is forever confronted with a prospect of limitless possibilities. To steal or not to steal is a thing which he himself can determine unaided and alone. The actions of a star base-stealer on first are a miniature drama in themselves. Ty Cobb in his prime probably caused more damage to opposing clubs' defense by his base-stealing than he did even by his phenomenal hitting. There never was a more demoralizing influence to opposing pitchers' and infielders' nerves than Ty Cobb on first. Whether he would attempt to steal second was always a problem, but the very uncertainty of that problem was a disquieting factor which was ever present. And once on second, he was as apt to steal third if the slightest occasion offered. From third it was only a short dash home, and well did pitcher and infielder know that the slightest slip on their part would enable Ty to cross the rubber. Cobb in his prime was perhaps the best illustration of the potent influence of a star base stealer. Such influence can never adequately be exprest in mere figures. Even the sum total of Ty's base thefts utterly fails to tell the story. Ty's base-stealing was the greatest individual factor in baseball offense ever seen, with the exception of Babe Ruth's terrific slugging.

As baseball develops it tends to get hide-bound. The managers grope ever for the best possible system. Once they have found it, they relinquish all others, for is not the best the best? The way to win ball games is to eliminate chance so far as possible and to follow the prescribed course which experience and long experiment has proved the safest. The stolen base is an intruder in this scheme of things. The stolen base properly employed calls for individual skill and player initiative of high order. But these things are diametrically opposed to managerial wisdom, and in this we can read one great reason, perhaps the greatest, for the decline of the stolen base.

Mr. Lane appreciates the managers' efforts to reduce baseball to an exact science, but contends that they "have overlooked one very important point." For—

The best possible system is not as might be supposed at first blush, a cut-and-dried stereotyped affair. The machine-made system even of the very highest quality is not the ultimate attainment of human skill. Beyond and above all mere rules and regulations must be placed human daring and ingenuity. The best possible play ceases to become the best when every one knows it will be employed. The element of uncertainty, the unexpected attack is for that very reason frequently the most effective. It is difficult to guard against an assault that has not been foreseen.

The stolen base is the most perfect example in baseball of the unexpected. In attack it is the farthest removed from the mere established rule. It injects an element of uncertainty into the game very welcome in these days of crystallized baseball methods. It allows scope for human initiative which is also very welcome. In short, it enables a player to be a thinking human being not a mere cog in a machine, and for that reason, if for no other, it deserves the unwavering support of all who wish to see baseball maintained as a well-rounded sport, strong in every department.

Is it not time that this most interesting, most thrilling of baseball plays should be rescued from the slow moving but iron-bound tendencies of the modern game which are crushing out its very existence? Isn't it time that the stolen-base totals paused in their precipitate descent toward zero and began an upward climb? Or is it a matter of popular indifference that the stolen base, the most picturesque, the most fascinating play in baseball should be sacrificed on the altar of mechanical perfection?

The Right of Way to Tire Leadership

A year or so ago, the American public placed the leadership of the tire business in the hands of the men who make U. S. Royal Cords

THE first Royal Cord Tires were made and sold in 1916.

No cut-and-dried story could possibly account for their position of command today —earned in a short six years.

It mostly comes down to the car-owner as an out and out *human being*. Forget him as a mere tire customer and consider him as a *personality*. With an *inborn instinct* for quality. With a pride in demonstrating his *quality beliefs*.

How many tire manufacturers, would you say, have even guessed that American car-owners were shifting so fast to *better tires?*

* * *

Certainly U. S. Royal Cords have proven this fundamental thing—

For every low-grade tire made there is arising some motorist with a fine, human *indifference* for it.

He and his kind have become out and out loyalists of Royal Cord Tires—as representing the highest expression of their demands.

Multiply this man by a million or more. Then sit down and weigh his tremendous *deciding influence.*

* * *

Today, for the production of U. S. Tires, there is erected and operating the *largest group of tire factories in the world.*

The men who make Royal Cords are *quality workers* and *quality merchandisers.*

Their spirit of leadership is the spirit of constancy—faithfulness—a simple, understandable policy.

U.S. Royal Cords have come to be the *measure of value* of all automobile tires.

The makers of United States Tires urge upon everybody—manufacturer and dealer alike—a new kind of competition.

Let us compete for more and more public confidence.

Let us compete for higher and higher quality.

Let us compete for still more dependable public service.

United States Tires are Good Tires

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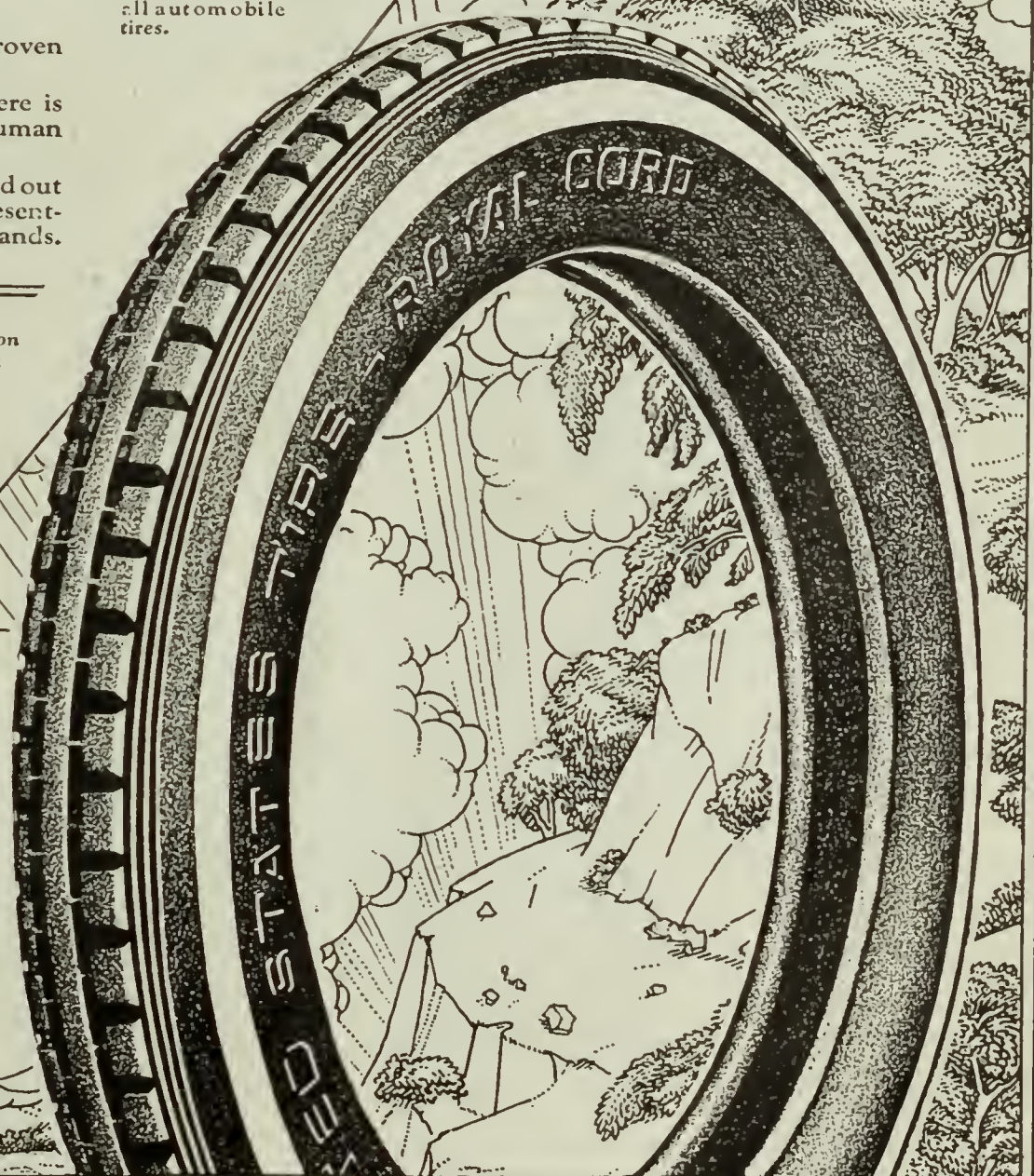

U. S. Royal Cord Tires

United States Rubber Company

Fifty-three Factories — The Oldest and Largest Rubber Organization in the World — Two-hundred and thirty-five branches

WHAT WENT WRONG?

MR. WALTER CAMP is too old a sportsman to believe that mere accident or mere luck ever wins or loses a game. They are a contributing factor. Nothing more. The real blunders, like the real successes, are the work of the human factor, argues Mr. Camp in *Collier's*, meaning by the human factor the thing we call judgment. A curiously untrustworthy thing it can be, now and then, for the very risks that should end happily will now and then lead to disaster. Says Mr. Camp:

I remember, some years ago, in a football game between Michigan and Chicago, when one of Michigan's most promising players made what the public thought was a serious blunder, and was driven from the game because of what was actually a piece of quick thinking and sound taking of a risk. It was near the end of a scoreless game, and a Chicago punt had rolled across the Michigan line. This player tried to run the ball out. If he touched it down, it would have to be kicked right down the field, and Eckersall, Chicago's kicking wizard, would have an excellent chance to win with a field goal. But if the ball were run back into the field of play, Michigan could scrimmage and then kick out of bounds and avoid giving Chicago an easy kick at the goal. The play was nearly successful; the man had actually crossed into the field, when he was beaten by an odd chance. A Chicago end, coming down the field, tackled him and literally hurled him back across the line—a thing that could not be done under to-day's rules—which resulted in a safety and won for Chicago. The player took a wise chance, but when he lost the public called it a blunder. It ought to have succeeded.

The Carpentier-Dempsey fight showed a taking of chances that involved also the question of a man's knowledge of himself. In the Jersey City battle Carpentier took a long chance. Every one expected that, as the weaker and smaller man, he would play the long-distance and waiting game, hoping to last out the bout, with a chance of landing a lucky blow. Instead, he carried the fight to the bigger man right from the gong, and he was roundly criticized. But he took account of his own weakness and knew that his one chance to win, or even to last through, was to land one of his astounding swings, with the power of his wonderful transverse body muscles behind it, early in the fight. He actually did this in the second round. Dempsey was groggy for nearly a minute, and many believe that if Carpentier had not hurt his hand with that blow, he might have followed up and won the fight then and there. He had correctly judged his own strength and, tho his swift offensive lost, it was not a mistake.

More recently, in the fight between Benny Leonard and Rocky Kansas, Leonard won on a similar calculation, which resulted in an exact reversal of these tactics. The prediction was that he would have to win quickly if at all, and so when he began with a defensive strategy, the ringside abused him roundly. But Leonard knew that he had been trained too fine and had little strength to spare. By waiting he not only tired out Rocky Kansas, but avoided the danger of having his scanty reserve of strength used up suddenly. His victory justified his course, yet he was no wiser than Carpentier, who lost.

Two years ago, in a Centre-West Virginia game, the taking of a reckless chance justified itself. Early in the game the Centre defense, with four men back, was unable to stop Rodger's wonderful passing, and a touchdown was put over quickly. Then Centre closed up her back field and sent Roberts into the line, risking everything on being able to hurry Rodgers and force him to make his pass before he could get his ends down the field. It was a nervy thing to do, and would have been a historic blunder had it failed.

Mr. Benjamin Brooks, author of "The Dangers of Safety," might almost have written Mr. Camp's remarks on the general unwisdom of "holding 'em close to your belt" and "playing it safe." No one is surer to lose in the long run than this overcautious player, Mr. Camp maintains, tho he recognizes that there are exceptions, and tell us:

The "safe" game carries a heavy penalty, on the human side, in the effect it has on the morale of the man who plays it. For example, when Marston and Gardner were playing for the American amateur championship in golf, Marston came to the eighteenth hole one up. Marston had only to sink a three-foot putt to halve the hole and win the match. He could have done it in ten seconds. Instead he studied that putt for minutes, and all the while the importance of making it weighed on him more and more, and the difficulties of hitting the ball just right swelled up in his mind till, when he finally and very gingerly made his stroke, he missed. After that, quite naturally, he lost on the play-off. It was a blunder of caution.

On the other hand, the effect on yourself and your opponent of a daring game can hardly be overestimated. In another golf game, the match between Barry and Maxwell at Prestwick, years ago, Barry, who was supposed to be the poorer player, took the most hair-raising chances, while Maxwell played a steady and 'safe' game. The climax came on a hole, where Barry, with 190 yards to go to clear a bunker which is one of the most deadly in the world, wound himself up and let drive a terrific brassy shot that completely broke Maxwell's heart. Barry cleared the hazard, Maxwell played safe and short, then topped his iron shot into the hole, and was beaten from there on.

The underestimation of one's opponent is another common human factor error, but so well understood that it needs little illustration. Harvard made it last fall when she sent second-string men in against Centre, and it cost the Crimson a game. Willard's careless attitude toward Dempsey at Toledo is the last important case of the kind in the fistic world. Before Willard had time to revise that error he was listening to the referee counting him out.

A curious twist of this blunder comes to light occasionally when the misjudgment affects the temper of the opponent and his reaction to certain kinds of pressure. It is important to know whether a man or a team is or is not a quitter. Rough play against a man or a team may have astonishingly unexpected results. Instead of intimidating, as may be anticipated, it may arouse; and such a psychological misjudgment may very well result in defeat where victory might otherwise have been assured. Many coaches and individuals can bear witness to this.

The converse of this, of course, is overestimation of one's opponent. The man who backs down before a bluff, and the man who is afraid to try, both make this mistake. But most often it crops up in the middle of a contest, when one side, strained and weary and battered, fails to remember that the other is in just as bad condition. In the Harvard-Princeton game last fall what seemed an error of this kind came when Owen was taken out after a slight injury. He had been plowing down the field, and it looked as if another plunge would have given a touchdown. But the Harvard field generals would not trust him again, and on the next play there was a missed signal, and the ball was lost. Princeton benefited again from the same error in an early Yale game, when, just before Lamar made his famous run, the Yale captain abandoned the running game, which would have made the game secure, and took a chance on a kick which Lamar ran back the length of the field.

Another source of false tactics, so Mr. Camp goes on to say, lies in getting too much interested in a small point and, consequently, overlooking a big one. For example:

Lord Dunraven, in the quarrel he stirred up over the races between his *Valkyrie III* and *Defender* for the America's Cup, charged that the ballasting of the *Defender* had been changed after she had been measured for the races. The thing was manifestly impossible to any unprejudiced and expert judge, and was entirely impossible to the high type of American sportsmen who were in charge of the *Defender*. But Dunraven permitted his blundering resentment to go so far that he abandoned a series of races he had at least a chance to win, and caused a breach between British and American sportsmen which it took years to heal.

A case in which the small point was won with disastrous results came in the case of a Princeton-Harvard eligibility quarrel which resulted in the calling off of games between the two for a long period of years.

A different kind of insistence on a small point came in the international tennis match between Williams and Wilding. Williams took his first games easily and was breezing along nicely when he happened to drive a backhand stroke out of the corner of the court. He was not rattled, but he was a little obstinate. The next time he had a chance he tried the stroke again, and again missed. Thereafter he played for that corner every time he got a chance, missing steadily and losing the match to steady-going Wilding because of his desire to make a particular, and unnecessary, play.

One of the blunders which in the light of events becomes most ridiculous is that of getting out of touch with the way the world is moving. This seldom occurs in sports, and when it does come it affects the general standing of some sport, rather than a particular game. But one of the kind, which is truly historic, occurred at Princeton away back in 1787, when the faculty passed the following rule:

Whereas, the game played by students in the rear campus with bat and ball is rude and unbecoming gentlemen,

And whereas, on account of the alternate heats and colds,

How Manufacturers Reduce Cost of Building 15%

The Application of Mill Construction to Factory Building. Also Reduces Carrying Charges, Taxes, Insurance

MANY a business man has, in the last twelve months, come to realize the true meaning of costly factory buildings.

Extravagant building investments, entailing high, fixed overhead, are proving an almost insurmountable handicap in the present intensely competitive period.

A big price to pay for yielding to fear of fire, instead of investigating the causes of fire and the real facts of fire protection.

And entirely unnecessary when the application of a single established principle of commercial building construction, coupled with adequate sprinkler protection, might have *saved them 15% on building investment, 15% on interest carrying charges, a considerable amount on taxes and as much as 75% on actual insurance costs.*

NO wonder industrial executives are, more and more, figuring necessary industrial building in terms of fire resistant, sprinklered "mill construction."

They are finding that insurance rates are much lower than on so-called fireproof buildings, unsprinklered, while the rate is, at the same time, applied on a lower valuation.

It is, after all, not buildings so much as contents that constitute fire hazard; and trying to reduce fire hazard by increasing building investment only piles up the overhead, and unnecessarily increases costs.

Engineers and architects, long familiar with the principle of fire-resistant, sprinklered "mill construction," yet obliged to limit its use because of lack of sufficient uniformly safe timbers with which to apply it, are now unhesitatingly recommending it.

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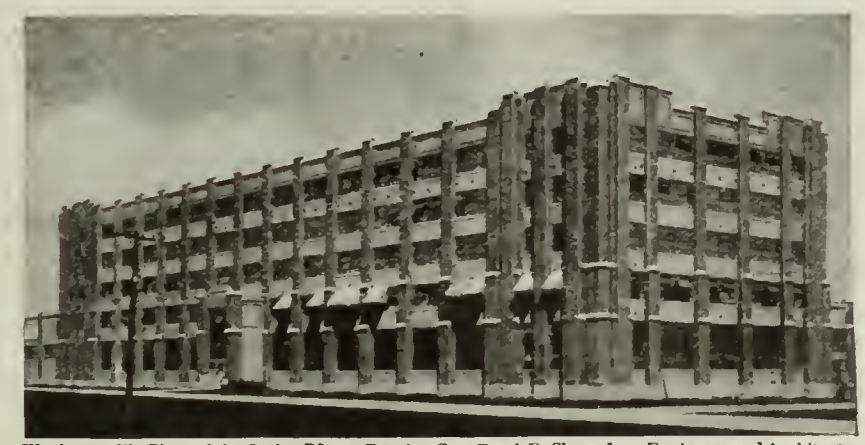

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

it is injurious to the health of those entrusted to our care: Therefore, be it forbidden."

That rule was not repealed for many generations and went far toward convincing the students that age had no sympathy with youth. Many direct clashes with the faculty grew out of it.

Allowing favoritism to creep in is one of the worst errors, and one of the commonest. There was a story, true or not, of a successful foot' all coach who used to boast privately that his strategy was to find out what players on an opposing team belonged to the same fraternity as the captain or coaches, and to direct his plays against those men. He declared they always averaged well below the rest of the team.

One of the most spectacular defeats in sport, hinging on obstinacy, came in a Yale-Dartmouth baseball game. The pitcher, who was the Yale captain, had as his relief a man whose ability later made him a star in professional ball. In spite of the protests of the team, the captain, altho hit hard, insisted upon staying in. Dartmouth ran up six runs in the first two innings, and altho the change pitcher, who then went in, held them down to nothing in the remaining seven, the game was lost. Yale could get only three runs.

In view of the recent efforts to "clean up" college sports, especial interest attaches to Mr. Camp's observations of the folly of hiring ringers:

The psychological blunder of believing that loyalty and zeal can be bought shows up not infrequently in sport, where it takes the form of hiring "ringers." In the big schools the use of ringers is dying out not only for ethical reasons, but because they go wrong.

In the first place, they are not "at home" and comfortable with the regular students; they get no feeling of loyalty and solidarity; they are likely to become resentful, and they play only half-heartedly. In the second place, their play is merely a job to them, without personal interest, and they are likely to break up the morale of a team.

One of the most deadly of all blunders is the failure to know the rules of the game, and this is again an error in humanity, but turned in on oneself. When Merkle lost the Giants the world's championship his team paid a tremendous price; for a little neglect on the part of the coaches in the Yale-Harvard game, only last fall, there was a ghastly moment when a similar ignorance of the rules on the part of the Yale men almost brought early disaster, for in a momentary lapse the team seemed to forget that any ball kicked from a free catch is a free ball, and can be put in play wherever any onside man of either team can get it. Harvard had made a free catch and followed it with a try for goal, which failed. The ball went bouncing along behind the Yale goal line, none of the Yale men making any attempt to pick it up, since they all thought it was a normal touchback and not in play. But Macomber of Harvard followed it across the line and fell on it as soon as he could. If he had been able to do this before it rolled out of bounds, he would have had a touchdown. Fortunately for Yale the ball rolled a foot or two past the ropes, and she was saved.

ENTER PROF. COACH

SEVENTEEN college presidents met in Springfield, Mass., the other day and passed a resolution designed to take the control of athletics and coaching entirely out of the hands of the students themselves and deprive alumni councils of their power in college athletics. It was resolved:

That, recognizing that intercollegiate athletics are at present a part of the work of the Department of Physical Education, we recommend to our respective faculties and trustees that, beginning with the Fall of 1923, all coaches be appointed in the same way as are members of the faculty and other officers of the institution.

That, we further recommend that as soon as it is practicable, and if possible by the Fall of 1923, the present system of seasonal coaches be replaced by coaches who are members of the faculty as defined by the following terms:

They shall be paid by the college and only by the college; they shall be in residence throughout the year; they shall have other duties in the physical training department, or in some other department in addition to their coaching; they shall be paid at the same rate as other members of the faculty; they shall have the same permanence of appointment as other members of the faculty; they shall be selected in the same way as other members of the faculty."

Eleven colleges were represented at the Springfield conference—Amherst, Trinity, Bowdoin, Colby, Hamilton, Middlebury, Tufts, Vermont, Wesleyan, Williams, and Union. The resolution would give the coach a wholly new standing. Enter Prof. Coach.

A correspondent of the Newport *Times* reports that "Harvard, Yale and Princeton are not expected to vote to do away with the seasonal coach," tho "some stand may have to be taken in favor of graduate coaches in case it is possible to secure suitable ones for the different sports." As the writer goes on to say,

Of the five major sports at Harvard only one is coached by a professional, the baseball team, which is handled by Jack Slattery, an ex-major leaguer. The sole seasonal coach is Dr. Heber Howe, in charge of the crew, who is listed as an instructor in physical education.

Graduates coach football, track and hockey, and among the minor sports, tennis and lacrosse. Faculty coaching, it is said, could be applied to smaller colleges where the candidates for athletic teams are few, but it would be almost impossible at a large college where several thousand students are eligible for athletics.

Commenting on the position taken by the eleven college presidents at Springfield, the New York *Tribune* observes, "This is a revolutionary move," but approves of it on the whole, as

The system of seasonal coaches not only has tended to put a premium upon a single small successful team, but also has placed an advantage on the side of the college with a large financial backing, which has the opportunity of obtaining more skilled instructors than its less wealthy rivals. Thus to eliminate the money element is at the same time to remove some of the dangers of encroaching professionalism and to exclude unwelcome foreign influences.

It is perhaps unfortunate that there is no prospect that the good points of this change are likely to be readily adaptable in the bigger colleges. Under the present system institutions such as Harvard and Yale and Princeton, with many wealthy graduates keenly interested in the athletic contests, enjoy to a peculiar extent the advantages of being able to hire the best possible instructors and concentrate on the development of crack teams.

However, it appears that the "Big Three," as represented by their undergraduate press, are anxious to "clean up" college sport in whatever ways seem feasible. According to the Providence *Journal*,

There are three drastic changes advocated by these undergraduates: first, the abolition of pre-season practise; second, the disapproval of intersectional games; and third, the ending of organized scouting for players.

At Princeton, meanwhile, eighteen athletes have been barred from participation in college sports because found to be receiving financial aid from the alumni. As the New York *Herald* declares,

In justice to the young men the faculty can not make it too clear that nothing dishonorable is charged or implied against them. The academic requirements at Princeton always have been high. All of these eighteen students have met those standards.

But the financial aid from alumni strikes the *Herald* as misplaced and a detriment to the college, for

When an old grad picks a student to send to the alma mater, he picks him rather for breadth of shoulder than for breadth of forehead. The alumni are not bothered by reports that their colleges have fallen down academically, but they suffer great mental anguish when their college teams are beaten at football or on the track by their ancient rivals. Hence the alumni recruit brawn rather than brain. Sending a mere dig back to the dear old college will not bring any great glory to the alma mater, but a good drop kicker and line plunger certainly will. The fact remains, nevertheless, that Chief Justice Taft's plea for scholarship before athletics is of the utmost importance.

Harvard and Yale are passing through the same phase that has produced these results at Princeton, and the Princetonians expect the same frankness from the other members of the collegiate trinity because the investigation which was made at Princeton was made under an agreement with Harvard and Yale to go thoroughly into the finances of every student in athletics.

The alumni of Harvard and Yale are quite as philanthropic as those of Princeton and, like the alumni of Princeton, they have been aiding some broad-shouldered youths to get the full benefits of a university training and some of the best football coaching available. Some persons may think Princeton is leaning over backward in the effort to keep its sports absolutely above suspicion. The other two should lean with Princeton.

An "important step," the *Herald* calls the eleven college presidents' endeavor to enthrone Prof. Coach, as eventually "This may lead to dispensing with all coaches.

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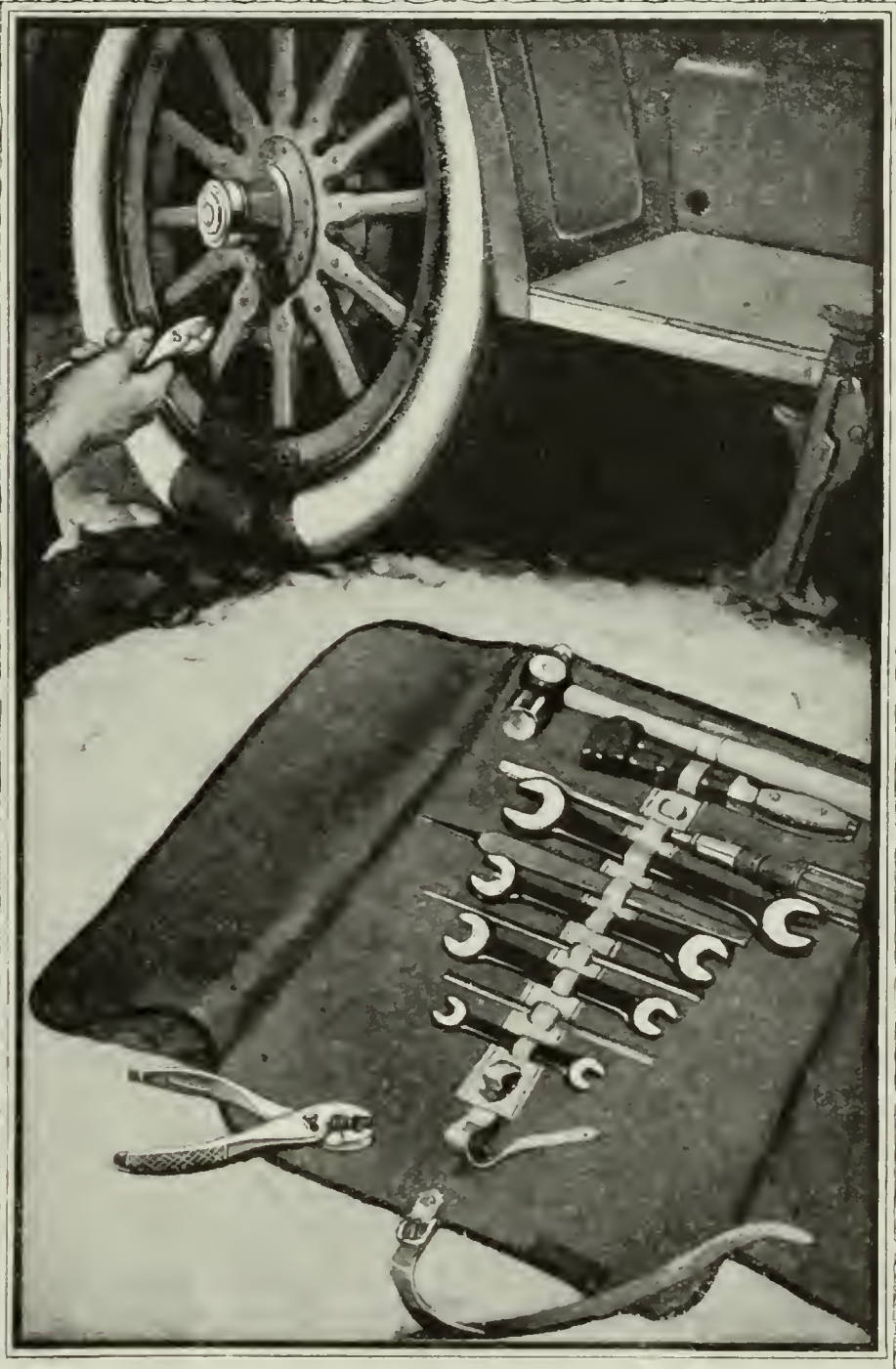

For the Motorist

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Jim Henry's Column

An Interesting Theory

You may have noticed during the past year, at the bottom of my column, this little phrase, "Mennen Talcum for Men—it doesn't show."

An advertising expert gave me the theory. He said that if a man sees a simple, true statement about an article repeated often enough, he is bound to believe it in the end and buy.

There must be something in it, for our sales on Mennen Talcum for Men have increased not quite 100%.

I don't understand such things myself. Advertising gets more mysterious to me every day. For example, I am going to devote this whole column to telling you about our Talcum for Men. When I get through, you will know how good it is and how necessary to after-shaving and after-bathing comfort, and you will fully intend to buy a box at once. Yet I may have to keep reminding you for months, before you try it.

It is unfortunate for men that talcum was used first on babies, and second, on noses. I suppose if soap had started as a beautifier, most men would still be too proud to use it.

Now, Talcum is simply a skin soother and protector. It supplies a fairy, gauze-like film which covers sensitive skin and protects it from wind, sun and the friction of clothing.

After shaving, your pores are open and your skin is sensitive, especially so where a collar rubs against your neck. Talcum protects it. Of course, Talcum makes your face feel smooth and silky, but that is unimportant, except to the amorous.

Mennen Talcum for Men is a regular male powder, made and mildly perfumed exclusively for men. Being neutral in tone, it doesn't show when used after shaving. A Talcum shower after your bath will make you feel cool and loose for hours. Of course, if you are one of these big fellows who chafe and get all raw in hot weather, you need Kora-Konia, but for general, every day, all over comfort, try Mennen Talcum for Men.

The druggist round the corner sells it.

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

At least it should end the ridiculous practise of hiring professional athletes at salaries higher than the college presidents receive." And if Prof. Coach appears at first blush a somewhat amusing addition to the faculty, there are those who suggest that the innovation, once adapted, will be highly beneficial in its effect upon the faculty itself. Says Mr. S. D. Edwards in a letter to the sporting editor of the New York *Tribune:*

I submit this text: "Why not restore the balance between college football and academic work by raising the standard of class-room instruction to the plane of professional coaching?"

Coaches are required not merely to know football, but to be able to teach it.

Professors lecture on "Motivation." Coaches practise it. Professors advocate skill in fundamentals; coaches demand it. Professors aim at self-mastery on the part of students. Coaches secure it for their purposes.

The place of football is surely out of proportion as compared with academic work, but proper proportion can be restored by invigorating the latter as well as by weakening the former.

WOMAN—CAN SHE GOLF?

THE other day the famous English golfer, Mr. Harry Vardon, was talking with a friend who remarked upon the curiously small number of first-rate women golfers. "Proportionally," said his friend, "the number compares very unfavorably with that of first-class men players," and he asked:

"What is the reason?—as a rule, women have more opportunities than men for practising. Their sphere being in the home, they are usually within easy reach of the local course, and on most days they can spare enough time from their household and social duties to have a round of golf.

"As a matter of fact, I am certain that they do play more than men except at week-ends. And look at the lessons they take all the year round! The average man has virtually no lessons in the winter, because it is as much as he can do to obtain two or three rounds. And yet what do we find? Miss Cecil Leitch and Miss Joyce Wethered stand virtually in a class by themselves. Miss Janet Jackson, Miss Gladys Bastin, Miss Joy Winn, and Miss Molly Griffiths are very fine players, but where are the others who could be called first-class lady golfers? They are very hard to name."

This seemed to Mr. Vardon an observation worth answering, and in the New York *Evening Post* he writes:

I am far from saying that my good friend's criticism is wholly sound. It is set down simply as the opinion of one who has seen most of the championships—women's and men's—in recent times. But there may be an element of truth running through it in the sense that while lady golfers are tremendously keen—I always think that they contest their everyday "friendly"

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matches in a spirit of greater intensity than men show in theirs—comparatively few attain a very high standard.

Truly, I suppose, the number of first-class lady players ought to be larger. One point which has appealed to me particularly in a long experience as showing that ladies are well adapted to excel at golf is that they scarcely ever lose their tempers. They are far more patient than men in a game which has many exasperations and setbacks. Or, at any rate, they are capable of controlling their feelings, which is in itself a golden gift on the links.

Most of us know male acquaintances who in provocative circumstances look as black as thunder; declare that they will never play the wretched game again; protest that they only knock the ball round for amusement, and that the fellow who can find any satisfaction in doing record scores is welcome to it, and, after a few more foozles, fling an offending club into the rough. Has anybody ever seen a feminine golfer thus demonstrative? I never have in the whole of my forty years on the links.

So that it is not a temperamental failing—a very important matter in golf—that prevents the sex from producing an army of first-class players. Then what is it? More than anything else does it seem to me that many lady golfers with perfect swings and every promise of greatness miss their opportunities because they do not put enough pace into the club-head during the down swing.

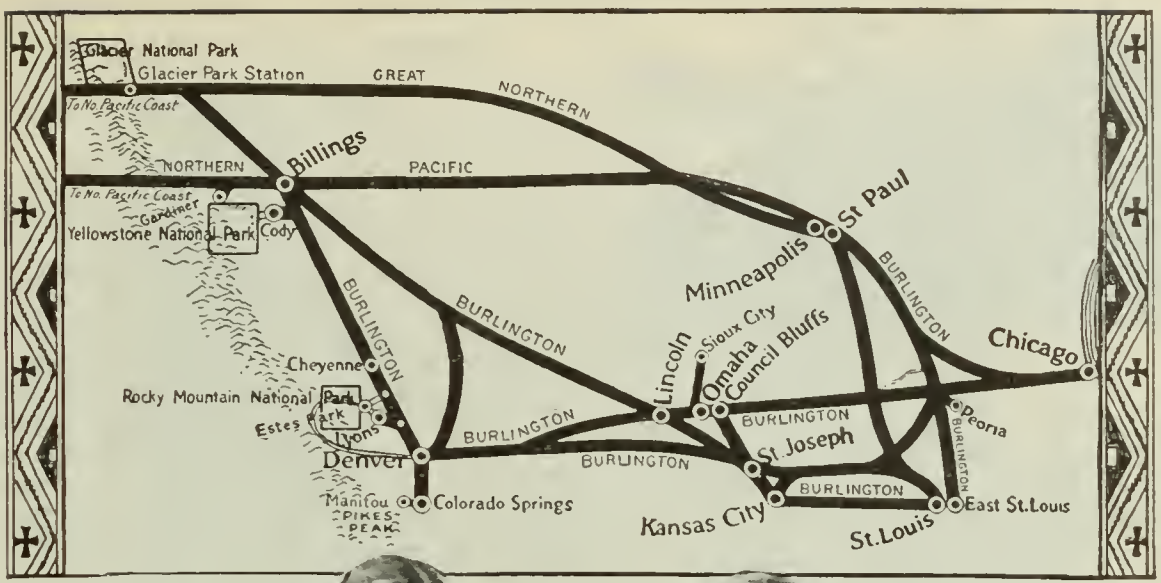
This certainly is not the weakness of Miss Cecil Leitch, nor of Miss Joyce Wethered, nor of Miss Janet Jackson, nor of Miss Gladys Bastin, nor of a few others mentioned by my friend, the critic. These players hit the ball with decisiveness and snap; there is nothing sluggish about the way in which they make the impact. But they are the exceptions.

To be sure, there are plenty of men players who lack that great essential of the down swing—accelerating the club-head more and more from the moment that it has reached a stage about a quarter of the way down until it strikes the ball. You do not want to start putting pace on to it the instant you begin to recover it from the top of the swing; the first movement should be, indeed, strictly a matter of recovering the club-head from behind your own head and guiding it into a position in which you feel that you have perfect control over it for hitting.

That instant arrives just after it has passed the perpendicular in the down swing. From that moment speed up the club-head for all you know, for the rest of the swing must have a considerable element of snap in it.

I really do think that the great majority of lady golfers fail in this respect—that they are more addicted than men to hesitency in the down swing. "Slow back" is an old maxim and a very good one for most golfers. Champions sometimes flout it, having cultivated infinite confidence and certainty; on the other hand, I do not know anybody who takes the club back much more slowly than Edward Ray. But when he brings it down it gathers pace so rapidly that at the impact his club-head is traveling just about as fast as club-heads could be made to travel by human hands.

That so many lady golfers have a true swing which lacks the "swish" coming down—the keynote of accurate, decisive hitting—is due, perhaps, to self-consciousness. The feminine player is apt to fear that she is going to make a blunder, and so she hesitates and lets the shot trail off at



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the last moment. I verily believe that most of the bad shots made by women with good golfing styles are caused by hesitation just where there should be acceleration.

A mistake made by many lady golfers is that they think they ought to have clubs appreciably lighter than those used by men. If a woman player selects a very light club it will not be capable of doing the work that is needed of it. It will be so much like a feather in her hands that more or less naturally she will bring it down gently. I am by no means a believer in heavy clubs (my own driver weighs 13½ ounces), but you want to "feel" the club-head as you address the ball with it, and to feel that, while it is not dragging at your hands, there is sufficient substance in it to stimulate the desire to hit hard with it.

Worst of all is a light niblick. A lady golfer requires a stout niblick of average weight. One of her handicaps as compared with man is that often she lacks the strength to recover from difficult places.

She must have a heavy niblick to do the work for her. It will do it all right if she brings it down firmly just behind the ball in a bunker, burying the head of the club in the sand with the force of the blow. The ball will be forced out of its retreat. Lady players have the reputation of being weak in bunkers. I think it is often because their niblicks are too light.

AMERICA, MEET MR. CHOW

"NO can do," or words to that effect, express the Chinese gentleman's attitude toward sports only a few years ago. They were beneath his dignity. And yet from China comes "this chap with a name made famous the world over by the doughboy" and in athletic circles by the recent record: "Running Broad Jump—won by Chow, Penn., distance, 21 feet 10½ inches." Accordingly, the American intercollegiate indoor broad jump champion is Frederick S. T. Chow, of Peking, China. Writing in the New York *Tribune*, Mr. Jack Masters observes,

Until this sturdy son of the "Forbidden City," which houses the Dragon Throne of the Son of Heaven, flashed across the title horizon, none of his race had so much as made a dent in the surface of our national amateur track and field championships.

Chow, who speaks with only a slight accent, would much rather tell of his brother's exploits than relate his own achievements, but as the brother in question also appears to have reached into the heights of fame, possibly Frederick is justified. I shall let him tell about it in his own quaint manner of speech.

"I have been broad jumping since I was in school in Peking, where I attended preparatory department of the Peking National University. I was then champion of all-around athletics—that is, I scored most points. At home I received training from my brother, Clarence S. K. Chow, who is a Yale letter man in basketball.

"He is quite an athlete also in hurdles and pole vault, and has record of 11 feet 10 inches in latter event. Clarence represented China in the first Far Eastern Olympic games at Manila, in which only

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WHAT MODERN MEDICAL SCIENCE HAS DONE FOR THE WORLD

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the Philippine Islands, Japan and China were eligible. He won second place in decathlon and standing high jump, and was third in pole vault. I mention him because I owe him a good deal in coaching and training me before I came to this country.

"Since coming here several years ago I received valuable training from Coach Moakley, of Cornell, and my present tutor, Lawson Robertson. In Cornell I made my numerals and was on the freshman team, but before I advanced far I had to go to University of Illinois to study railway administration, as I am specializing in that course. I was there only one year and was not eligible for the team.

"Then I was transferred to Penn to finish off my course, and as a junior last year I did not compete or enter team but simply took track class to fulfil credit for physical education as required here."

Lawson Robertson, the Penn coach, deserves the credit for discovering Chow, we are told, and it took shrewd discernment, as the young Chinaman "lacks the stature of many of the most successful broad jumpers." But size and weight are not everything, one way or the other. Mr. Masters quotes Chow as remarking:

"One afternoon while on the field Robbie said to me, 'See that man running along the backstretch?' I turned and saw a great fat man running so slow along the track that even a snail could have beaten him. 'What is he doing?' I asked. 'You guess,' said Robbie. 'Well,' said I, 'he must be your weight man, training for a fat man's race.' Then Robbie laughed heartily and said, 'No; he is my best pole-vaulter.'"

Chow began to hit his stride as soon as Robertson took him in hand. The youngster won six first and two second places in the fall meets in addition to his crowning effort at the national championships.

He is devoting much time to the technique of his specialty and will most likely develop the famous snap of the legs, which, coming just as the athlete is about to land, adds several inches to the jump.

Should he master this trick Chow will surely be a factor in the coming outdoor intercollegiate championships, as well as the national A. A. U. title meet. He is unusually keen about jumping, and the expert advice of Robertson, coupled with the lad's already great start, may easily carry him to greater heights. He will undoubtedly represent China in the next Olympic games, as will his brother.

It appears that Chow wanted to compete in the high hurdles at the title meet. He did run in two of the preliminary heats of that event, but Robbie insisted that he reserve his full strength for the running broad jump, in which he later scored his impressive victory.

The little Penn star has great hopes that his ancient country will awaken to the advantages of athletics. He is especially anxious that American coaches be retained by the China university to teach track, football, baseball, swimming, tennis, etc. Baseball and soccer have advanced rapidly; the latter is a national sport in the Far East, and the Chinese baseball team which recently toured this country administered several defeats to our leading college nines.

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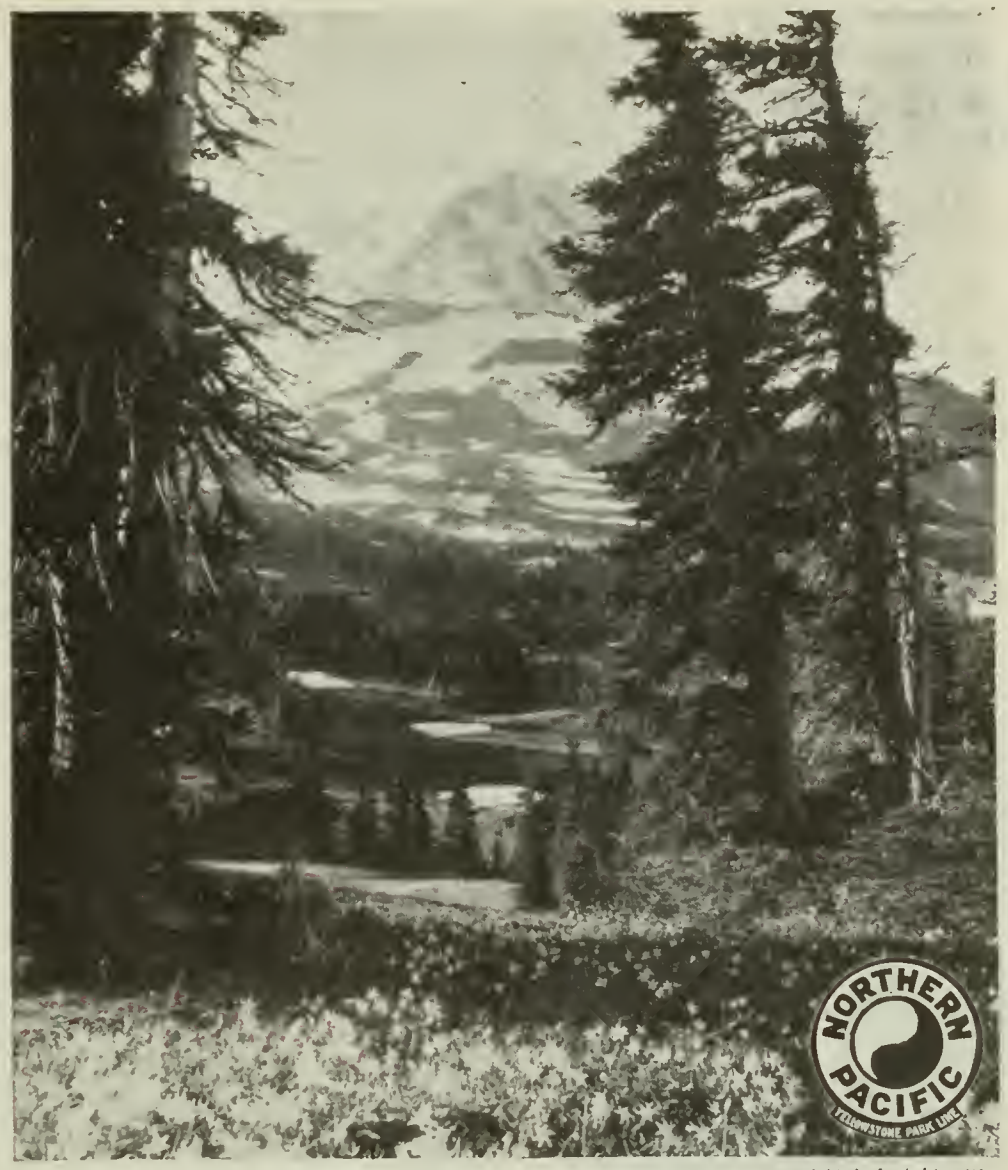

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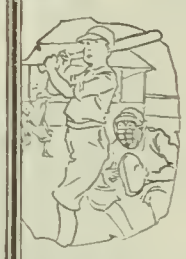

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SCIENCE · AND · INVENTION · CONTINUED

THE GAS THAT WILL GO UP WITHOUT A BLOW-UP

A NEW era in the progress of lighter-than-air aviation began on the day when the United States Navy non-rigid airship *C-7* was drawn out of her aerodrome at Hampton Roads, Virginia, and headed for the national capital, 140-odd miles away. The *C-7* was the first lighter than-air vessel to be inflated with helium; and her voyage was intended to demonstrate the value of that non-inflammable gas in the realm of aviation. Her envelope was filled with 176,400 cubic feet of the rare gas, which represented the fruit of epoch-making labors on the part of a group of American technicists. Let us hark back more than five decades, suggests an aeronautical writer, Robert C. Skerrett, in *Leslie's Illustrated Weekly* (New York)—

when scientists discovered in the sun the presence of that element which made the exploit of the *C-7* possible. In 1868 a party of "star gazers" were in India for the purpose of observing a solar eclipse, and they had with them an instrument called a spectroscope. When the vaporous atmosphere around the sun was viewed through this apparatus there was revealed a peculiarly brilliant yellow line which differed somewhat from the yellow line characteristic of sodium. The wise men finally decided that the novel luminous streak was evidence of a new element—at least, one unknown to the dwellers on earth, so they named it helium, derived from the Greek word for the sun.

In 1895, Sir William Ramsay, repeating an experiment made seven years earlier by Doctor W. F. Hillebrand, of the United States Geological Survey, obtained a gas which also produced in the spectroscope the yellow line seen in 1868, and thus showed that helium did exist on our globe. Subsequently, this rare gas was found to be given forth in volcanic exhalations and in the breath issuing from various mineral springs; and its presence in the atmosphere was also determined in the proportion of one volume of helium in 185,000 volumes of air. Laboratory tests proved that the gas would not ignite nor would it combine chemically with any other element. In short, it was inert.

While investigations brought to light that helium was widely distributed throughout the terrestrial crust—generally in minute quantities, it remained for two American technicists to disclose that large supplies of helium were carried in the natural gas of oil-fields. Here, again, is an instance of how the scientist stumbles unexpectedly upon Nature's secrets. Out in Kansas, nineteen years back, a well sunk to a depth of four hundred feet tapped gas which was so low in heat value that it was thought to be commercially useless, and a sample of the gas was submitted to the State University for analysis. Messrs. H. P. Cady and D. F. McFarland, of that institution, ascertained that the natural gas was very high in nitrogen, which is a very common inert or incombustible gas. This was sufficient to explain the undesirable properties of the natural gas; but these experts pursued their analyses further and thus discovered the existence of 1.84 per cent. of helium. Strange as it may seem now, little if any heed was given to this revelation, which meant that millions of cubic feet of helium were liberated from the bowels of the earth annually and set free into the atmosphere. The World War altered the common indifference which had hitherto prevailed toward helium as an element of any practical importance; and we shall see presently that helium-bearing natural gas may henceforth be counted among the richest of our underground resources.

As early as 1915, we are reminded, Sir William Ramsay was seeking in the British Isles for a source of helium to supply the British dirigibles, which were hampered by fear of a fate like that which was overtaking so many of the hydrogen-filled German airships. However—

Sir William Ramsay failed in his quest at home for helium; and similar efforts in Canada bore no practical fruit, altho some helium was recovered from native natural gas. The whole outlook was improved, however, when we entered the war, and steps were promptly taken to profit by the earlier discoveries of Messrs. Cady and McFarland and by the later surveys of certain of our Federal Bureaus. It was then known that natural gas from some of the oil-fields in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas contained more than 0.50 per cent. of helium, and it was believed that this could be extracted mechanically and on a commercial scale provided existing apparatus were adapted to this end. What followed is typical of American enterprise and engineering cunning. But before we tell this story the reader should have some basis of comparison by which to judge what has been done to give us helium to replace gaseous hydrogen. Hydrogen can be made for from four to twenty dollars a thousand cubic feet, depending on its qualities, and there are three methods available for its manufacture—known as the silicol, the electrolytic, and the iron-contact processes.

Prior to 1917, helium, generally speaking, was pretty much of a laboratory curiosity, and there had been separated the world over probably not more than 100 cubic feet—the cost of production being somewhere around $2,000 a cubic foot. To-day, thanks to the Government's efforts, we are in a position to obtain helium from natural gas for approximately six cents a cubic foot! This price is admittedly too high to warrant the substitution of helium for hydrogen in civil airships, but the state of the art of recovery, considered in the light of what has been achieved in so brief a span, is a promise of still cheaper helium in the near future. Any widening of the use of dirigibles for the transportation of passengers and postal or express matter will give the necessary encouragement to the erection of industrial plants for the extraction of helium.

To-day our Government dirigibles are drawing upon Production Plant No. 1 at Fort Worth for their helium. This establishment was constructed after three experimental plants had been in service for some months. It has been operating for a little more than a year, and is able to treat about 5,000,000 cubic feet of raw gas daily. It is capable of yielding from 25,000 to

30,000 cubic feet of helium in that interval, depending upon the composition of the natural gas. This helium, 92 per cent. pure, costs $56 a thousand cubic feet; but it seems that this figure does not include certain overhead charges or the amortization of the plant.

It should be borne in mind by the reader that the extraction of helium from natural gas tends, if anything, to make the gas better suited to industrial and domestic consumption; and, as a fact, the gas so modified at the helium plants has been passed right on into the distributing mains which supply the populace of Forth Worth and Dallas. There is a decided improvement in the burning quality of the natural gas where the process removes a measure of the nitrogen, as is the case in Production Plant No. 1. The nitrogen so reclaimed is used in one stage of the extraction of helium from the raw gas.

Our Government geologists have determined that natural gas emanating from fields in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, California, Montana and Ohio carries helium in sufficient volume to justify commercial recovery; and with the creation of suitable collecting facilities it would be feasible to gather from these sources every twenty-four hours quite 5,000,000 cubic feet of this non-inflammable buoyant gas. The amount of helium required for airships varies agreeably to the size of the craft. In the case of the *ZR-2*, her gas bags had a capacity of 2,700,000 cubic feet of hydrogen, and for a given lifting force a somewhat larger amount of helium would be essential. This fact is mentioned in order that we may appreciate how much helium would be needed to inflate a numerous fleet of commercial or military dirigibles. And this brings us to a fascinating aspect of this whole subject.

The scientific world is at odds as to the origin of helium. One faction contends that helium is the by-product of radioactive processes occurring within the earth's crust, while another group claims that helium formed a part of the globe's atmosphere when our sphere was cast off from the sun ages back, and they tell us that this "primordial helium" was imprisoned within the terrestrial substance during successive geological alterations. If this be true then the gas, which may yet revolutionize aeronautics, is actually kin to the helium of the solar atmosphere! Whatever be the origin of helium, the immediate question is: How can we conserve this buoyant medium in immense quantities when we have effected its recapture by the means already described?

Experience has proved that we can not rely upon innumerable small steel tanks, each charged at high pressure with 200 cubic feet of free helium; and suggestions have been advanced looking to underground storage. For instance, tunnels four or five hundred feet long and eight feet in diameter might be driven in sandstone formations and made tight by lining them with copper or lead; again, great bottle-like cavities, fifty feet in diameter, might be excavated deep in salt deposits; while parts of abandoned mines of divers sorts could be sealed with concrete and rendered fit for the retention of helium at a pressure of several hundred pounds per square inch. Helium stored in this manner would involve an annual outlay of but a fraction of a cent. per cubic foot of gas.

From a laboratory curiosity helium has become a commercial commodity, and there are ample reasons for believing that it may yet be found of much service to man in other ways than that of robbing the airship of one of its greatest perils.

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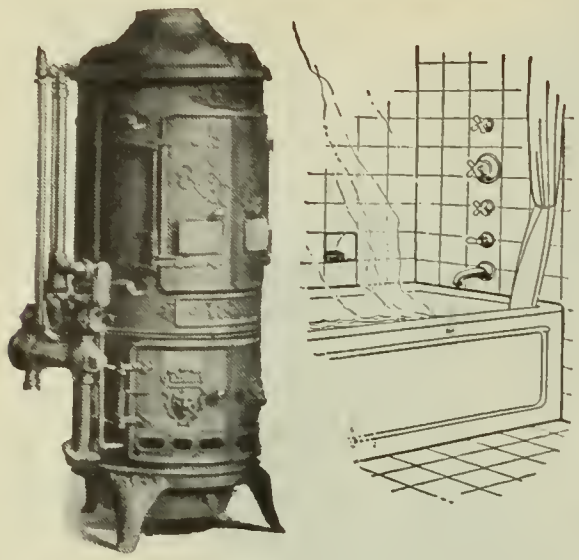

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

THE FARTHEST STAR

THE record long distance for stellar objects is held at present by a faint globular star cluster which is 220,000 light-years from the earth, we are told by Isabel M. Lewis, of the U. S. Naval Observatory, writing in Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington). This cluster is known only by its catalog number of N.G.C. 7006. When the human race was still in its infancy, the light-rays that are now entering our telescopes from this cluster started on their journey at the speed of 186,000 miles a second. While these rays have been traveling, the sun with its planets has also been journeying onward at the rate of about one million miles a day, and has covered a distance of fourteen light-years. She continues:

Every 15,750 years the sun covers a distance of one light-year, which is equal to about six trillion miles. The nearest star, Alpha Centauri, is four and one-third light-years away, and the brightest star, Sirius, is eight and one-half light-years from the earth. So our solar system has traveled a distance greater than that which separates us from the nearest stars while the light from this cluster has been speeding toward us.

The method of measuring the distances and diameters of the globular star clusters was developed by Dr. Harlow Shapley, formerly of the Mount Wilson Observatory, now Director of the Harvard College Observatory. Dr. Shapley has made a detailed study of practically all of the known globular clusters, about seventy in number. The results of his investigations show that all of these clusters are at enormous distances from the earth. Even the nearest Omega Centauri is more than 22,000 light-years away, and many of the clusters are nearly as distant as N.G.C. 7006.

Measurements of the distances of the globular clusters are obtained through a determination of the apparent brightness of giant variable stars that exist in all of the clusters. The absolute magnitude or intrinsic brightness of the giant red and giant white variable stars is very accurately known. So when the apparent brightness of these stars has been found, the distance of the cluster they are in is obtained from a very simple relationship connecting the apparent brightness and the absolute magnitude or intrinsic brightness. In fact, now that the method has been perfected, there is less labor entailed in determining the distance of a globular star cluster many thousand light-years away than in finding the distance of the nearest stars by the trigonometric method of direct measurement, and the results are proportionally more accurate. It has been estimated that the errors in the values given for the distances of the globular clusters do not exceed one-fifth of the measured distances.

All the globular clusters consist of thousands of suns, many of which are several hundred times more brilliant than our own sun. Indeed, a star no brighter than the sun would be entirely invisible if located in one of these clusters. The diameters of some of the globular clusters are so great

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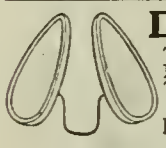

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that light would take several hundred years to cross them.

In the most powerful telescopes N.G.C. 7006 appears visually as a nebulous star, but a seven-minute exposure on a fast photographic plate has shown about two hundred stars in this cluster that are well within the limit of visibility of the greatest telescopes.

GRAVITATION WORKING FULL TIME

H. G. WELLS, in his "First Men in the Moon," tells how his hero invented a "gravitation screen," through which the earth's attraction could not act, so that above it he and his companion rose to the Moon unhindered. According to an Italian physicist named Majorana, any mass of matter is capable of acting in some degree as such a screen. In other words, he thinks that ordinary matter possesses a power of "gravitational absorption," lessening the attraction between two other bodies when it is interposed. The possibility of such action had been foreseen, but the proof of its non-existence had been regarded as satisfactory. That other investigators do not regard Majorana's discovery as thoroughly well established, we gather from the following article, by Paul R. Heyl of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, in *Science* (New York). Says Mr. Heyl:

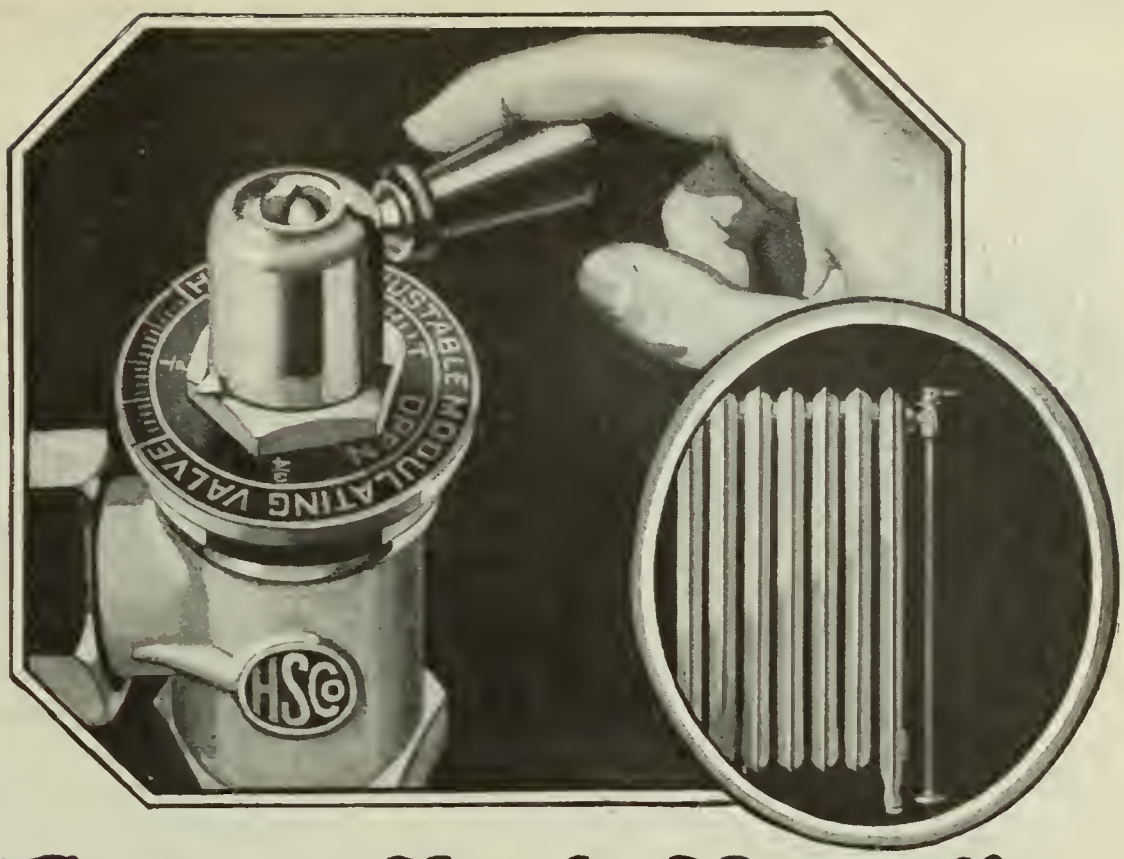
"Russell, in a recent article, has shown that astronomical and tidal phenomena would limit any gravitative absorption to one-thousandth or less of the amount announced by Majorana.

"Eichelberger and Morgan, of the U. S. Naval Observatory, have recently published the results of clock observations from 1903 to 1911, reduced so as to show a difference, if any, between the day and night rate. It appears from these results that such a difference can not exceed 0.005 second, about one-tenth that previously announced by the Lick Observatory. The writer is verbally informed that the Naval Observatory results from 1913 to 1918 bring this difference to a smaller figure.

"The existence of gravitative absorption should cause a pendulum clock to run slower by night than by day, on account of the absorption by the earth of the gravitative action between the pendulum bob and the sun. Taking Majorana's coefficient of absorption the average absorption of gravitation by the earth during the night would amount to about three per cent. of the solar gravitative acceleration at the distance of the earth. The total gravitative acceleration to which the pendulum bob is subjected would therefore be reduced at night by about 2 parts in 100,000 and the average time of swing increased by 1 part in 100,000.

"Taking 0.005 second as the greatest permissible change in 12 hours, the observations of Eichelberger and Morgan would limit the change in time to swing to something like 1 part in nine million.

"Majorana himself, in a later series of experiments carried out with a much more massive screen, apparently finds an absorption coefficient of only one-third the value given by his earlier experiments. In view of the extremely small quantity to be detected and the large amount of evidence against the existence of such an effect, it may be fairly assumed that Majorana's result is in error."



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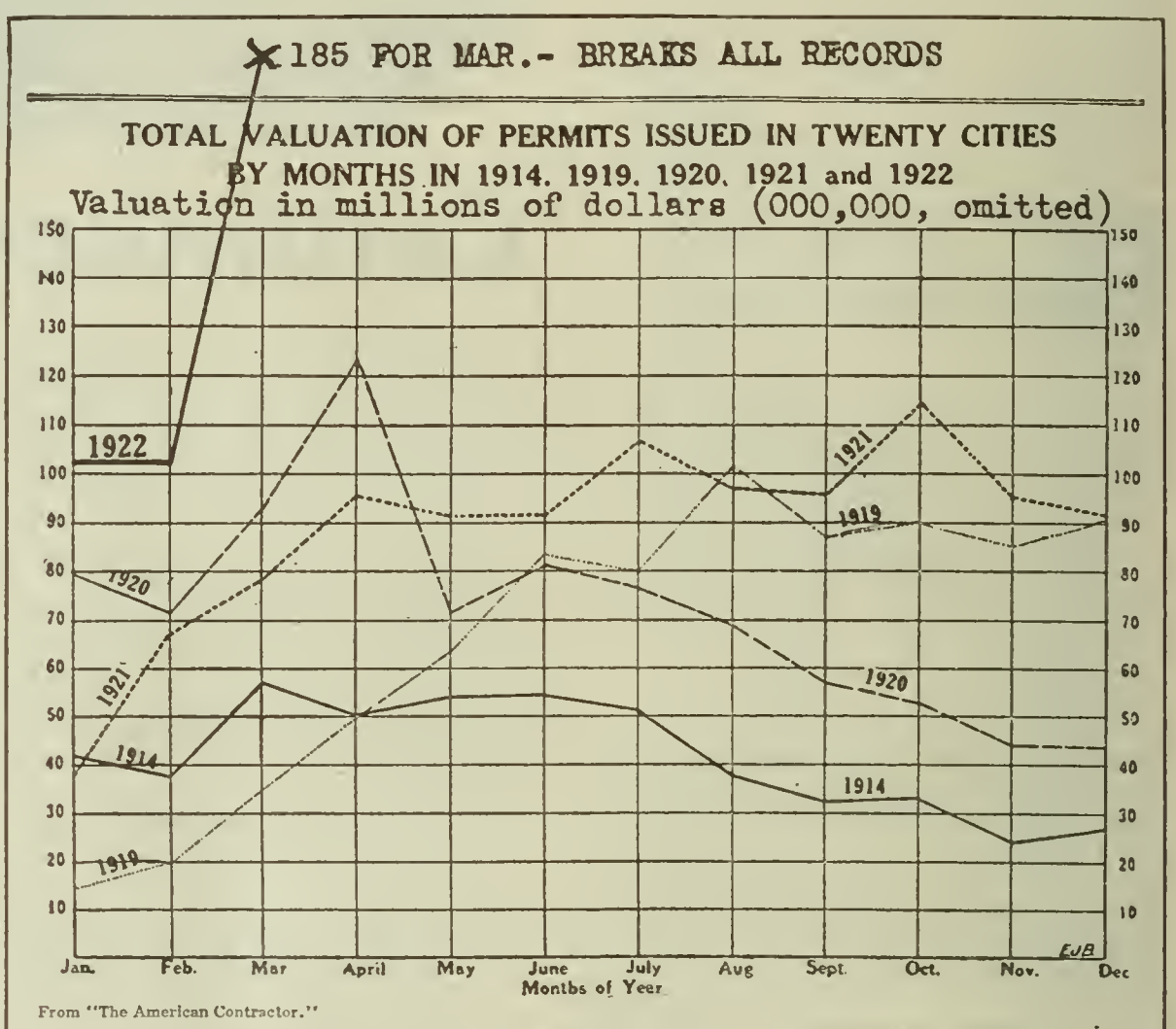
THE SPRING BUILDING BOOM

IF construction is the key to the industry of America, which "unlocks all our activities and resources," as a business authority recently stated, then the most solid ground for belief that the present revival in business is something real, permanent and substantial, lies in the reported beginnings of an actual building boom. Both *The American Contractor* (Chicago) and the F. W. Dodge Company report that there was a tremendous jump in building permits for March. The F. W. Dodge Company's figures show a more marked rise in residential than in industrial building. Recognition of the fact thus indicated led a banker to remark recently that whereas recovery from depression generally "begins with that kind of construction which has to do with business and industrial enterprises, this time it is beginning with that which concerns the comfort and welfare of people."

The American Contractor takes an extremely optimistic view of the situation in building, saying: "March building statistics throughout the United States break old records extending as far back as 1914, and conclusively point to the fact that the construction industry, which is the keynote industry in ushering back good times, is shouldering its way into activities which will shortly take the slack out of the present industrial situation." Official returns from the building departments of 190 cities in the United States show a valuation of $262,283,354 for building permits issued in March, where the returns for March, 1921, were only $131,905,317. The returns this year from 194 cities were $138,799,280 in January, and were $139,919,847 for 188 cities in February. Figures from the 41 cities reporting each more than a million dollars of new building for March show that March permits are almost half the whole valuation for the first three months of 1922. *The American Contractor* has been keeping statistical records of building permit valuations for 20 of our largest cities since 1914. The valuation for these 20 cities for March 1922 is $184,944,534, as compared with $102,120,974 in February and $102,037,602 in January. The March figure is the record for any month since *The American Contractor* began to keep records, "and is probably the record for all time." It "stands for itself and needs no explanation." More particulars about the building booms in certain important cities are given as follows:



From "The American Contractor."

IT LOOKS LIKE A BANNER YEAR FOR BUILDING.

With March breaking all records by showing building permits valued at a total $184,944,534 in 20 of our leading cities. These cities are: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Los Angeles, Baltimore, San Francisco, Cleveland, Seattle, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Dallas, New Orleans, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Buffalo and Atlanta.

New York City establishes an unprecedented record, its March valuation being over one-half its total valuation for the first three months. The closest approach to the $104,598,548 March record was in October, 1921, when the total for the five boroughs amounted to $52,253,437. New York's total for the whole year 1921 was only $443,106,299, or just a little better than four times its March total for this year.

Chicago shows a steady growth in activity. Its permits in January amounted to $7,991,550; in February to $13,493,800; and its March permits to $19,333,900. This is a good showing which would be much better if labor disturbances were not a serious retarding factor.

Los Angeles activity continues to increase, its March returns being the highest of the year. Los Angeles' total for the year 1921 was $82,713,386—third highest in the United States.

Philadelphia takes a decided spurt in March, nearly totaling the sum of its January and February permits. Philadelphia's total valuation for 1921 was $43,291,550. The current March figures of $9,210,010 indicate that it will take much adversity to hold Philadelphia's 1922 record anywhere near to that of last year.

Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Portland, Ore., Pittsburgh, St. Paul, Atlanta, Louisville, Grand Rapids, Jersey City, Columbus, Fort Worth, Lawrence, Denver, Albany, Canton, Newark, and Dayton all record a greater valuation for March than for January and February combined.

"Construction Is on the Upgrade," is the title of an article in the current *Nation's Business*, in which the writer says:

Reports compiled by the Civic Development Department indicate that in 1922 we shall, for the first time since America entered the war, meet and perhaps by a small margin exceed the current increase of demand for dwellings. So we shall begin to cut down the accumulated shortage, which is estimated at from a million and a quarter to a million and a half.

Attention is called to the F. W. Dodge Company figures showing the very great increase in house building of recent months. But, says the writer, "we need to get what encouragement we can from this." For—

Up to the close of last year we were still adding to our housing shortage. And so great has this shortage become—estimated at approximately three years' pre-war normal production—that even if we begin on its reduction now, it will take us 12 years working at 25 per cent. above normal, to provide as adequately for our population as we did before the war.

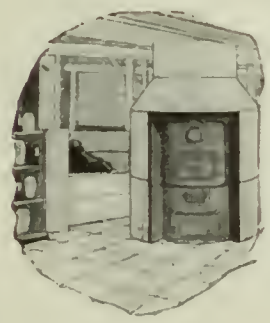
In trying to forecast what the next few years, or even the remainder of this year, will show in the way of house-building, there are many factors to be considered, we are reminded. "If there is no general rise in materials prices, the prospect for continued revival of construction is good. Money for building is becoming more plentiful and cheaper." But, adds the writer in *The Nation's Business*, "if we begin to believe that the houses we are building and buying are so poorly constructed that money invested in them is money sunk, the effect may upset all our

GOOD HEATING—
at lowest cost

A MANUFACTURER who produces in large quantities can sell at a *lower price*. You know that is true because of what you have seen in the automobile industry. It is equally true of furnaces.

The Sunbeam Pipeless Furnace is made by one of the oldest and largest makers in the country. Never before has it been possible to buy a modern heating furnace at such a small cost.

It is guaranteed to be made only of the finest materials. It can be installed within a day. It burns any kind of fuel with remarkable economy. No feature has been omitted which will give greater efficiency, longer life, or a higher degree of fuel saving. In short, the Sunbeam is designed to give the utmost satisfaction to every user.



Takes but little room and does not overheat the cellar.

The Sunbeam Pipeless Furnace is made in many sizes. It is suitable for homes, stores or churches; in fact, it is ideal for small buildings of every nature.

There are dealers in every section of the United States who sell Sunbeam Pipeless as well as Sunbeam Pipe Furnaces.

The "Sunbeam Book" explains why the Sunbeam Pipeless Furnace can heat your home evenly and thoroughly for so little money. It shows why a Sunbeam can save one-third on the cost of your fuel and why this method of heating is so healthful. A copy of the "Sunbeam Book" will be sent to you, together with the name of your local Sunbeam dealer, if you will just mail the coupon. There is absolutely no obligation involved, so just mail it now, while you think of it.

Can be installed without muss or dirt in one day's time.

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Elyria, Ohio.

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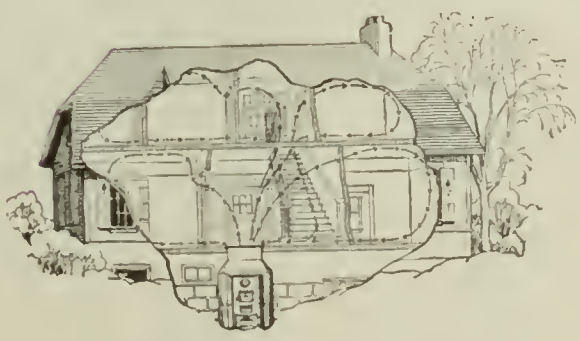
PIPE *and* PIPELESS
FURNACES

Users say that this pipeless furnace "Warms like the Sun"

THE Sunbeam Pipeless Furnace is simplicity itself. Only one register is needed to heat the entire house. As everyone knows, warm air rises and cold air falls. The arrows indicate how nature sets up a constant, even circulation of warm moist air as soon as the Sunbeam furnace is started. The register is divided into two parts; through its center, warm air rises, spreading rapidly to every part of the house, and, at the same time, drawing cold air from the house down through the outer part of the register. You get good ventilation as well as ample heat. As long as there is no obligation, why not tear off and mail this coupon right now?



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THE FOX FURNACE CO.
Elyria, Ohio

Gentlemen: Without obligating me in any way, I would like to learn more about heating my home, and the "Sunbeam" Furnace. Also, please mail me a copy of your "SUNBEAM BOOK."

Name.....

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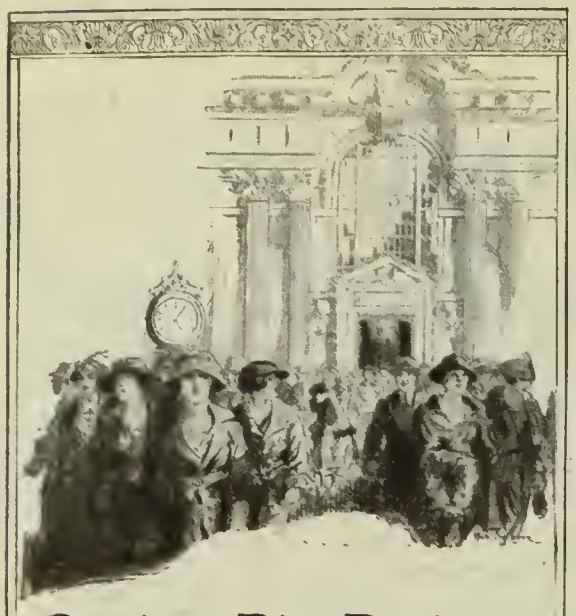

Getting Big Business out on time—*contented*

Anything that expedites the administration of business is a source of profit.

The new Light-Running, Quiet-Running Royal speeds up the stenographer's work by lightening it. Its super-elastic touch is a marvel of lightness to her. The keys seem to fly and carry the fingers along with them. Contentment!

This Quiet Royal materially reduces the noise and clatter of typing. Disturbance and distraction are real dollars and cents liabilities in an office. Everything that is conducive to clear thinking and concentration is a real dollars and cents asset, and the Quiet Royal is exactly this.

The Light-Running, Quiet-Running Royal is already getting the stenographic forces of Big Business, and businesses that are going to be big, out on time—contented. It is the answer of a great inventor to a need long felt by aggressive executives and office managers.

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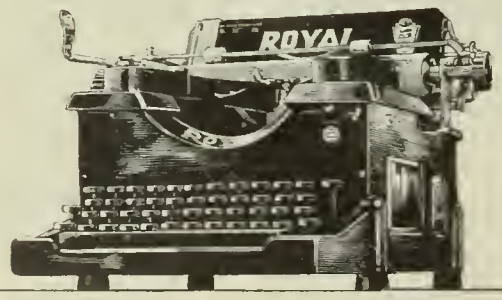


LIGHT-RUNNING
QUIET-RUNNING

calculations." Of late, it seems, there has been a great deal of poor workmanship, of shoddy construction, which is often blamed on the war. Now "the shoddy house is not a good investment. And unless houses are good investments we shall fail to find the capital necessary to build more than a fraction of those for which there is to-day a potential market. People will continue to live in cramped quarters as they are doing."

PRESENT HOLDINGS OF ALLIED LOANS IN THIS COUNTRY

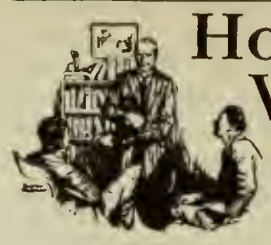
IN DISCUSSIONS of the Allied debt problem, the statement is sometimes made that American bankers favor canceling the debt because of their own large holdings of European government bonds, issued during the war period and sold on the market here, the idea being that a cancelation of the debts of our Government would enhance the value of other obligations. Some estimates of the amount of European government loans floated here since the beginning of the war and now held by private investors have put the total as high as $5,000,000,000. Statements like these are not exactly true, says Mr. Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan & Company. As *Bradstreet's* briefly summarizes information given by Mr. Lamont to the press:

The total amount of loans to the Allied Governments issued publicly in the United States—bought by American banks and banking houses and sold by them to investors—from the outbreak of the war in August, 1914, to January 1 of this year, Mr. Lamont says, was approximately $2,587,000,000. Of that total there has already been paid off about $1,770,000,000, leaving outstanding less than $818,000,000.

The total loans to European Allied Governments thus floated here and the amounts paid off and outstanding on January 1, 1922, are shown in the following table:

	Issued Aug. 1, 1914, to Jan. 1, '22	*Paid off Aug. 1, 1914, to Jan. 1, '22*	*Outstanding Jan. 1, '22*
Britain	$1,420,818,000	$1,027,231,000	$393,587,000
France	805,000,000	611,965,000	193,035,000
French cities	131,000,000	86,000,000	45,000,000
Belgium	109,270,000	9,525,000	99,745,000
Italy	36,311,000	25,000,000	11,311,000
Russia	85,000,000	10,000,000	75,000,000
Total	$2,587,399,000	$1,769,721,000	$817,678,000

Loans placed here since the Armistice aggregated about $641,000,000, but of that total approximately $500,000,000 represented merely refunding operations, Mr. Lamont points out, and therefore called for no fresh funds. Of the $818,000,000 still outstanding, the amount held by bankers is, he asserts, negligible, judging from a careful canvass; practically all of that total is in the hands of American investors. With the possible exception of the Russian $75,000,000 loan, he expresses the opinion that "they are good in themselves, and irrespective of whatever action may be taken on the debt question, as among the governments themselves."



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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Alas, Poor Darwin!—Mr. Bryan should not be so bitter against Darkin's theory of evolution.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Correct Impression, Too.—Jud Tunkins says a thoroughly self-satisfied man always gives the impression of being easily pleased. —*Washington Evening Star.*

Lenient, at That.—"The Poet Laureate," says a weekly paper, "used to get a butt of sack for his trouble." But nowadays many people are thinking that the butt should be dispensed with.—*Passing Show.*

Natural Climax.—"Jim Bilkins is dead."
"How come?"
"He stuck his head into the Red Dog saloon and hollered FIRE."
"Well?"
"They did."—*Siren.*

Not Past Hope.—PATRON OF THE ARTS—"Eighty-five francs? That's rather expensive for the work of a painter who's still alive."
ART DEALER—"Well, you might give me the money, and I'll see what can be done about it."—*Le Matin.*

Eccentricities of Genius.—THE INTERVIEWER—"And please, sir, what have you to say on the subject of anonymous letters?"
THE GREAT MAN—"Stupid missives! I admit I invariably read anonymous letters—but I never answer them."—*Paris L'Illustration.*

Isn't Nature Wonderful?—"But surely," said the haughty dame, "if I pay the fare for my dog he will be treated the same as other passengers and be allowed to occupy a seat?"
"Of course, madam," the guard replied politely, "provided he does not put his feet on it."—*Pearson's Weekly.*

The Wonderful Movies.—"We'll have to stop work on 'The Gladiator's Daughter,'" said the movie producer.
"But we've built a section of Rome just for that picture."
"We can use it for 'The Steel King's Romance.' Put up a few modern signs, have one of our utility men pose as a traffic cop and we'll call it Pittsburg."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

Times Have Changed.—"Do you remember the old stories about the boy who went to the great city and came back home just in time to pay the mortgage off the farm?"
"Yes," replied Farmer Corntossel. "It's different now. When a boy leaves the farm the home folks have to hold themselves in readiness to go to town and help him out with his rent and his grocery bill."—*Washington Evening Star.*

Sufficient Excuse.—Jack and Mary had just been to the grown-ups' church for the first time. A day or two afterward they were found in the nursery whispering audibly to each other.
"What are you children doing?" their nurse asked.
"We're playing church," replied Jack.
"But you shouldn't whisper in church," admonished nurse.
"Oh, we're the choir," said Mary.—*Christian Advocate.*

Your office can be like this one *as Light as Day*

THE T. R. B. Lighting Unit was made, not merely to please the eye, but actually to serve it. Years of experiment and test produced its patented shape. It is the shape that insures so perfect a diffusion and distribution of electric light as to give it the quality of natural daylight at its best.

T. R. B. light is the ideal working-light. In eliminating glare it eliminates fatigue. Soft and refreshing, it gives the maximum illumination on the working-plane. Notice in the picture that there is no desk-light on the desk. The T. R. B. Unit eliminates the necessity of this additional strain on your eyes and your pocket-book.

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SCOTTISSUE Towels make it easier for you to uphold the doctrine of "Clean hands in business," by providing a clean, fresh, sanitary, DRY towel for every washer at every wash.

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Learn the satisfaction of the regular use of ScotTissue Towels. Put them in your washroom today. 150 fresh towels in a carton, only 50 cents (except in foreign countries). That's 3-for-a-cent! Less by the case.

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Our $7.00 and $8.00 shoes are exceptionally good values. W. L. Douglas shoes are put into all of our 108 stores at factory cost. We do not make one cent of profit until the shoes are sold to you. It is worth dollars for you to remember that when you buy shoes at our stores YOU PAY ONLY ONE PROFIT.

No matter where you live, shoe dealers can supply you with W. L. Douglas shoes. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with the name and retail price stamped on the sole. Do not take a substitute and pay extra profits. Order direct from the factory and save money.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE
Continued

By the Sideshow Tent.—"Is the bearded lady your mamma?"

"No, she's my daddy."—*Kasper (Stockholm).*

A Dotty Reply.—Captain Jeffords hailed two of the craft and asked them if they needed assistance, but the hardy skippers answered "..o."—*New York Times.*

They Ought to Know.—"Do blondes have more admirers than brunettes?" asks a weekly journal. Why not ask some of the young ladies who have had experience in both capacities?—*Passing Show.*

Sure Sign.—JACK—"Halloa, Bert, who's the girl?"

BERT—"What d'you mean?"

JACK—"Well, you're not wearing a collar like that for fun, are you?"—*London Tit-Bits.*

Land of the Free.—Irv Cobb says he prefers to live in some free country, if there is one. Well, a man with his sense of humor ought to be able to call this a free country.—*R. K. Moulton in New York Evening Mail.*

Anywhere but Here.—You can lead a horse to the water, but you can't make it drink. An usher can lead a woman to a seat in a motion-picture house, but the chances are that she will take another one. —*Milwaukee Journal.*

Symptomatic Treatment.—DOCTOR—"But, my dear sir, I can't prescribe whisky for you unless I am convinced that you need it. What are your symptoms?"

PATIENT—"What symptoms would you suggest, Doctor?"—*Life.*

Try Him with Hash.—Mrs. Jones was entertaining some of her son's little friends. "Willie," she said, addressing a six-year-old who was enjoying a plate of cold beef, "are you sure you can cut your own meat?"

The child, who was making desperate efforts with his knife and fork, replied:

"Yes, thanks. I've often had it as tough as this at home."—*The Christian Evangelist.*

They're Growing Rarer.—General Cornelius Vanderbilt, at a dinner on his yacht *Romola*, told a war story. "What was true of the Civil War will be true of the World War some day," he began. "In a hotel smoking-room back in the '90s a number of veterans got into a dispute over a certain battle. The veterans—all men of high rank—argued very turbulently. But a quiet man spoke up and said: 'Gentlemen, I happened to be there at that engagement, and I think I can settle the point at issue.' And settle he did. The hotel proprietor, much imprest, said to him when he got through: 'My dear sir, what may have been your rank in the army?' 'I was a private, sir, a full private,' was the calm reply. A short time afterward the full private asked for his bill, as he was about to depart, but the proprietor said to him: 'Not a penny, sir! Not a penny! You owe me nothing.' 'Why, how is that?' the other demanded in bewilderment. 'I couldn't dream of charging you, sir,' said the proprietor warmly. 'You are the first private I have ever met.'"—*The Argonaut (San Francisco.)*

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

April 12.—Announcement is made that an earldom has been conferred on Sir Arthur James Balfour, former British Premier and at present Lord President of the Council.

The Prince of Wales arrives in Tokyo on a visit to Japan.

April 13.—The Reparations Commission informs the German Government that if it does not take the necessary measures to put German finances in order, the Commission will be obliged on May 31 to exact penalties.

A parley between Republicans and Free Staters results in a formal statement expressing the hope that there will be no further interference with public meetings in Ireland.

Sir Ross Smith, the Australian aviator who, with his brother, Sir Keith Smith, made the first flight from England to Australia in 1919, is killed in a test flight in England.

April 14.—Mutineers of the Irish Republican Army seize the building of the High Court of Justice in Dublin and the adjoining hotel.

April 15.—The Russian delegates to the Genoa Conference ask for the immediate payment of 2,000,000,000 gold francs, as part of the debt they allege the Allies owe Russia because of the backing given by them to Denikin, Kolchak and Wrangel. Premier Lloyd George replies that Russia must first recognize her own liabilities.

"America has broken the back of the biggest famine in the world's history," is the Easter message sent to America by Walter Lyman Brown, European Director of the American Relief Administration in Russia.

April 17.—Michael Collins, head of the Irish Free State Provisional Government, narrowly escapes assassination at the hands of six men, and himself wounds one and captures another of his assailants.

Dr. Walter Rathenau, German Foreign Minister, informs the Genoa Conference that Russia and Germany have signed a separate treaty of peace and commerce, reciprocally renouncing reimbursement of war expenses and war damages and immediately resuming consular and diplomatic relations.

Hazrat Mohani, President of the All-India Moslem League, is arrested at Cawnpore, India, on a charge of sedition.

April 18.—Backed by Poland and the Little Entente, the Allies, in a joint memorandum, notify the German delegates to the Genoa Conference that because of their treaty with Soviet Russia they will not be permitted to take further part in conference proceedings when relations with Russia are under discussion.

Jemal Azmyk Bey, former Governor of Trebizond, and Bahaeddin Chakir, a leading member of the Turkish committee of Union and Progress, are slain in Berlin by Armenians.

DOMESTIC

April 12.—A resolution proposing endorsement of the Jewish national home in Palestine, in accordance with the Bal-

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THE foremost item to consider in the upkeep of your car, is fuel consumption. Are you getting every ounce of energy from the gas you buy? There is a way, the New Stromberg Carburetor makes a slave of the gas—gets a "full day's work" from every drop—makes a gallon go farther. It means actual economy through the saving of fuel.

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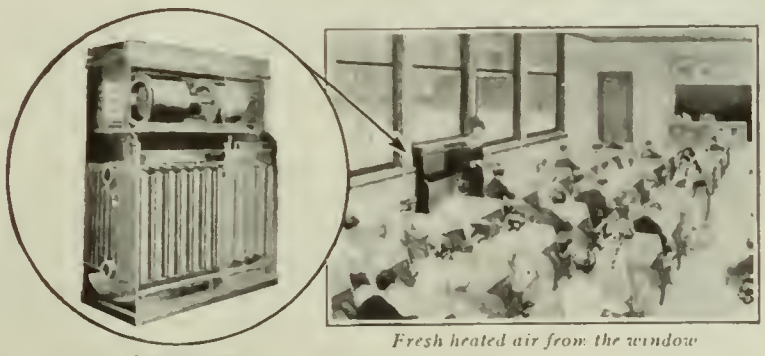

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

four declaration, is introduced into the Senate by Senator Lodge.

Representative John Philip Hill, of Maryland, introduces a bill to create Federal local option districts to provide money for the expected deficit in the Treasury. The bill provides for a vote on 2.75 per cent. beer.

April 14.—In a letter to Representative Longworth, President Harding urges Congress not to reduce the Navy enlisted personnel below 86,000.

Four persons are killed and many are injured by a rain, hail, wind and lightning storm sweeping through Kentucky.

April 15.—By a vote of 177 to 130 the House of Representatives establishes the Navy enlisted personnel at 86,000.

Payment of $19,672,500 by Great Britain as a second instalment on the debt of $122,000,000, created by that Government's purchase of silver during the war is reported to the Treasury by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The Senate passes a joint resolution for the extension of the 3 per cent. immigration act for two years, or until June 30, 1924. The House recently voted to extend the act one year.

April 16.—Captain G. S. Little and Sergeant James L. Johnson are killed in an airplane crash at Dallas, Texas.

Out of a total of 134,321 votes, cast by prisoners in 322 jails, only 909 favor the repeal of the prohibition amendment, announces E. E. Dudling, President of the Prisoners' Relief Society.

April 17.—Two marine officers and one enlisted man are killed at the Marine Corps base at Quantico, Virginia, when their machines lock wings and fall.

Twenty-eight persons are reported killed, and hundreds injured and left homeless as a result of a tornado that sweeps through Kansas, Indiana and Illinois.

April 18.—The Senate Republicans decide in conference to urge the Senate to pass a soldiers' bonus bill.

Congratulations.—"Well," cried Mrs. Henpeck, "our son is engaged to be married. We will write to the dear lad and congratulate him." Mr. H. agreed; he dared not do otherwise. "My darling boy," read the son the next day, "what glorious news! Your father and I rejoice in your happiness. It has long been our greatest wish that you should marry. A good woman is heaven's precious gift to man. She brings out all the best in him, and helps him to suppress all that is evil." Then there was a postscript in a different handwriting: "Your mother has gone for a stamp. Keep single, you young noodle."—*Argonaut.*

Just as in New York.—FIRST WORKINGMAN—"What sort of a job have you got now?"

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"J. M. L.," New York, N. Y.—"(1) What is the derivation and meaning of the word *gazette*. (2) Before the word *newspaper* was used in English, *coranto* was the word for news-sheets. I have a feeling that this word came to the English through the Dutch rather than the French. Can you give me any help on this point? (3) Another word frequently used for newspaper at the beginning of the seventeenth century, possibly before was the word *ariso*. Do you know where the word came from?"

(1) The earliest entry of the word *gazette* is in Randle Cotgrave's "Dictionarie of the French and English Tongues" (1611): "*Gazette*. A certaine Venetian coyne scarce worth our farthing; also, a Bill of Newes; or, a short Relation of the generall occurrences of the Time, forged most commonly at Venice, and thence dispersed, every month, into most parts of Christendome." The Italian form *gazetta*, is given in Lye's edition of Franciscus Junius's "Etymologicum" (1743), which quotes the French lexicographer Menage (1613-1692), as authority for the definition from Cotgrave given above. Florio (1625) defines these *gazette* as "running reports, daily news, idle intelligence, or flim-flam tales that are daily written from Italy." The etymology of the Italian word is doubtful. It was originally the name of the coin paid for the paper, or for the privilege of reading it; but the diminutive of *gazza*, meaning a magpie, and, by extension a chatterer or tale-bearer, may have provided the source. The first is, however, the most plausible source of origin.

(2) The first English "Courant" was issued Dec. 2, 1620. There are 24 of these in the Library of the British Museum, London, bearing weekly dates from that given above to Oct. 22, 1621. See Vizetelly's "Essentials of English Speech," pp. 132-136. As to the word *coranto*, a variant of *courant*, derived from the French *courant*, it is an old Venetian substantival use of *courant* (It. *coranta, -to*), meaning "running or posting.' None of the authorities gives this as being derived from the Dutch. (3) The word *ariso*, used for advice, news or information, and later for a dispatch, is derived from the Spanish *ariso*, meaning "advice or intelligence."

"D. J. H.," Oak Park, Ill.—"Kindly give an account of the origin of 'Dieu et mon droit.' Is it especially associated with the arms of the British Royal Family, and was it adopted under the Conqueror? If not, why is it in the French language?"

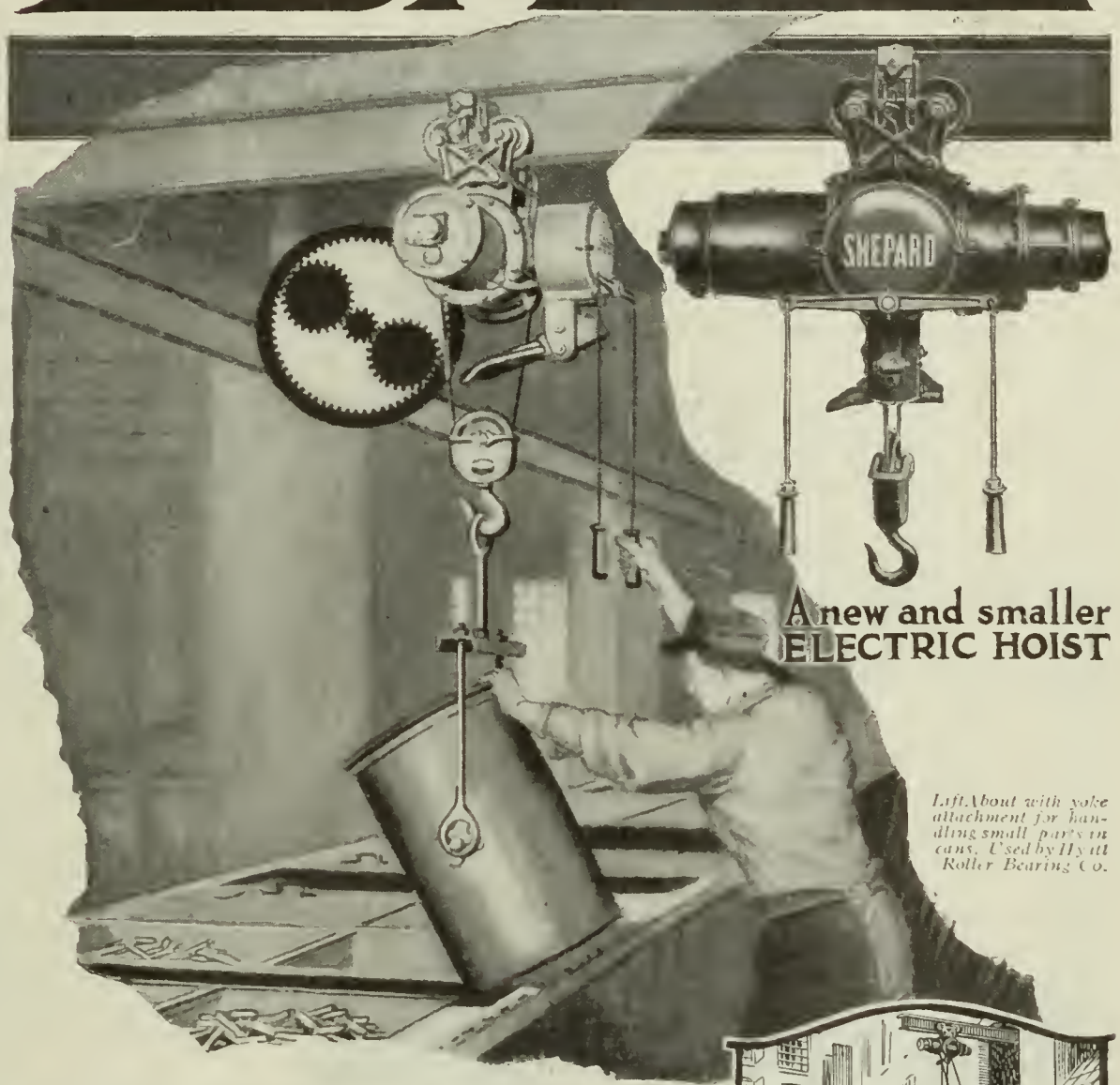
The motto "Dieu et mon droit" (God and my right), on the royal arms of England, was first used as a battle-cry by Richard I at the battle of Gisors in 1195 to indicate his right to the French and that he did not hold his empire in vassalage of any one. Edward III revived it in 1340 when he asserted his right to the crown of France. Excepting under Queen Elizabeth and Queen Anne, who used the motto *Semper eadem*, and under William III, who brought over with him from Holland and used "Je maintiendrai," the motto of the Netherlands, "Dieu et mon droit" has, ever since 1340, been the motto of England. The claim of English sovereigns to the kingship of France was resigned by George III in 1801 when the French fleur-de-lis was removed from the British shield.

"F. R. K.," Long Beach, Calif.—"Is the expression 'very dissatisfied' correct? Is it correct so to modify a modifying participle directly with an adverb? I know no reason why it should not be done, but it sounds extremely awkward to me. Would not 'very much dissatisfied' be better?"

From the grammarian's point of view *very* properly qualifies a participle only when the latter is used merely as an adjective, as, *very tired; very pleasing*. The grammatical critics accordingly object to such expressions as *very pleased, very dissatisfied*, or *very hated*. It must be said, however, that altho it may be better grammar to interpose an adverb; as, *very much pleased, very greatly dissatisfied*, or *very bitterly hated*, yet this use of *very* has been good English for centuries.

"A. F. C.," Tishomingo, Okla.—The word *déclassée* is pronounced *de''klas''se'*—*e's* as in *prey*, *a* as in *art*.

THE SHEPARD ELECTRIC LIFT ABOUT



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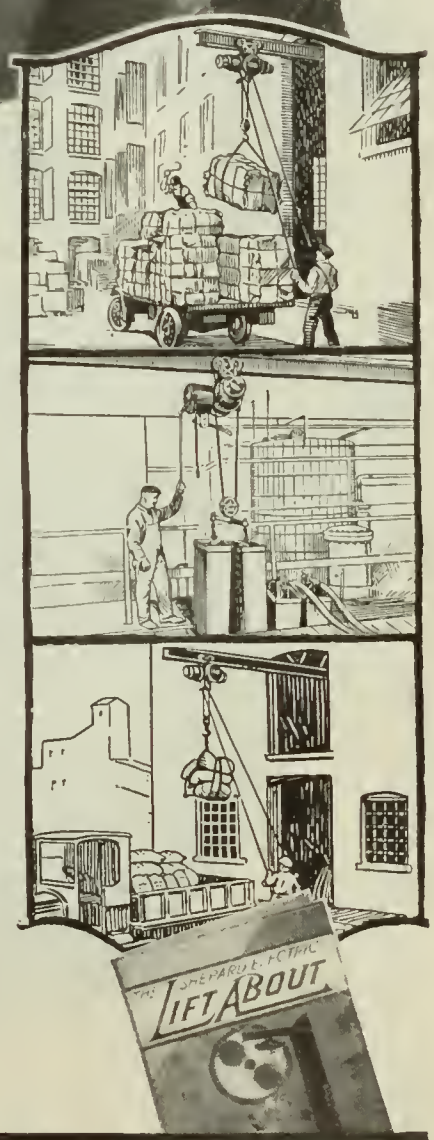

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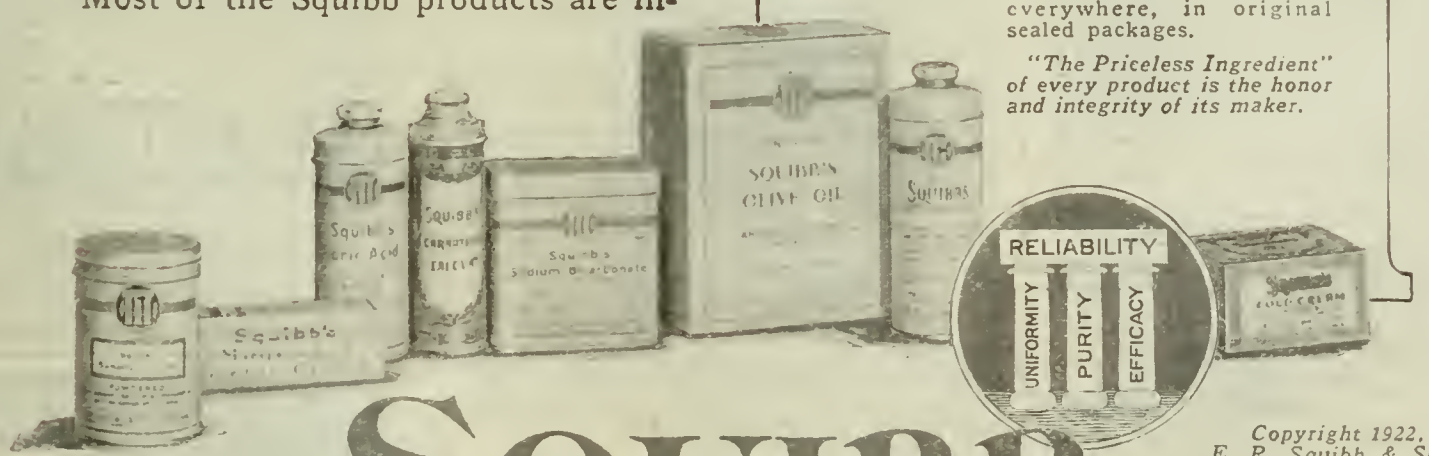

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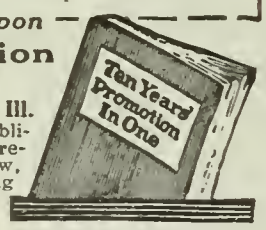

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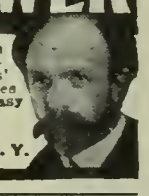

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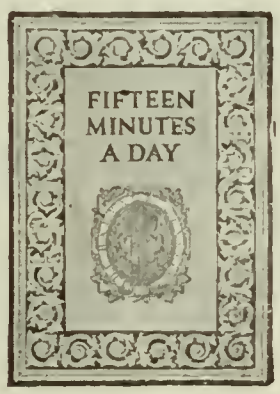

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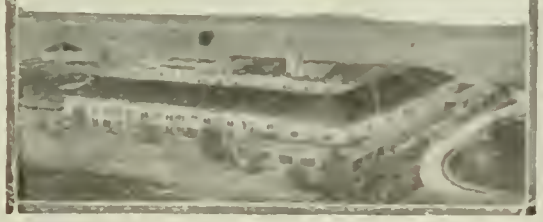

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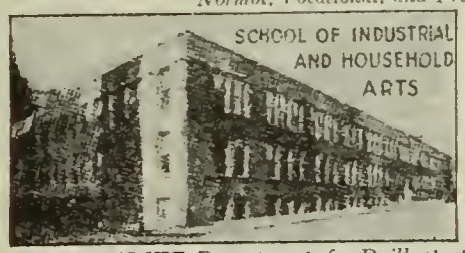

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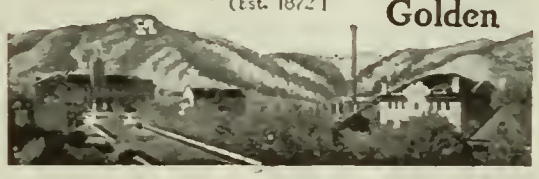

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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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THE BRIDGE-BUILDERS AT WORK.

Mr. Lloyd George, British Prime Minister, who sits at the center of the long table, has likened the Genoa Conference to the building of a bridge across a torrent. If the Conference succeeds it will have spanned the economic gulf which the war and the Russian revolution dug between Russia and Western Europe. Near him, Luigi Facta, Italian Premier and chairman of the Conference, is delivering an address, standing.

THE BOLSHEVIKI NOW ASKING TO BE TRUSTED

BOLSHEVISM AS A SMILING, bargaining diplomat seems to arouse more apprehension in some quarters than it did in its most militant and aggressive guise. When Tchitcherin offers to recognize Russia's pre-war debts, to drop the $25,000,000,000 counter-claim against the Allies, and to compensate foreigners for their property confiscated in Russia under Communism, in return for *de jure* recognition of the Bolshevist Government and a loan, the response of the American press resembles the attitude of the Trojans toward the Greeks bearing gifts. "What is Russia's game?" asks the New York *World*, which thinks that "if Russia has really agreed to waive all counter-claims and to acknowledge all the Allied claims in return for recognition and financial help, then the time to be suspicious of the Soviet Government has arrived." To *The World* such an agreement suggests another "scrap of paper," and one likely to be dishonored when it comes due. "Perhaps there is some other explanation," remarks this liberal New York daily, "but at first glance it seems as if the Russians were saying:

"Why should we not sign any amount of promises to pay that can not be paid for many years at best? The Germans have signed them for the Allies. The Allies have signed them for the Americans. We'll add to the pile and take our chances in the future. In the meantime the Allied politicians at Genoa can take our paper home, show it to their constituents and give us recognition. With the recognition their financiers will lend us money. As a result of the arrangement real wealth will come into Russia and only paper wealth will go out. When the paper comes due, we shall see what we shall see."

Lenine's whole record as a financial administrator, remarks the Boston *Transcript*, "harmonizes with the theory that, if accommodated with this loan, he would put it where it would do Bolshevism the most good, and then make sure of a safe refuge when the inevitable reaction arrived." Continues this Boston paper:

"He began his career by seizing all the assets and deposits of the late Imperial Government, then he plundered the Russian banks, business houses and manufacturing concerns. He 'nationalized,' that is, seized, all the private wealth he could get hold of. Never had there been such a record of plunder in the history of the world. And last of all, he has been ravaging the churches for their plate, the jewels in which the sacred ikons are framed, and the casings of gold and silver about the altars. Is there anything in this record that would incline any one to believe that Lenine and his companions would do anything else with a loan advanced to them by the besotted bourgeois of Europe and America? It might well be a case of 'Give us our loan—and after us the deluge!'

"There is but one consideration which might incline the Powers to listen to the Soviet proposition, and that is that any régime which followed the Soviets would be bound by its promise and might be held to the responsibilities that it assumed. But if the Bolsheviki receive a new lease of life—and the granting of a loan would have that effect—they would only continue the destructive course as regards every Russian resource and item of potential wealth that they have followed from the start, and would leave a country so impoverished, so stript that nothing could be paid for a generation or more. The only hope of the restoration of Russia to responsibility lies in the speediest and completest possible overthrow of the rule of the Soviets."

"To recognize a debt and to make an honest effort to pay it are quite different things," notes the Washington *Star*, which wonders whether Lenine and his associates "can be so unsophisticated as to think that America and England and the few other countries which have money would be childish enough to lend

them enormous sums with no better security than the faith of a Government which brazenly proclaims that it is under no obligation to keep faith with other governments or with 'capitalism'?" To quote *The Star* further:

"Only a few hours before Tchitcherin, head of the Russian delegation in the Genoa Conference, delivered his bewildering reply to the Russian proposals of the allied experts, Leonid Krassin, Soviet trade expert and a member of the Conference delegation, told the commission on economics at Genoa that it was neither possible nor desirable to restore liberty of trade in Russia, and that the idea of complete socialization of the means of production and exchange had by no means been abandoned. In other words, there will be no resources in Russia which will not be under complete control of the State, and, therefore, no security to offer for the loans which are demanded except the credit of the State. And the State will 'admit' loans or repudiate them, depending upon which course offers the greater political or other advantage!"

"Beggars on horseback" is the Philadelphia *Public Ledger's* characterization of the Russians at Genoa. This paper goes on to say of them:

"Bluffing? Of course, but it was and is a bluff backed up by a cynical and dangerous fanaticism. The Reds must take something home from Genoa, if it be no more than a new quarrel with Europe, some 'new cause' to rally the proletariat. The German agreement was not enough: there was no ready cash or immediate help in the Treaty of Rapallo, which is for the long future. Hence, then, the Russian offer on Friday to recognize and admit her debts, restore or pay for alien-owned property, since nationalized, and to yield all her counter-claims, if the Soviets are recognized, and mark you, if Russia be given immediate and adequate financial aid.

"Arrogant as they are, or were, these Red delegates at Genoa are in a pathetic position. To get the relief promised the Russian masses from the West, they have come to a place where they must sign away the communistic birthright for a mess of hated capitalist pottage. What they do can not be hidden, even in Russia, where the word will move over that land like a wind. The Red bluff is cracking and threatening a total collapse.

"What the Russians take home they must buy at a price. Tchitcherin and his colleagues face the hard necessity of going back and admitting that the whole communistic system is a myth that can not live. It will be hard to tell a people that all the hell of blood and nightmare of suffering and starvation has been for nothing and that realities do still exist. Tchitcherin, with this before him, cries out at Genoa when told that Russia must recognize her debts:

"'Our people believe that they have created a new world. We can not go back and tell them that it won't work and that they must still settle all obligations, as under the old system.'

"This is the dread task Tchitcherin and his brethren face. Against it bluffs and arrogance avail not. Realities can not always be washed out in a flood of Marxian phrases. Into the wilderness the Reds led the deluded, seeking a gate to a fairyland away from all debts, human obligations, old laws and old ways. This mirage lured them and they waded after it knee-deep in blood. Now it is fading.

"There is high irony and rich poetic justice in the prospect that the Tchitcherins, Litvinovs and Rakovskys must go back and by deed, if not word, admit that communism was a mirage over dead sands, and not a Promised Land."

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WHERE IS THAT SILK HAT?

Tchitcherin, the head of the Russian Soviet delegation, who shares with Lloyd George the center of the spotlight at Genoa, apparently does not always wear the topper which his Government ordered him to take with him and which he actually donned when he accepted an invitation to lunch with the King of Italy.

The Russians want a loan, "and it may be that in the end they will do anything to get it," remarks the New York *Times*, but—

"In the meantime the British, who are certainly not hostile to the Russians, say they are acting like lizards; and the Italians, still more friendly, can think of no better apology than to compare the Russians to ants who scamper around a good deal but do get somewhere eventually. To say that former property owners are to get their property back 'whenever possible,' and then to explain that it is never possible; that they will be recompensed for their just claims, and then to add that the Bolsheviki who seized their property are alone to pass on the justice of the claims, is not the way to restore confidence in Russia.

"Tchitcherin says that only the pretensions of a few former property owners stand in the way of agreement. How do these pretensions obstruct agreement? Because they discourage future investors. In the Anglo-Russian trade agreement these former property owners were thrown aside. Their claims were virtually outlawed; but it was discovered that nobody was willing to risk his money in a country where the same thing might happen again. Physically to restore the nationalized property is no doubt impossible in most cases; but there must be compensation if foreigners are expected to put more money into Russia. This is a matter on which Tchitcherin and his colleagues will have to make up their minds very shortly. How badly Europe needs Russia, how badly Russia needs Europe, can be argued forever without any conclusion. But certainly Europe does not need Russia if Russia is to be merely a sink-hole of lost investments. There must be a prospect of getting something out before anything is put in. If the Bolsheviki want money, they will have to offer inducements to those who have it."

What Tchitcherin offers is "a Micawber settlement," says the New York *Tribune:*

"He offers no security that he will redeem the promise to begin to pay fifteen years hence Russia's pre-war obligations or to restore the property of foreigners that he has seized. When the fifteen years have passed, if he survives that long, he is at liberty to change his mind; if there is another dictator this one may repudiate just as Lenine has done.

"Germany has shown how easy it is to escape obligations. Her technique has been studied in Moscow. The world is full of the doctrine that enforcement of payment when due is not to be thought of. Moreover, if Lenine, as he amiably suggests, can induce the Allies to make a loan to him, he will be ahead this money as net gain.

"Divers interests at Genoa are greatly desirous of seeming to make some sort of Russian settlement. Lloyd George apparently does not want to confess failure, and Tchitcherin is naturally making the most of this. But when the Genoa brain-storms subside probably the Allies will doubtless see the need of doing something more than to accept from Lenine a note of hand of little more current value than those Micawber so freely signed."

Russia and Germany combined "contain over two-thirds of the people of Europe," Lloyd George reminds us; and he adds: "Their voice will be heard, and the Russo-German treaty is the first warning of it." Unless the problem of these two nations is met with justice and strength, he predicts, it will not be many years before Europe again welters in blood. The United States, as a humane nation, can not regard such a possibility with indifference. But there are other reasons as well why this nation,

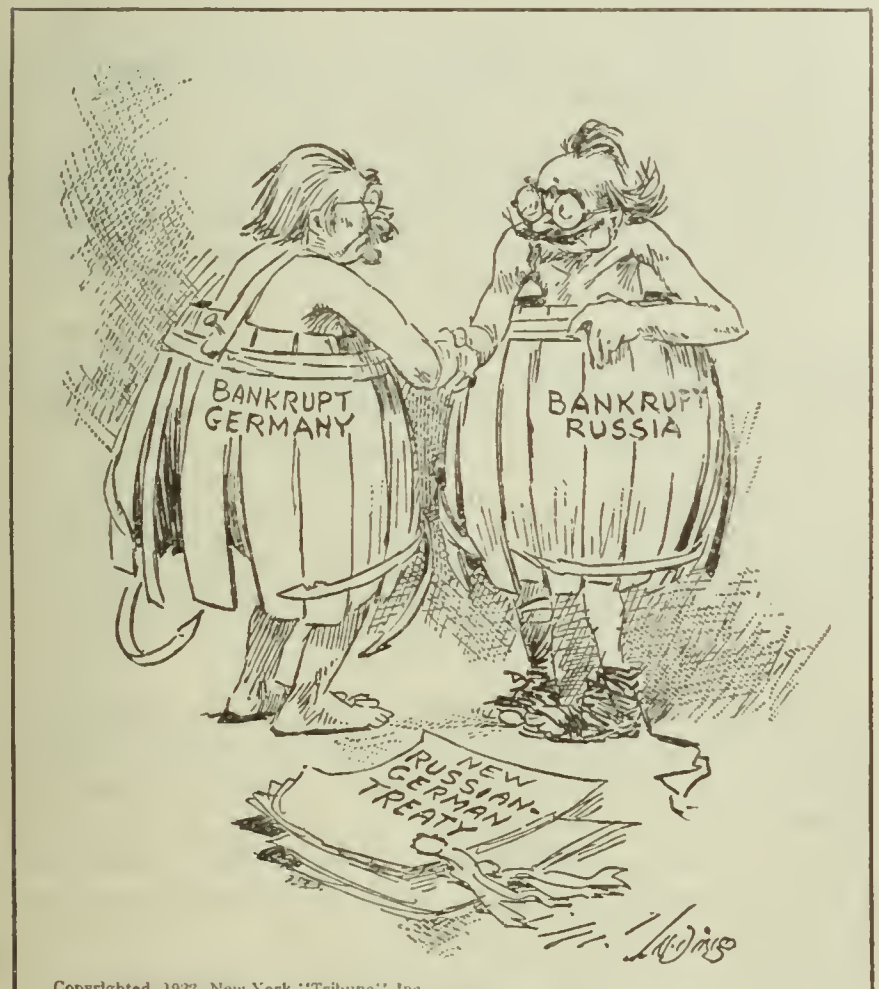
to use the phrase of the Moscow *Pravda*, is "invisibly present" at Genoa. To the question "What are American interests in Russia?" the New York *World* replies:

"We can only guess, for there is no official statement of them. Are we interested in the pre-war debt, the war debt, or the nationalized properties, and if so, to what extent and in what proportion? It is not enough to say we are interested in the sanctity of contract and the rights of private property and let it go at that. Every other nation at Genoa is thinking in terms of specific contracts and specific properties, and the final settlements with Russia will represent some kind of balance between conflicting claims.

"Our claims are not represented. Therefore, one of two things is likely to happen. Either we shall accept the settlement made by the other Powers or we shall arrive at the last moment and upset their settlement if it does not suit us. In the first instance Mr. Harding may have to sacrifice legitimate interests; in the second he will add to our reputation for throwing monkey-wrenches into the machinery of peace."

Richard Washburn Child, American Ambassador to Italy, has notified the Genoa Conference that the United States reserves all its rights on the repayment of war debts due from Russia, says an Associated Press dispatch, which adds that these debts include private bankers' loans and advances to the Kerensky Government. According to a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, "the claims against Russia now pending before the United States Government are two thousand in number and total the very considerable sum of $800,000,000 in amount." We read further:

"Among these are the claims of American manufacturers maintaining plants in Russia, or owning securities in Russian



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THE NEW MUTUAL ADMIRATION SOCIETY.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

plants. These claims are based on the theory that nationalization completely wiped out the interests of the claimants which, under this category alone, aggregated several hundred millions of dollars. All of these claims will undoubtedly be greatly scaled down if and when we get into actual negotiations with the Russian Government; even then they will represent no mean sum."

In the event that Russia closes a trade agreement with the rest of Europe at the conference "the United States will be in the position of holding a second mortgage on all claims in that country," says a Genoa correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, in whose dispatch we read further:

"Until the United States recognizes the Soviet Government and grants to the citizens of Russia the same rights that are

"WELL, BOYS, DON'T YA WANT TO KISS TH' BRIDE?"

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

enjoyed by other nations American interests in Russia and American residents there can expect no special treatment; nor can they make any claims contingent upon concessions granted by any former régime. This was the ultimatum which followed a special inquiry conducted by J. Hamilton Lewis, representing large American interests in Russia, one of the largest being the oil concessions. Mr. Lewis was also given to understand that if Russia concludes any arrangements with other European countries, American interests must take a second mortgage. This, Mr. Lewis holds, amounts to confiscation of American interests in Russia."

Harold Phelps Stokes, writing from Washington to the New York *Evening Post*, reports the prevailing opinion at the capital regarding the Russian situation to be as follows:

"No solution of the Russian economic problem is possible, it is the belief here, short of a restoration of the economic initiative of the Russian people themselves. During recent months capable observers here have come more and more definitely to the conclusion that the 'retreat from Communism' has not had the effects which the propagandist loudly proclaimed. It has resulted in no economic recovery in Russia. The railways are going to pot. No hope is held out for Russian restoration, except as a result of a complete economic regeneration, initiated from within, aided from without.

"Before the Russians can get anywhere at Genoa, it is argued, they must abandon that 'Oriental diplomacy' of which Lloyd George complains, and accept in their main outlines the recommendations of the experts. First and foremost, they must give up the illusion that the rest of the world has to have Russia in order to live.

"As seen here, exactly the reverse is the case. The trade of the United States with Russia does not amount to 1 per cent. of the American total, and that of England to not much more than 2 per cent. of the British total. As seen here, it is not Russia that is essential to the rest of the world, but the rest of the world that is essential to Russia. The rest of the world is not going to be in any mood to help so long as Bolshevik finance and economics prevail."

SPRING STYLES IN POLITICAL STRAWS

STRAWS BLOWN ABOUT by spring breezes may not help the weather prophet to determine the velocity and direction of next November's gales, but in the political field these straws in the way of special elections and primaries are given serious consideration in respect to their bearing on the results of next fall's Congressional election. "Both parties are already facing the fight," remarks the New York *Evening Mail* (Ind.), "nor is it too early for the nation to examine the issues." These preliminary fights are the most important, as the Washington correspondent of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* notes, because the elections in the fall will be "the first great test of political opinion since Mr. Harding became President," and the Republican party will be compelled "to go before the country for a vindication of its record." Thus, he adds, these tests are helping to "shape national politics toward the next Presidential campaign, regarding which early mutterings already are audible." The political pot thus boiling will continue to bubble in one part of the country or another with increasing heat until September, writes Mr. Mark Sullivan in the New York *Evening Post;* "by the latter part of September the primaries will be completed and the month of October will be the most heated of all, leading up to the election on November 7." As a result chiefly of their success in reducing Republican majorities in special elections in Maine and New York, "the Democrats are cocky," as the Washington *Star* (Ind.) observes. W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times*, in a careful appraisal of the situation, comes to the conclusion that "for several months a strong reaction has been in progress against the Republican party, but there are no indications thus far that it is to culminate in a landslide." The Democrats, he adds, "see the drift setting in toward their party but can not yet be certain that it will continue."

Official spokesmen for the Democratic party—committeemen and other leaders—talk confidently of reducing or wiping out the present overwhelming Republican majority in the House of Representatives. "We ought to carry the next Congress," cries the old standard-bearer, W. J. Bryan, in his *Commoner* (Lincoln): "prospects brighten; each month something adds to the Republicans' embarrassment and improves the chances of the Democrats." "Municipal elections in Rhode Island, Maryland, Connecticut, West Virginia and Missouri give renewed evidence that this is a Democratic year"—thus speaks the Buffalo *Times* (Dem.), which holds that "Democratic municipal victories in a Congressional year have always been reliable signs of Democratic national victory in the fall.' Besides these municipal elections, notes the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Dem.), Congressional elections have been held in Maine, Michigan, Iowa, New York and Virginia during the past six months, "and in all these contests the Republican vote has been decisively reduced." "In every by-election since that for Senator in New Mexico the Democrats have made either substantial or startling gains," and so, it concludes, "Democratic leaders can not fail to be cheerful." These municipal and Congressional elections may be "little straws" but, remarks the Boston *Post* (Dem.), "they do seem to be pointing quite markedly in the same direction. If the Republicans control the next House, it will be by a greatly reduced majority." The New York *Times* (Dem.), likewise imprest, makes the observation that "for many reasons many heels are lifted sacrilegiously against the Republican party." The Democratic Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* is particularly heartened by the fact that so many of these little elections "indicate a change of political sentiment in States where comparatively little change is needed for their transfer to the Democratic column." In the frank opinion of ex-candidate Cox's Dayton *News* (Dem.), "the country has awakened to the fact that it was buncoed in 1920."

An independent estimate from cautious Missouri is made by the St. Louis *Star*, which thinks these conclusions may be drawn from by-election straws as follows:

"The Republican majority in the House will be cut down tremendously and may be wiped out altogether. That scores of Congressmen who came into Washington on the landslide of 1920 will be replaced by Democrats is freely admitted by the G. O. P. party leaders. Privately they will be content if they can hold domination over the House by as many as fifteen or twenty votes. In the Senate the Republican prospects are better, since a great part of those who come up for reelection are Democrats, mostly from the South, and most of the new ones elected in 1920 are Republicans, who hold their jobs for four more years."

Thus an observer in the metropolis of the great agricultural Mississippi Valley sizes up the great political situation. It is interesting to note that a similar prognostication comes from New York. Here *The Commercial*, after pointing out that it considers itself "an impartial observer" of things political, declares that the Republican party "has blundered to such an extent that it seems to be heading straight for disaster." This business man's newspaper adds:

"The Democrats propose to make their campaign at the coming Congressional election on the basis of the do-nothing policy of the Republicans. We have no assurance that the Democrats will do any better, but that will not prevent the people of the country expressing their disapproval of the party in power by turning it out."

And there are Republicans quite ready to admit that their Democratic opponents have mighty good reason for looking cheerful. Take, for instance, the Boston *Transcript*, dubbed by a contemporary, "that ancient organ of Back Bay Republicanism." It observes:

"New Englanders are quite prepared to rebuke the party in power by depriving Republicans of the control of the next House unless the Republican party under the leadership of the President and with the support of the Senate majority overthrows the oligarchy in the House from which this section is unwilling to suffer for another two years. We know of six members of the Massachusetts delegation in the House whom it will be easy to defeat as a rebuke to the G. O. P., and we venture the other New England States can do as well."

And in an editorial entitled, "A Discouraging Record," the Republican Rochester *Post-Express* points out the likelihood of a popular reaction which may go so far as to take the control of the House of Representatives from the Republican party:

"While reasonable people have not expected the impossible of the present Congress, it is only the truth to say that they had very generally expected a more intelligent handling of national problems than has been given, more wisdom, more insistence on economy, more patriotic devotion to the public welfare than has been shown.

"It is a very serious question in many minds if the campaign soon to open has not been lost before it has begun, if the Congressional majority can regain the popular confidence it has forfeited, or if it will not be cut to a narrow margin or wholly disappear."

After criticizing the action of Congress on the soldiers' bonus, tax revision, the tariff, and other legislative matters, the Rochester daily con inues:

"This is not a record to be proud of, and while Republicans in Congress are not solely blamable therefor, the fact remains that the party able to control legislation if it had been able to control its Congressmen will be held responsible in the fall elections, and properly so."

Perhaps it is editorials like this which lead the New York *World* (Dem.) to claim that there is a "definite feeling within the inner circles of the Republican best minds that the 67th Congress when it goes to the polls in November is in for one of the finest political wallopings ever administered to any aggregation of muddle-headed law-makers." But this important organ of the

Democratic party in the East goes on to express some wonder whether dissatisfaction with the Republicans really means any relish for the return of the Democracy to power. As *The World* puts it:

"The Republican managers will never win the fall elections by telling the country that the Harding Administration and the Sixty-seventh Congress have surpassed all expectations. They would stand a much better chance if they went before the country admitting their own hopeless incompetency, but triumphantly pointing to the Democratic minority's record of unsurpassed stupidity in Congress. That would be something to talk about, and the Republicans could fairly claim that a political trial balance would show that they were no worse than the Democrats and that their leadership had been no more blundering. On that issue they would have a debatable case, and a great many voters might be convinced.

"To claim, however, that the Administration and the Sixty-seventh Congress have more than met the expectations of the American people is to claim in effect that the American people are less than half-witted. Outside of the select circle of Republican office-holders nobody is satisfied with the work of the Administration or with the work of Congress. Republicans are no less vehement in their complaints than Democrats. The average voter is rapidly losing his faith in political parties, and his faith in government itself is at the lowest ebb that it has ever reached. Everybody is dissatisfied, altho nobody quite knows what could be done about it. . . .

"If it were possible to organize a third party which could start with a clean slate and with a leadership that betrayed some faint understanding of the economic problems of the country, both of the old parties would have to fight for their lives, and one of them would have to go under. All that is saving either of them to-day is the inability of the country to find means by which effective expression can be given to its political discontent.

"The Republicans in Congress are still thinking in terms of 1897, and the Democrats are thinking only of the mistakes made by the Republicans. The country in the meantime is sick of party politics and sick of party politicians, but somehow it seems to have lost its capacity for political initiative. It has forgotten the trick of recovering possession of its own affairs."

But there are Republicans who study the recent election returns and report, in the words of a Kansas City *Journal* editorial headline, "No Republican Disaffection." In fact, *The Journal* insists that "the returns from the various special Congressional or Senatorial elections held since the inauguration of President Harding have signally failed to verify the persistent predictions of the Democracy that the voters would repudiate the President and his policies." It cites Republican victories in New Mexico, Massachusetts, Maine and Hawaii, and believes that:

"If these scattered instances are any reliable criterion, the Congressional elections this fall may be depended upon to demonstrate, on a larger scale, that the people are abundantly satisfied with the policies of the Harding Administration, which is, so far as can be judged, growing stronger all the time as the pledges made by the President are being redeemed one by one."

While the election of a Democratic House next fall is, of course, "not an impossible development," it is, in the opinion of the Indianapolis *Star* (Ind. Rep.), "so unlikely as to give the Republican Administration very little anxiety." Realizing that there are eddies in every tide, and that local issues and the reluctance of voters to come to the polls in an off year are likely to count against a party and power in special elections, the Republican New York *Tribune* sees little reason for Republican discouragement. Naturally, it observes, "Republican leaders who fancy that they can repeat the achievement of 1920 in by-elections, or even in the Congressional election in November, are hoping beyond reason." But—

"The Republicans have not lost as many votes as they might well expect to lose under the circumstances. Every day the excellent work of the Administration is bringing about a return to normal business conditions. When that work comes to full fruition the voters will approve what has been done, perhaps not by a majority like that of 1920, but by a substantial indorsement of Mr. Harding and the Republican Congress."

LABOR'S DISTRUST OF THE COURTS

A BLOW AT COLLECTIVE BARGAINING between capital and labor is discerned by many editors in the announced opposition of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, to any interference by courts or legislatures with organized labor. Appearing as a witness before the Lockwood Housing Committee, of New

HOW MUCH AM I OFFERED?

—Baer in the *American Federationist*. (Edited by Samuel Gompers.)

York, which has been investigating building material combines and unions alike, the veteran labor leader admitted that while irregular practises in labor unions had been brought to light, the cure should come from within the unions. Some of the abuses and unlawful practises charged to the unions are that work on a $30,000,000 power plant was held up for six months by a purely jurisdictional controversy; that gross tyranny and extortion were practised; that enormous fines have been imposed for trivial causes; that some of the building unions are "close corporations"; that molds for plaster work were destroyed, altho paid for by the owners; that members who showed a sense of responsibility to the public were expelled from the union; that membership to certain unions is limited; that contractors were blackmailed into paying higher wages than were agreed upon; that unwarranted strikes were called, and that agreements were repudiated and contracts broken.

Admitting that abuses have existed and that they still exist, Mr. Gompers nevertheless maintains that they are not to be corrected by courts or other agencies which he regards as hostile to organized labor. "God save labor from the courts!" was his dramatic reply to such a suggestion. Reading an extract from a speech by former Secretary of State Elihu Root to the effect that in the courts "the poor stand little chance against the rich, or the honest against the unscrupulous," and a statement from ex-President Taft that "we must make it (the administration of justice) so that the poor man will have as nearly as possible an

equal opportunity in litigating as the rich man," Mr. Gompers declared that the courts have ceased to mete justice to the worker in matters respecting employer and laborer.

"The worst enemy of union labor could hardly do more to injure it than Mr. Gompers did by his statements," thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer;* "he admits abuses, he admits that the unions themselves can not check them, and yet he protests against giving either worker or employer the protection of the law." "When he upholds unions that break their contracts, he is striking at the very heart of collective bargaining," agrees the Philadelphia *Public Ledger;* "a contract that is not equally binding on both parties is not a contract, and if each side does not keep its word, then the whole plan of collective bargaining must go to pieces." As this paper goes on to explain:

"Gompers believes in law for the employer, but not for the worker. He insists there should be no law to govern human beings in industrial strife, but believes in curbing the employer.

"He would let labor go free of restraint to hammer the employer and the public, but would give society and the public no chance or right to defend themselves.

"Yet Gompers is regarded as being sane, conservative and even old-fashioned in his view-points as compared to many of his followers and sub-chieftains."

At times during the hearing, reports the New York *Herald*—

"Members of the committee were unable to follow Mr. Gompers's logic. For instance, it is Mr. Gompers's doctrine that, while a contract is a contract, it is not mutual. Where a wage agreement exists and a labor shortage develops, labor should not be blamed or the unions penalize their members for accepting a wage in excess of the agreement. But on the other hand, with a surplus of labor, union members must not work for less than the specified wage."

"When he urges that labor organizations should be exempted from the law's recognition, he is asking for a favored class distinction against which he would very properly rebel if accorded elsewhere," points out the Utica *Press.*

To the charge that the courts are unfair to labor, the New York *Evening Mail* replies that "in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the courts administer the law justly." Of course, observes the New York *Times,*

"It is true that the very poor, being unable to employ competent counsel, are sometimes at a disadvantage in our courts, and that our foremost jurists and statesmen admit the fact and are seeking a remedy. But organized labor does not fall into that category. No power of capital can prevent a labor union from securing full benefit of the law as it stands."

"Mr. Gompers may desire to protect labor from the courts, but it would be a serious outlook for the public if these same courts were provided as a balance wheel," remarks the New York *Commercial,* which does not believe that Mr. Gompers speaks for representative labor in the present instance.

With these conclusions, however, we find one paper that is not in accord—the Socialist New York *Call.* In this paper's opinion:

"Courts have always been a clearing house for property interests. They were precisely this when slave property was supreme, and they are this with capital the great power of to-day. Unions might just as well assign their decisions for review to the bosses of industrial plants as to permit them to be reviewed by the courts. The decisions on the whole would be the same."

IRELAND'S ONE-DAY STRIKE

IRELAND'S ONE-DAY STRIKE against militarism and disorder, called by the Labor party and the Trades Union Congress on the sixth anniversary of the Easter uprising, was the third time that Irish labor had called a general strike to give the strongest impression of the whole country's opinion on a great popular issue. In April, 1918, it successfully protested against English conscription, and in April, 1920, it succeeded in persuading the English Government to release the 89 hunger strikers then in Mountjoy prison. The recent action, taken by the 300,000 trades unionists throughout southern Ireland, "was a nationwide protest against bloodshed and disorder," in the words of the New York *Herald,* which considers the one-day strike "significant of the general feeling in the Free State counties of southern Ireland, and significant of what is likely to happen at the general elections in May." "Generally speaking," notes this paper, "a strike is a poor weapon to use against disorder; it is likely to add fuel to the fire. But in this case it brought the Provisional Government to a full sense of its responsibility." "Actually, however, the strike was a warning to the De Valera party," declares the New York *Evening Post,* "and it indicates that the Irish workers will stand a unit against any attempt to plunge Ireland into civil war and impose the will of a minority upon it."

DON'T PULL THE TRIGGER.
—James in the St. Louis *Star.*

During the 24 hours of the strike social, commercial and industrial activities ceased. The shutdown included the postal and telegraph services, railway and street-car services, restaurants and schools. As we are told by the Dublin correspondent of New York *Herald:*

"There was no disturbance, no outrage; but the various political leaders were shown clearly where the real strength of the country lies. Business came to a dead halt, particularly in the south, where every wheel ceased turning as a protest against factional strife.

"Altho the strike was directed against the leaders of all factions, it resolved itself, in the opinion of Dublinites, into a protest against the De Valera extremists; and while the Provisional Government officials played a passive part, it is agreed that they won a signal victory."

In the opinion of the Springfield *Union*—

"Those members of the Republican army who have become so accustomed to fighting for their cause that fighting has become a habit should realize that the Irish workingman does not intend to keep on laboring to support the island while the rebel, in the name of a blind patriotism, seeks to destroy it."

These followers of De Valera, according to the New York *Evening Post,* are "the hoodlum element that comes to the top like scum whenever the political pot boils." "If the one-day strike had failed, De Valera and other extremists who are in rebellion against the Provisional Government could have claimed that the majority was with them," we are reminded by the New York *Globe,* "but the complete success of the demonstration proves that the majority of Irishmen are against a dictatorship by the military forces of De Valera, which are in the minority. Ireland has protested against civil war in tones which can not be misunderstood. The entire stoppage of work revealed as nothing else would the might of the free people."

THE JOB-FAMINE BREAKING

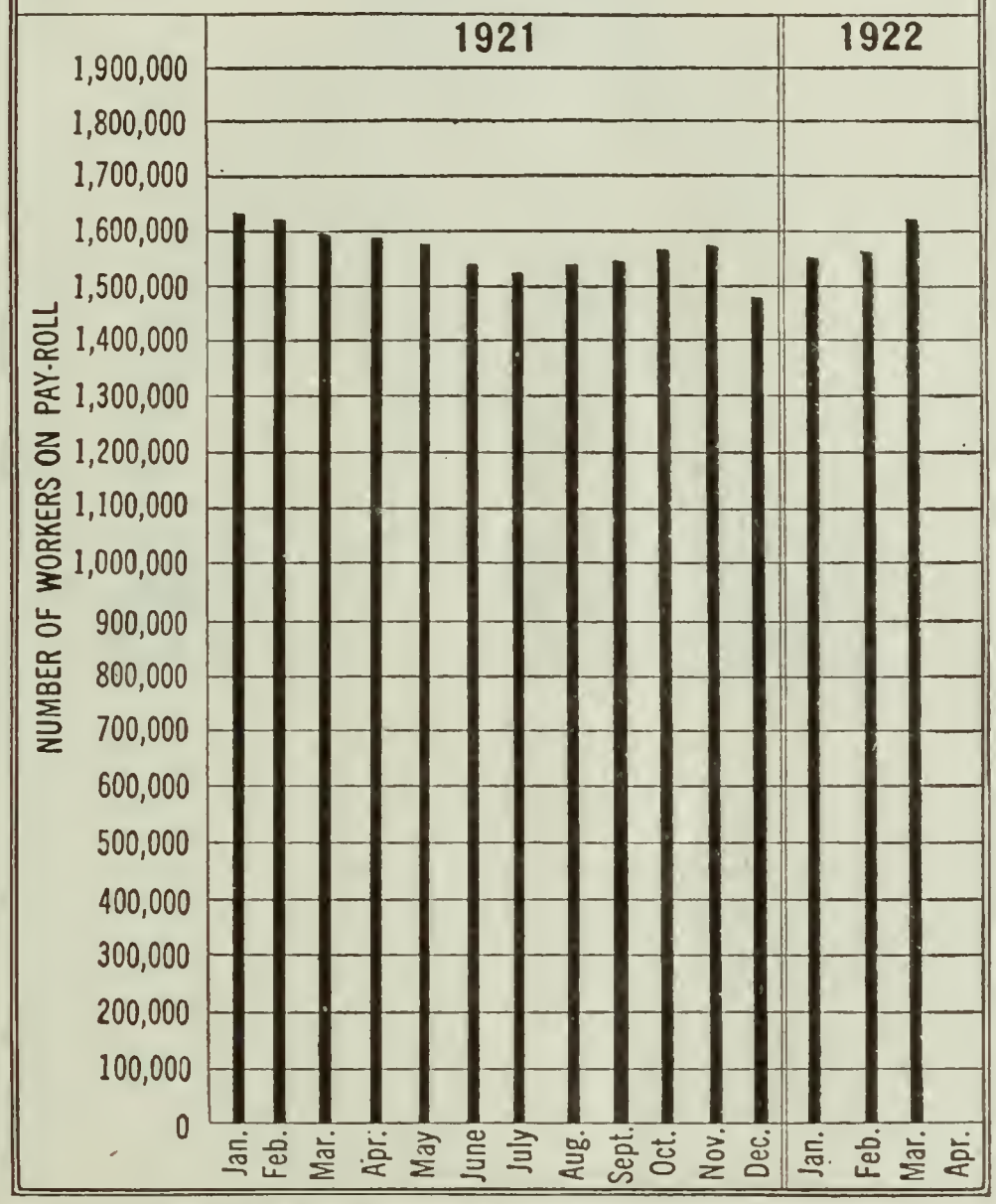
HAS LAST YEAR'S JOB-FAMINE been checked? On February 6 Washington authorities estimated that 2,500,000 persons were more or less without regular work, as against 5,000,000 last fall. Forty American cities, including Detroit, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cleveland, Chicago and Baltimore, reported an employment increase in February over the previous month. Nine industries reported increases, and five reported decreases. A month later the United States Employment Service announced that "231 of the principal industrial centers, with but few exceptions, show a general improvement in employment conditions." Among the principal lines showing an increase were the iron and steel and automobile industries. "And it should be remembered that the steel industry is regarded as a sure business barometer," remarks the Marion *Star*. As a matter of fact, notes the Chicago *Daily News* "even more significant and reassuring is the information that the industries which have been stimulated by enhanced demands for their goods are nearly all basic in character."

Late in March reports from the Employment Service of the Department of Labor showed that for every hundred places listed at the employment bureaus throughout the country there were 194 applicants in March, as against 205 in February and 226 in January. On April 6 figures obtained by a canvass of 1,428 firms, in 65 leading industrial centers, each employing 501 or more persons, and representing the more important industries, showed a net increase of employment for the entire country of 39,558, or 2.5 per cent. of the total number employed, 1,604,959. On April 20 the National Conference on Unemployment announced that "for every hundred jobs available there are now only 160 applicants, as compared with 226 in January. The Government, however, announced on April 26 that the coal strike, and consequent closing down of plants by fuel shortage, had swelled the unemployment total for the entire country to some 3,800,000. Beginning with the New England district, including the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, we find the general employment comment of the Employment Service to be as follows:

"The strikes which are now on in the cotton-mills act as a damper on business conditions, and unemployment is heaviest in the metals, machinery, building, and shipbuilding trades. In Vermont, however, some textile plants are working overtime. In the Middle Atlantic district, including the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, business has shown a gradual improvement, particularly the iron and steel industries. The railroad situation is becoming much better, orders for railroad equipment are coming in, and there is considerable increased activity in the building industries. New Jersey reports that the volume of unemployment is decreasing and that in several skilled trades, notably the metal trade, there is an apparent shortage of workers.

"In the East North Central district, including the States of Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin, large equipment orders placed by the railroads, steadily increasing output of iron and steel, increased activity in the automobile industry, and a demand for farm implements are encouraging factors in the business situation. The farmers, too, it should be added, have absorbed quite a number of unemployed in this district. The West North Central district, including the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas, report a marked decrease in unemployment, mainly due to spring work on the farms. There is said to be practically no unemployment in Lincoln, Neb., or Wichita, Kansas. Conditions are not so favorable in the South Atlantic district, including the States of Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida. Reports from thirty cities in this district, however, show a steady gain in employment; wherever decreases are noted in industrial concerns, railroad shops, and textile mills, they have been small. What unemployment exists is said to be mostly among common laborers and shipyard workers. The unemployment situation in this district is not serious.

"Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, comprising the East South Central district, report a dropping off in the manufacture of shoes and cotton, silk and wool textiles, and a consequent decrease in employment. In this district, however, unemployment is said to be only temporary, as the workers are rapidly being absorbed by farms. A marked improvement is shown in the iron and steel industries of Alabama. The West South Central district, including the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas, report that employment conditions are beginning to show an upward trend, unemployment being noticeable mainly in the textile and metal trades. Railroad shops and allied activities in Oklahoma are said to show only a slight improvement. Conditions are better, however, in the Mountain district, including the States of Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Nevada, Idaho and Montana. Em-



From the Industrial Employment Survey Bulletin, United States Department of Labor.

RISE OF EMPLOYMENT SINCE DECEMBER.

In March employment in representative industries reached the level of February, 1921.

ployment generally, it is estimated, has increased about 15 per cent., the chief gain being in the iron and steel industries, railway shops, mines, oil-fields and building. In Colorado the increase in employment is said to be twenty per cent., and it is said that comparatively few persons are now unemployed in New Mexico. This is also the situation in Arizona, Utah, Wyoming and Nevada. In Idaho employment conditions seem to be better than in any other State; there has been an increase of about 50 per cent. In Montana the railroads are handling more lumber and more coal, and two more copper mines have been reopened—all of which considerably reduces the number of unemployed.

"In the Pacific district, and including the States of Washington, Oregon and California, there has been a slight gain in employment. Oregon reports that ship-building is at a standstill, but that there is considerable building activity. In California there is said to be no unemployment in the building industry. While some lumber mills in Washington are running night shifts, other mills are practically normal, and whatever unemployment exists is regarded as temporary."

To one paper, however, all this news of an industrial revival seems too good to be true; says the Chicago *Journal:*

"The U. S. Employment Service of the Department of Labor should explain how it arrives at the conclusion that 2.5 per cent. more workers were employed on the last day of March than on the last day of February.

"That conclusion may be correct—if it is, every one will rejoice. But on the last day of March 600,000 miners laid down their tools. Did the employment service allow for them? Did it allow for the slackening of some industries already traceable to the miners' strike? Most damage from the stoppage of that basic industry will show later, of course; but a little of it was visible at once.

"The charitable organizations find no improvement in the labor situation. So far as ordinary observation can tell, the mining strike has thrown far more men out of work than the feeble revival of industry has taken on."

But a survey of the press in all parts of the country shows that the great majority of editors are of the opinion that, to quote the Buffalo *Times*, "the industrial pace that for some time has been evident has grown into a stride." "The rapid ebbing of the tide of business accompanying the general post-war let-down has halted; the waters are rising again," is the way the Washington *Herald* puts it. "What is taking place in the cities covered by the Department of Labor's statistics likely is also taking place in the majority of other large municipalities," believes the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, which ascribes the reduction in the ranks of the unemployed to a general improvement in business conditions. "The movement is slow," admits the Rochester *Post-Express*, "but this is due to the conservatism, or rather, the pessimism of many financiers and business men." And "it should not be forgotten," we are told, "that improvement in economic conditions is cumulative—like a snowball rolling downhill."

"The fact that jobs are becoming more plentiful, and applications for them fewer, is far more important to the country than the wage question," thinks the New York *Tribune*, which expects this to be "the best business year since the war." This prediction is also voiced by the Seattle *Times* and other papers. As the Kansas City *Star* points out:

"Press dispatches announce a long list of improvements and extensions now planned by the railroads. The announcement is important chiefly in relation to the cumulative force of the list, as almost every day of recent weeks has witnessed the move of one or more roads to add to equipment, build additional trackage or open repair shops closed for months. The development is a result of improvement in railway business, this in turn being but the reflection of improved business generally.

"A complete account of labor possibilities now in sight would include reference to road-building work that gives signs, perhaps in every State, of unprecedented progress as soon as weather conditions are more favorable; public improvements in the cities, and the shops and factories that will be called upon for supplies as all forms of construction are pushed forward. Especially encouraging are the reports of new building construction to be undertaken that will call for the expenditure of almost a billion dollars."

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THE OUTLOOK BRIGHTENS.

Good crops mean purchasing power for the farmer and reopening of factories with resumption of employment.

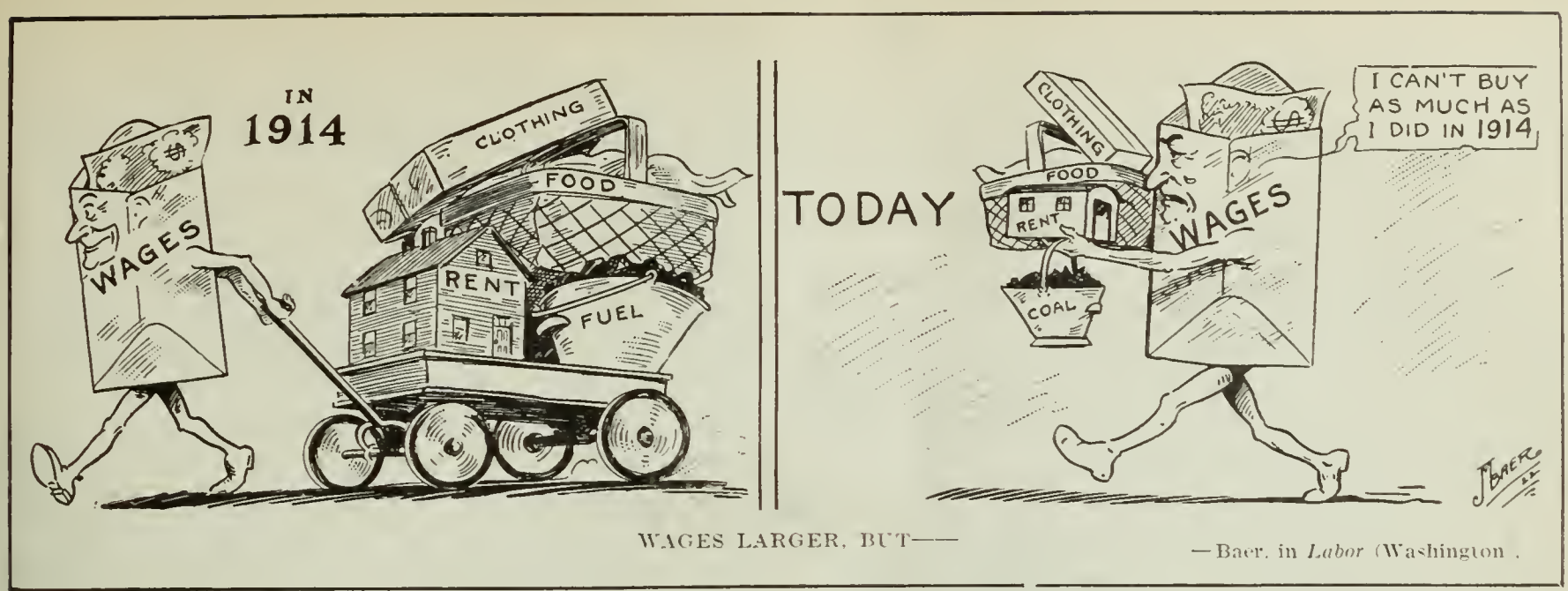
—Murphy in the New York *American*.

According to the Minneapolis *Journal*, however, "the time has not yet arrived when the problem of unemployment can be dismissed with a wave of the hand," altho it admits that the crisis is past. As we are told by this paper:

"A marked feature of the crisis has been the way the people voluntarily set themselves to provide as much work as possible for the idle. Nearly every city formed its emergency committee to push concrete measures of relief. Cities like Chicago started clean-up campaigns which gave work to hundreds. Los Angeles, Savannah, Baltimore and Dayton set aside large sums to push public works and improvements. St. Paul invoked a clause of its charter to borrow a hundred thousand dollars for sewer building and bridge repairs. Minneapolis set aside a large sum to provide relief for the needy. The emergency has been met largely by the good old method of personal and local help. Altho the larger phases of the problem still wait solution, the crisis has been passed, and the unemployment situation shows great improvement."

Granting all this, says the Chicago *Journal* in another editorial, nothing has been done to prevent a recurrence of unemployment or to solve the problem of the floating laborer. What the country needs, in the opinion of *The Journal*, is "a comprehensive survey of the unemployment problem and a nationwide and concerted effort to coordinate industry so as to eliminate the waste of labor caused by employment peaks coming at about the same time." Some such effort has resulted in success in California, we are told in a San Francisco dispatch to the New York *World;* the remedy was first worked out and applied through the cooperation of officials of the Government, California State officials and San Francisco organizations, and applied throughout the State. The various cities, counties, school districts and State governmental bodies, and the financial, commercial and industrial concerns throughout the State not only solved the acute problem of unemployment last winter, but formed an organization to prevent a recurrence of that condition on the Pacific Coast next winter. Continues *The World* dispatch:

"Through the cooperative plan the railroads, street-car systems, ferry and steamship lines, lumber manufacturers and other



WAGES LARGER, BUT——

—Baer, in *Labor* (Washington).

industries have provided work for thousands, and through State highway activities, individual county highway activities, State building, other public building and private building activities, school district work, etc., millions of dollars' worth of work is being gradually put under way throughout the State, all of which is being reflected in general industrial and commercial conditions. All of this is being accomplished by increasing employment through normal channels rather than by encouraging emergency appropriations by either city, county or State legislative bodies."

It will be recalled that the main object of the National Conference on Unemployment, called by President Harding last fall, was to stimulate the community itself to solve the unemployment problem, altho the Emergency Committee, headed by Colonel Arthur Woods, furnished suggestions as to the best way to attack the problem. In a New York *World* résumé of the Committee's work, by Colonel Woods, we are told that—

"Reports from hundreds of Mayors and City Managers throughout the country, who took the advice of the Committee and applied themselves to the solution of their own local unemployment problems, may be roughly divided into three groups, each of which shades into the other: 1. Cities which undertook public projects in order to create work; 2. Cities which appropriated money for the immediate relief of distress; 3. Cities which devised campaigns to stimulate business and provide employment. Some cities may be found in all three groups; others in two groups.

"Among the many towns in the first group might be mentioned: Toledo, O.; Davenport, Ia.; Spokane, Wash.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Galesburg, Ill.; Middletown, O.; Youngstown, O.; Wilmington, Del.; Wilmington, N. C.; Pensacola, Fla.; Portland, Me.; Dayton, O.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Savannah, Ga.; Shreveport, Ill.; Baltimore, Md.; Detroit, Mich.; Saginaw, Mich.; St. Paul, Minn.; Schenectady, N. Y.; and Boston, Mass.

"In the second group of cities, where the community actually appropriated money or raised it to care for the destitute, some are New Haven, Conn.; Hartford, Conn.; Kansas City, Mo.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Cincinnati, O.; Lima, O.; Racine, Wis.; Cleveland, O.; Buffalo, N. Y.; St. Louis, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; Logansport, Ind.; Butte, Mont.; Little Rock, Ark.; Portland, Me.

"In the third group of cities, which conducted campaigns to stimulate employment, were Chicago, Ill.; Dallas, Tex.; Kearny, N. J.; Rockford, Ill.; Youngstown, O.; and Allentown, Pa. I could go on almost indefinitely, but I select these merely because they have turned in fuller and more complete reports. Let me take up a little space in citing a few novel instances. In Fort Wayne, Ind., advertisements were published in the newspapers and the unemployed were asked to fill out and send in blanks. These were turned over to the local employment agency and hometown industries secured the help they needed. Boston asked all employers to increase the number of their employees by at least one and as many more as possible.

"New London, Conn., ran special entertainments in the theaters with local talent. The unemployed were allowed to sell tickets and retain a good percentage of the proceeds. Houston, Tex., maintained a gang of laborers ranging in number from 200 to 600, paying them $1.25 a day for work in the parks, and if they had dependents, supplementing this by charity. Public-spirited citizens in Rock Island, Ill., banded together to hire one man one day a week to keep him from becoming an object of charity. Lima, O., put 100 men to work two or three days a week, paying them in orders on groceries for food. This helped the merchants too. Butte, Mont., raised $60,000 each month and extended some sort of aid to 2,500 families. Unemployed single men could get two meals a day out of this fund. Galesburg, Ill., put $100,000 into water mains, and work went on right through the winter, while the town provided lodging and food for the destitute. Fort Dodge, Ia., reports that jobless miners worked abandoned coal mines in the vicinity, which gave them a living and reduced the price of coal at the same time.

"No conference," Colonel Woods points out, "can merely wave a wand, and bring good times. The President's Conference did, however, arouse the cities of the United States to do the two best things that could be done in an emergency—create temporary work and relieve acute distress." Continues Colonel Woods:

"Let me briefly show another large group of cities, widely scattered, which reported an upward trend by doing just these things. They include Asheville, N. C.; Baltimore, Md.; Clarksburg, W. Va.; Columbus, Ga.; Johnson City, Tenn.; Macon, Ga.; Omaha, Neb.; Passaic, N. J.; Sacramento, Cal.; San Francisco, Cal.; Atlanta, Ga.; Auburn, N. Y.; Beloit, Wis.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Lincoln, Neb.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Nashville, Tenn.; Pueblo, Col.; Roanoke, Va.; Seattle, Wash.; Sheboygan, Wis.; Tucson, Ariz.; and Wheeling, W. Va.

"The worst is over. The tide has turned. We are on the up-grade. The peak of unemployment has been reached. It must be remembered, however, that there are to-day a great many thousands of men who have been entirely self-respecting and self-supporting but who have been driven through the stress of the times, without fault of their own, to become public dependents. From points of view both of humanity and of the conservation of man power of the country these men must be helped back into the independent class.

"I feel certain that the industrial skies are clearing, but clearing skies do not repair men broken on the wheel. A factory speeding up to 100 per cent. of output does not want a hand to tend its machinery who can not deliver 100 per cent. of labor because he has been at death's door with influenza, coupled with under-nourishment. That is the job which is left for American humanity.

"How to ward off bad times in the future—that is problem No. 2. It is highly important now to see if something can not be worked out to prevent these regular recurrences of business depression.

"Then there is the so-called seasonal unemployment. Men who harvest crops or pick fruit are laid off during the winter. On the other hand there is no logging in the summer. Fishing has its bad times every year. So do road construction and house-building. There are off-seasons in many of the industries.

"We of the Emergency Committee, and other agencies which have offered their help, hope to arrive at workable plans by which the peak of booms may be cut down and the trough of depression partly filled up. At the same time we hope to reduce the evil of seasonable unemployment, just as some industries and individual plants have already done."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

EASY STREET is hard to find.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

ORGANIZED labor is all right until it progresses to organized loafing.—*Columbia Record.*

THE truth is mighty and will prevail, but it is mighty hard to find it.—*New York Tribune.*

"PROSPERITY is in its infancy," says a banker. It acts like it.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

PORTO RICO's Mont Reily appears to be in constant eruption.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

THE only sweeping reform that has succeeded is the vacuum cleaner.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

IRELAND is free. Then what's the fight about? To settle which Irishmen shall have all the freedom.—*Christian Statesman.*

EVEN if we saw a monster like the Plesiosaurus, we'd be afraid to say so for fear of arousing suspicions.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"JACK" DEMPSEY has gone to Europe. That is conclusive evidence that peace has arrived over there.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

SOME folks declare their coal bills are high enough without getting the miners and the operators together.—*Financial America.*

ONE thing in support of Conan Doyle's claim that death is pleasant is the way John Barleycorn has thrived on it.—*Washington Post.*

A GERMAN who predicts the end of civilization in 200 years probably expects Germany to win a war then.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

CONAN DOYLE says there is love-making in the world beyond. Ardent spirits, evidently, are not under any ban there.—*New York Tribune.*

WE no longer dare to carry a satchel for fear the cops will size us up as a bootlegger or the crooks will take us for a paymaster.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

NEITHER South nor North Ireland will yield a foot. They probably fear that the loss might interfere with their kicking.—*Manila Bulletin.*

COLUMBUS discovered America, but he didn't recognize it. That seems to be the trouble with our discovery of Europe.—*New York Evening Post.*

PESSIMISTS will note that the proposal to make the House of Lords an "aristocracy of brains" instead of an "aristocracy of blood" is accompanied by a proposal to reduce its membership more than half.—*New York Evening Post.*

NEW YORK is to display civic virtue, but only in sculpture.—*Indianapolis Star.*

PROSPERITY is largely confined to the bootleggers and the bandits.—*Columbia Record.*

THE Senators can't scare Harding. He knows what they're made of.—*Christian Statesman.*

GERMANY assures Russia that the two nations are brothers. So were the James boys.—*New York Tribune.*

THE greatest discovery of the Anti-Saloon League was that the water-wagon could be milked.—*Columbia Record.*

INCOME-TAX returns are 35 per cent. short. The highwaymen got in just ahead of the Government.—*New York Tribune.*

THE Russian Reds' method of helping insolvent Europe is to present a bill for 50,000,000,000 rubles.—*Washington Post.*

WE'VE always liked Columbus because he came to America simply as a discoverer and not as a lecturer.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE Turks have a peculiar affection for Adrianople, not only as a holy city but also as 150 miles further into Europe.—*Boston Herald.*

SEVERAL new wars on mosquitoes have been started this spring, but we are still betting on the mosquitoes.—*New York Tribune.*

A MAN from Genoa once proved that the world was round; the men now in Genoa are proving that the world is flat.—*Washington Post.*

AT least the messages Dr. Doyle transmits from the dead are as authentic as those Mr. Tumulty gets from the living.—*New York Tribune.*

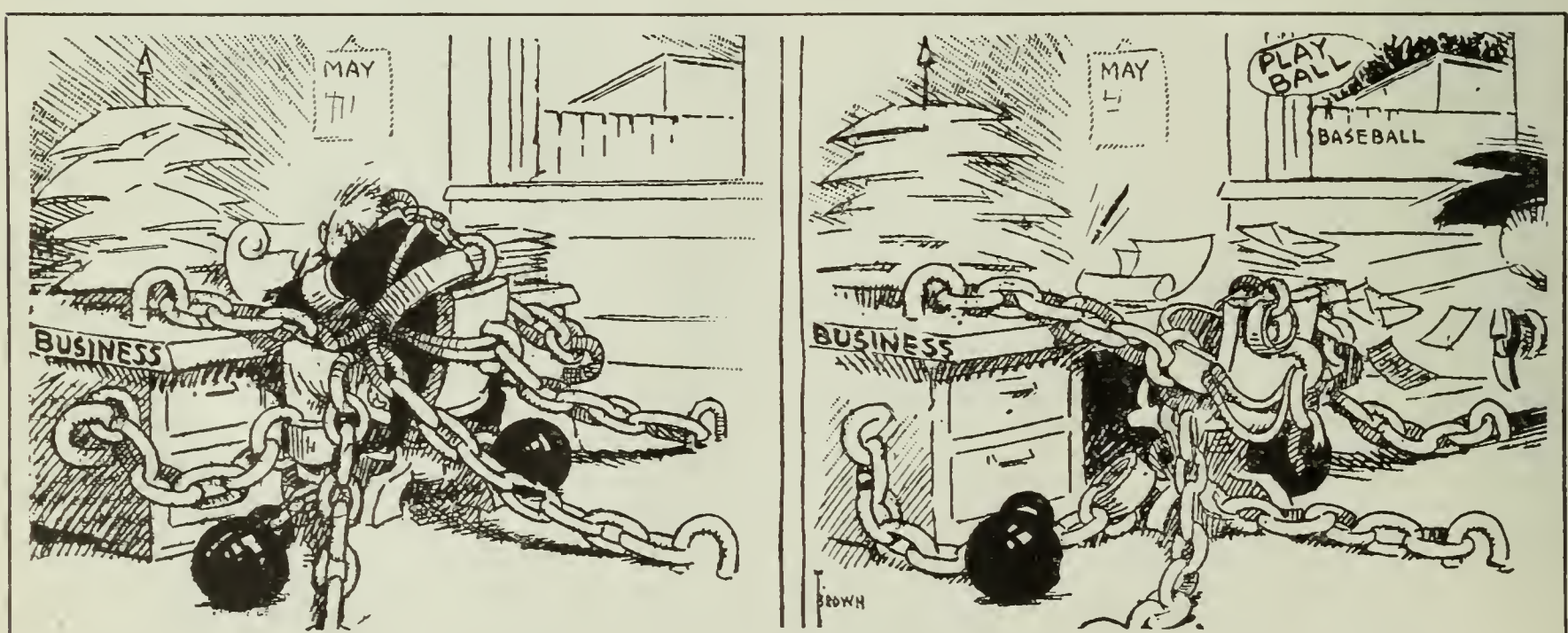
THE motor accident record indicates that there are too many speed trials on the highways and not enough in the courts.—*New York Tribune.*

CONAN DOYLE says the spirits marry, but don't have children. He is mistaking New York for heaven, as all fictionists do.—*Washington Post.*

RUSSIA is howling for the same treatment that other nations are receiving. The first thing she knows she's going to get it.—*Manila Bulletin.*

THE Russian delegates are feeling around in Genoa—with the view, we suppose, of endeavoring to locate the world's pocketbook.—*Columbia Record.*

PROHIBITION DIRECTOR HAYNES says that the cost of enforcing the prohibition law is paid by the fines collected. Presumably, the law can be entirely enforced if enough fines can be collected for its violation.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*



THE REAL HANDCUFF KING.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

AN EXPERT BRITISH VIEW OF INDIA

EXCITING EVENTS in home politics and inadequate information about what is really happening in India combine to handicap the British public in seeing the Indian situation understandingly. Thus we are told by Lord Meston, K.C.S.I., who is described as one "intimately identified with the Indian reform scheme" and therefore "speaking with particular authority." He points out that the London morning newspaper is obsessed by three topics: "The antics of Mr. Gandhi, the outrages for which he and his teachings are directly accountable, and the efforts of an irresponsible majority in the Legislative Assembly to wrest all power from the Central Government at Delhi." But this is not the whole picture, according to Lord Meston, for it shows nothing of the feeling in the Indian public services, the treatment of Europeans, especially in isolated areas, or even the part played by the new Indian Ministers, to whom Englishmen naturally look for leadership of Indian public opinion. Meanwhile it is pointed out that private letters from "both Englishmen and friendly Indians" continue to bring the most perturbing news, and "experts are not lacking to tell us that we are on the eve of losing India." The true remedy for the present ferment lies not in drastic change, says Lord Meston in the *Asiatic Review* (London), but in patience and a consistent policy on the part both of His Majesty's Government and of the Viceroy and his counselors on the spot, to which he adds that—

THE ELEPHANT TAMER.

TURKEY: "What is it worth to you if I tame him?"

—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

"Their first and most urgent duty is the prevention of disorders; and for this task the local authorities must have an adequate force available. Its disposition may be safely left to them; all that we can do from this end is to resist any weakening of the British garrison on grounds of economy or otherwise. Sixpence off the income-tax would be a poor compensation for civil war in India. But next to armed force, which no one wishes to see employed, the chief insurance against disturbance of the peace is a steady enforcement of the ordinary law. If seditious meetings and the activities of Mr. Gandhi's 'volunteers' are prohibited, the prohibition should be absolute and effective. Once the Government is seen to be in earnest, the sober-minded will soon rally to its support, and the pleasurable excitement of defying the law will steadily wane.

"Then will come the harder task, the slow reconstruction of the position which Mr. Gandhi has endeavored to destroy. His assaults were delivered not only at our scheme of political progress, but through it at our whole mission in India. 'India for the Indians' is no new war-cry; there was a well-known revolutionary orator of Lord Minto's time who used to tour Bengal with a banner which bore the sole device "EXPULSION." But simple patriotism has never been its inner meaning; and if we believe that we have anything of value to leave with India when we finally depart, we must now mobilize and strengthen that section of Indian thought which accepts our ideals of civilization and does not find the words of all wisdom in the Vedas. To this end we must resolutely pursue our policy of training India in the use of free institutions, and obliterating all color distinctions which lower the self-respect of Indians. In this way only can the spirit of cooperation replace the fever of racial bitterness."

If there is to be cooperation, Englishmen and Indians must each have their allotted share in the work, and it is recalled that this is the keynote of the Reform Act of 1919, and the sooner there is a return to it the better. Altho the system of diarchy may be "irksome to the impatient or the ambitious," Lord Meston believes it preserves the "balance of duties during the march toward full self-government." Short-cuts, or what Sir Valentine Chirol describes in his "India, Old and New," as "skipping diarchy" may easily set a province on the slippery path which ends in the ministers "enjoying power without responsibility and the Governor-in-Council being saddled with responsibility without power." Lord Meston calls attention then to the fact that "it was precisely this denouement which certain Indian politicians strove to secure, and the government of India strenuously resisted, when the Act was on the anvil." Among the merits of India's new constitution, he tells us, elasticity is not the least, and it would be foolish to imagine that improvements in machinery and procedure will not be devised long before the first decennial stage is complete. Meanwhile—

"The main principles are the only rails on which the new Constitution can run: abandon them, and a smash is inevitable. If this is recognized when India returns to her senses and the bogey of Non-Cooperation is laid, harmonious progress will become possible. Conflicts over jurisdiction where the law is clear can end only in the breakdown of the Constitution, and a breakdown means victory for reaction. Now reaction has two barrels: one is the creed that democratic institutions are unsuited to India, and that she must return to paternal government; the other is the belief that Western civilization is unsuited to India, and that she must get back to her own archaic past. A shot from either barrel is death to all that Englishmen have been trying to do for India in the last 150 years."

Among the Indian press we find the Madras *Hindu* saying that what is most important about Non-Cooperation is "the intensity of political feeling which gives it life and sustenance," and this is a truth that "has not been widely recognized." If the Government of India persist in their present course of suppression, remarks this Moderate organ, the Moderates "will find themselves between the devil and the deep sea." The

BOLSHEVIK PROPAGANDA IN INDIA.

Uncle Bolshie from Moscow: "My little pet here has devoured Liberty in Russia, and now your people may wear her clothes if you will give us the run of your place."

—*The Bulletin* (Sydney N. S. W.)

Lahore *Tribune* (Ind.) regrets that "insight and imagination have never been among the strong points" of certain English politicians, which it classifies as "Lord Curzon's school." For instance, it tells us that Lord Curzon issued a statement in which—

"He attributed the ferment in India with its recent explosions to the reflex influence of war, which was exprest in India, as in Western countries, in increasing prices, stifled trade, high taxation and also to some extent to the persistence of embittered memories of the events of 1919, and partly, perhaps, to the Islamic agitation, which was being pursued in India, not exclusively, not even mainly on its own merits, but often on seditious grounds, and it was due to that feeling spreading everywhere throughout the Eastern World, and being enormously exaggerated by preachers of war, that feeling for self-determination, self-government, or whatever phrase they like to employ, which was surging in the mind of all Eastern peoples."

In other words, sarcastically observes this Lahore newspaper, it is the opinion of Lord Curzon that the Indian situation is the outcome of a combination of forces in which there is "no room for the doctrine of nationality, of the inherent right of a people to govern itself, of the destiny of a people being in its own hands—the most potent and inspiring of all the forces at work, the force which even a tyro could tell Lord Curzon is more than anything else at the bottom of all that has happened in India during the last few years!" Adverting then to a question asked of Mahatma Gandhi, whether his arrest would cause the collapse of Indian resistance, this newspaper cites his answer as follows:

"There is so much superstition regarding my supposed powers, human and superhuman, that sometimes I feel that my imprisonment, deportation and execution would be quite justified. This belief in the possession of superhuman powers by me is really a bar to national progress and the Government will deserve the thanks of reasonable humanity if they remove me from the people's midst and do not afterwards become mad themselves, but deal with the people with justice and without terrorism."

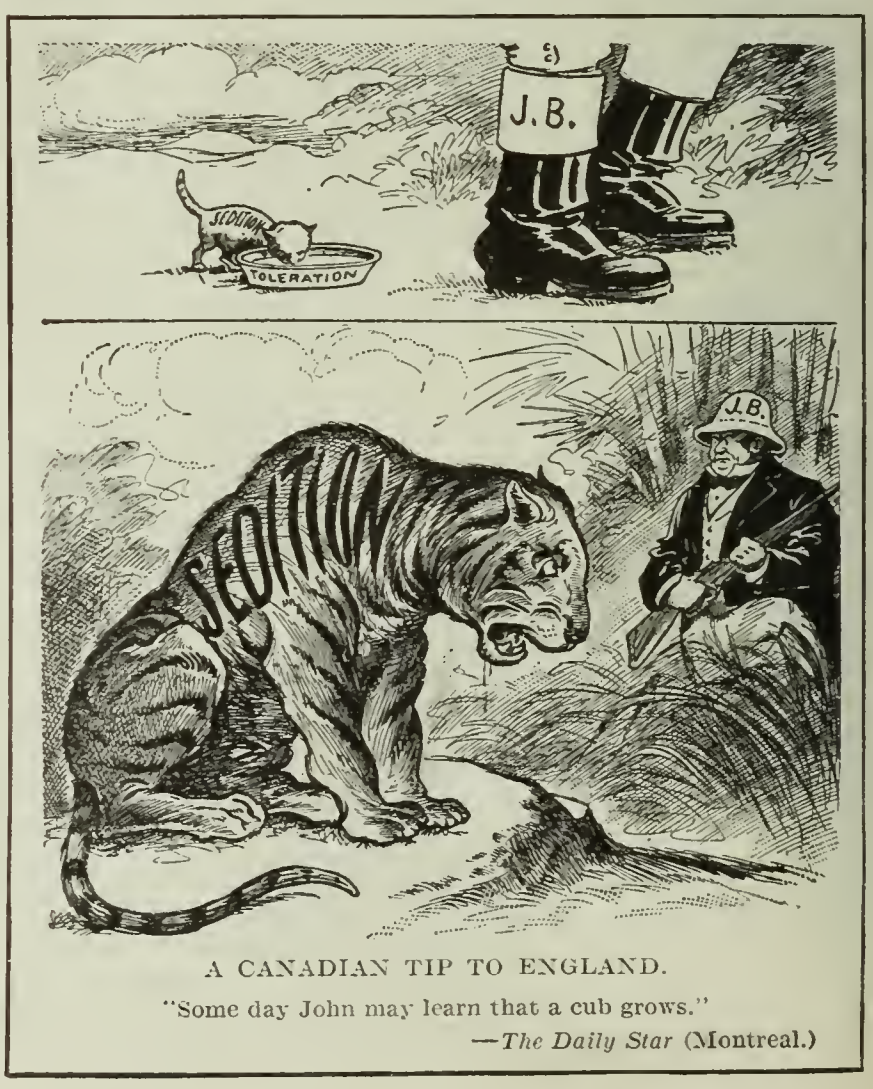
Such a statement, declares *The Tribune*, "has really nothing to do with the merits or demerits of civil disobedience or Non-Cooperation or any other of the shibboleths of the hour, whether non-official or official, whether Liberal or Extremist." It stands "above all party dissensions and feuds, and points with unerring finger to the supreme height to which humanity can rise."

A BRITISH BOUQUET FOR UNCLE SAM

MANY A BRICK is shied at Uncle Sam's rakish top hat in these days of his "non-cooperation in Europe," we are reminded, but at the same time foreign observers point out that both in England and on the Continent full meed of praise is given to "our rich American uncle" for the Washington Conference. Whatever its arrangements may accomplish, or fail to accomplish in meeting the hard realities of practical politics and national mass spirit, they say, there still remains the one big fact that Washington gave the disarmament idea its initial world-wide impetus. By an act "impressive from its very complexity and difficulty," remarks the London *Spectator*, the United States has "shown the whole world that it means peace business and not merely peace talk in that portion of the world which the American people have marked out as the special field of their activities." This weekly considers also that with the Senate's ratification of the quadruple pact of the Pacific there is registered not only "a tremendous triumph for the cause of international peace," but what to its thinking is "even more important, a tremendous triumph for the cause of Anglo-Saxon good faith and good understanding." We read then:

"No one wants less than we do to see anything in the way of a fixed alliance, entangling or otherwise, between the British Empire and the United States. No one, again, wishes less than we do to see either Power claim any sort of right to intervention or interference in its kinsman's affairs. Each Power must, and will, do what it wills with its own. America, no doubt, may often do things in the future which we shall think hard, or wrong, or ill-timed, and we shall also, no doubt, do things which will incur strong criticism in America. But that does not matter any more than the friction between brothers and sisters, who are often exceedingly hard and even unjust critics of each other.

"What does matter is that we two Powers have come thoroughly to understand each other's ultimate aims and aspirations. Both Powers stand for peace and not for wasting the substance of the world upon armaments and preparations for war. Both Powers stand for enforcement of treaty obligations until those obligations have been by due process abrogated. They stand, that is, for the sanctity of international contract. Both Powers stand for democratic government—for government by the Will of the People, constitutionally and clearly exprest. This



A CANADIAN TIP TO ENGLAND.

"Some day John may learn that a cub grows."

—*The Daily Star* (Montreal.)

last may, at first sight, seem to some Englishmen and some Americans as a principle out of place in the context. They will be inclined to regard it as something in the nature of an interference with the complete liberty of each nation to insist upon a particular principle and type of government. As a matter of fact, it does not mean interference. What it does mean is a clear recognition of the fact that, taking the world as it is, there can be no successful basis for a firm peace between nations unless those nations are in the last resort self-governing and the Will of the Majority prevails and not the will of an autocrat or of an oligarchy.

"No durable or enforceable contracts can be made with any nation which has not got a democratic basis. The reason is obvious. Some usurper, revolutionary or otherwise, will always claim to speak for the people, tho he has no such right. He will tell you that he can not maintain this or that former contract of his Government because that contract was *ultra vires*—it was not recognized by the people. To make stable contracts you must deal with plenipotentiaries, and no man can be the plenipotentiary of a nation unless he is appointed by a Government that rests on the popular will."

This conservative London weekly goes on then to reveal a conception of the Far East that is said to be very satisfactory to certain sections of the British public, but not to others of less restricted outlook. To believers in China's democracy, for instance, there is piquancy in its assertion that the condition of democracy "tends to exclude the Asian Powers except Japan, for none of them is at present fitted to be a democracy in the true sense." The trust reposed in Japan's future, as a chief cooperator with Great Britain and the United States in world affairs, contrasts sharply with the somewhat skeptical estimate *The Spectator* fixes on Orientals in general. Meanwhile it proceeds serenely confident to advise us as follows:

"There is something in the mind of the Oriental which makes him desire autocracy, and it is no good pretending that this is not so and trying to camouflage the situation by torrents of rhetoric. We must accept things as they are, not as we should like them to be. No good can be done by diluting any system of contractual international law if in that system something in the nature of a paramount law court is to be the *ultima ratio* instead of the bomb and the bayonet.

"It may be that the final trustees of the peace of the world will have to consist of the White Powers, Japan being included in that category, and that for communities which have not yet shown themselves capable of establishing a true democracy something in the nature of tutelage will have to be worked out. Anyway, we are convinced that the road to success in the matter of universal peace lies through a good understanding among the whole of the English-speaking race. If once that understanding is made permanent, and statesmen on both sides learn that they must not play tricks with it but must work it unselfishly, for the sake of each other and for the sake of the world, we shall have taken an enormous step in the right direction.

"But our union of hearts, tho it will be exclusive in the matter of sentiment, must never be exclusive in the matter of action. We must welcome to our peace banquet all other Powers just as we have welcomed Japan. On the handfasting of Britain and America may be built up the handfasting of the world. That is why it is a cause worth living for and dying for."

UNCORKED BY THE WAR.

"The question is how to get him back into the vase."

—*The Daily Star* (Montreal).

A TURKISH EDITOR SPEAKS

THE GREATEST BLUNDER committed in tackling the Near Eastern problem is insistence on religious discrimination, we are assured by Mr. Ahmed Emin, editor of the well-known Constantinople *Vakit*, who declares that while the fate of the Christian minorities in Turkey is discust with fanaticism, the actual sufferings of the Turkish minorities in Macedonia and the extermination of the Turkish majorities in Thrace and Smyrna, "hardly draw the slightest attention." Addressing himself to the editor of the London *New Statesman*, he declares that such a condition means that human life is differently valued according to whether it is a Christian or a Mohammedan who is concerned, and, he proceeds:

"Those making this dangerous discrimination may think, in their deep bias, that they are in their right; they can not prevent the other side, however, from considering this discrimination in valuation of human life as a gross insult and in retorting with the same sort of reactionary feeling. The moment those responsible will sincerely decide to make no religious discrimination in the protection of minorities, not only will the interests of peace be served, but also those of the poor Christian minorities whose real cause of suffering is the excess of hypocritical interest of the foreign Powers, which in reality consider them as convenient objects of propaganda."

As to the general charges against Turkish administration, the editor of *Vakit* confesses that "it is useless to deny that we are a retarded people." After the Armistice, he relates, it seemed a reasonable thing to many idealists that special arrangements should be made to help all backward nations, both Christian and other, to become "normal factors of world life, instead of passive objects of imperialistic designs." Not the Turks only but nearly all the countries in southeastern Europe seemed to need education and help, according to this writer, who believes that Greece in particular needed it. And, we read:

"After the Balkan War, Greece easily succeeded in making a desert out of the most prosperous part of the former Turkish Empire. While the Greeks in Turkey were economically a very prosperous element, the large Turkish population in Macedonia had to choose between migration and extermination.

"When this same Greece was sent to Asia Minor on a civilizing errand, as a mandatory of the Powers, we at once got rid of our dangerous illusions, and became keen realists. In addition, the advanced European nations taught us very soon that we need not be so anxious to advance rapidly in order to reach them, because they themselves were taking every care to fall back on our level of government.

"I do not think any one of us over here sees anything happy in the reaction in Western countries. But we can't help feeling grateful for the grave mistakes committed by the European statesmen. If these statesmen had made up their mind to help us sincerely, they would not have succeeded, because we were too much worn out as a result of successive wars, had lost too much of self-confidence, had become too disunited. As blind enemies,

too proud to examine facts, too obstinate to go back on a wrong decision, the European politicians prepared, step by step, our resurrection and our unity.

"I hope that, in face of all these accumulated experiences, it will at last be realized that a militaristic and imperialistic policy in the Near East does not pay at the present cost of things. The real objective of this policy can only be economic interests. Well, these interests can be best assured by a loyal policy of the open door. Trying to do business with the help of costly armies reminds me too much of a 'Nasriddin Hodja' story. Turkish people are used to giving to their accumulated experiences of daily life the form of funny stories, of which a man named 'Nasriddin Hodja,' who is believed to have lived four centuries ago, is invariably the hero. This Nasriddin Hodja used to buy five eggs for one 'para,' and sell ten for the same price. His wife became alarmed at this way of doing business, and asked him what this crazy thing meant. He gave this answer: 'Oh, it is quite all right; I only want my friends to see that I am doing active business.' The imperialistic policies of the recent variety look too much like Nasriddin Hodja's conception of doing active business."

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S TEN-YEAR PEACE

PEACE FOR TEN YEARS is promised in Europe by Mr. Lloyd George's proposed compact of guaranty, we are told, which is to be signed by the thirty-four nations at Genoa, who will thereby agree to refrain from aggressive action during that period. No penalties for infraction of the agreement are provided, say Genoa dispatches, for the present treaty, like those of Washington, would be "based on international morality." The plan is hailed as an advance step toward the disarmament discussion by the Assembly of the League of Nations which is dated for September at Geneva. Of course, the press remind us, members of the League are now bound by its covenant, but Germany and Russia are not members. Russia is said to be willing to sign the promise of no aggression, if it is signed by her neighbors, and the Germans are reported to have no objections to sign. One of the difficulties noted by some British correspondents is that the French wish the compact to be drawn so that it will not prevent military action to enforce the Treaty of Versailles, in case of necessity. Another reported difficulty is the presence of the Japanese in Siberia, which is objectionable to the Russians. Commenting on the Lloyd George proposal, the Paris *Journal des Débats* remarks:

"One discerns in this proposal an indirect method of posing the question of disarmament. Whether this purpose be implied or not, it will be easy for the delegates of France and of Central Europe to protect their rights from attack. We have no interest in opposing a proposition that flatters the world's opinion, if it does not involve harm to us: We must not forget that the real aim of our adversaries during the conference is to put the blame on us for any failures it may suffer and then to denounce us as the scourge of the universe. As long as we know that we have adversaries it is the business of our delegates to unmask them and fix their responsibility in the world's disorder, and they must not hesitate to ask questions and demand explanations."

This important Paris daily goes on to relate that Soviet Russia is now occupying the Republic of Georgia by force, and Georgia is an "independent state recognized in fact and by right." Therefore the Russians are guilty of an act of aggression against the will of the people of Georgia. As a climax to Soviet "impudence," we read that the Russians have recently held an assembly election at Tiflis, under bayonets, in which of the 351 members elected to this body 99 are taken from the Soviet troops of occupation. The assembly elected in this fashion, we read further, has voted in favor of keeping the Russians in Georgia and of proclaiming them as the "adopted sons" of the workers and peasants of that country. In this manner, says this Paris newspaper, "do the Soviet Russians express their understanding of peace and the independence of nations" and "it offers Genoa a fair occasion to put them to shame."

In the semi-official Paris *Temps* it is stated that persons ill-disposed to France have raised the cry at Genoa that France is "an enemy of Russia," but "the truth is that the French are not fighting against Russia, but for her." This journal adds:

"We know perfectly well who the enemies of Russia are. They are, first of all, her present masters. Next come the accomplices of these masters, who may be divided into two sets. On one side we have the German militarists and politicians who wish to make Russia an instrument of their revenge; and on the other the profiteers of every possible stripe who are hungry to fling themselves into the country in order that, as they say, they may put it on its feet. But in reality they mean to pillage it. Our aim is to see Russian liberty and prosperity properly guaranteed, and as this is the only proper aim it should triumph."

Le Temps then advises us of some new facts about the Red Army, which were given out by Mr. Rakovsky, formerly a Bulgarian agitator in Roumania, who was a German agent during the war, and at present one of the principal Russian delegates at Genoa. According to Mr. Rakovsky's statement before the Conference the Red Army consists of about 1,450,000 men, which this daily says is about the same figure given by Trotzky last December before the Soviet Congress. Trotzky stated that the effectives number 1,370,000, plus 225,000 men for the navy and the military schools. Now, exclaims this semi-official Paris organ, it must be remembered that these figures are official and therefore undoubtedly do not fall below the exact tally. With Soviet Russia having one million and a half soldiers under arms, "how is it possible to talk about disarmament in Europe?" We read then:

"It is said that Moscow offers to reduce this army. But what value can such an offer carry as long as the acts and facts of Soviet Government exceed not only all international authority but all authority of the Russian people, who have neither liberty of the press, nor right of assembly, nor even the opportunity to elect freely a constituent assembly? In his speech of April 3 Mr. Lloyd George truthfully observed that we do not know what is going on in Russia: 'You can not tell what is happening in Russia,' explained the British Prime Minister. He even added: 'It is an impenetrable jungle.' How can we believe the word of the masters of this jungle when they say will disarm?"

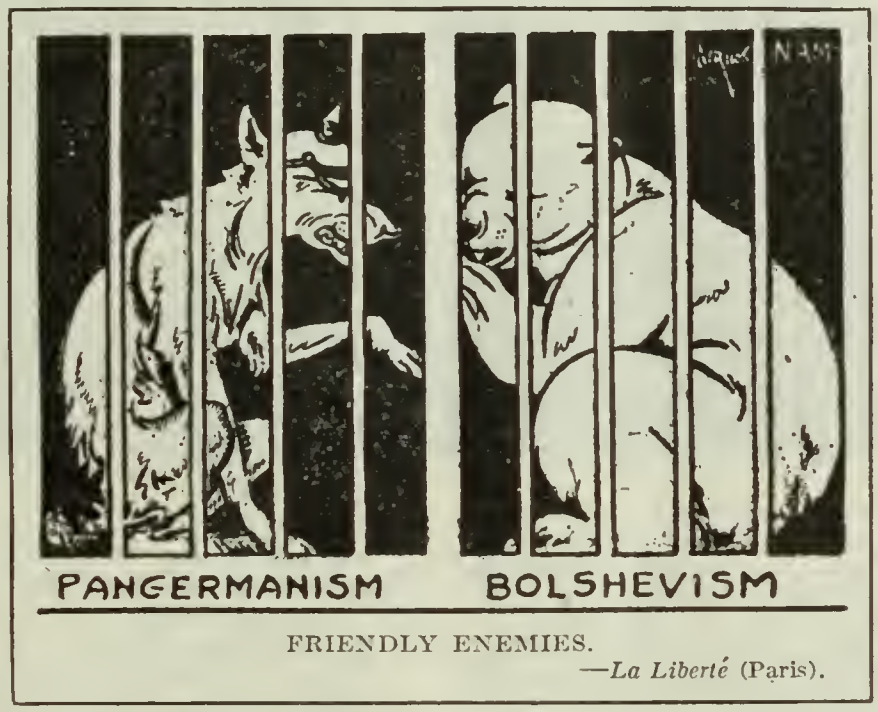
BELGIAN WARINESS OF GENOA—Adventures in Russia do not greatly appeal to the Belgian mind, we learn from the Brussels press, in which we read that the gains to be expected for Europe by renewed business intercourse with Russia must be considered in the connection with certain risks inevitably to follow. *La Nation Belge* believes that Russian reconstruction is a fine idea and it is as strong for it as the next man, but "if reconstructing the Soviets, under pretext of reconstructing Russia, stops the break-up of Bolshevism that is going on in Russia, the proposal is one that we find difficult to support, even out of love for Mr. Lloyd George." Referring to an article in one of Mr. Lloyd George's supporting journals, the London *Daily Chronicle*, the *Independance Belge* points out that Mr. Lloyd George's program apparently includes certain subjects that had been supposed tabu at Genoa. Among these this Brussels newspaper mentions disarmament, reparations and recognition of the Soviet Government. Such inclinations of the British Premier are by no means new, it observes, and may, perhaps, be wholly satisfactory to him because they tend to keep him in power in England. But this daily declares that they present "an unmistakable peril to Belgian and French interests as affected by Germany"; and the consequence is that instead of hastening practical plans which would involve the economic restoration of Europe, Mr. Lloyd George's ideas promise delay and in fact complete frustration of such recovery. To be noted further in the Belgian press are strong suggestions toward Franco-Belgian cooperation and various newspapers urge that the delegates of the two countries should form a solid bloc, so that by no turn of events may the execution of the rightful terms of reparation be compromised.

IF GERMANY HAD RUSSIA'S ARMY

GERMAN MILITARISM BY ITSELF was menace enough to the world, but joined in the "unholy bonds of alliance" with Soviet Russia, say adverse critics of the German-Russian agreement, it becomes a cloud on the horizon sufficiently ominous to justify the jeremiads of the most panicstricken Frenchmen. For the Bolshevist Red Army, which has been described alternately as "an undisciplined horde lacking equipment and arms" and "an invincible force ready at any moment to inundate Western Europe" may be safely described, they say, as a military arm that deserves at least careful appraisal. For authoritative advices about the actual condition of Russia's Red Army we have the testimony of General A. Noskoff, formerly of the Russian General Staff under the late Czar. Writing in *Smyena Vekh*, a Russian language weekly published in Paris by former supporters of Admiral Kolchak, this General says:

A FALSE FRONT.
—*The Passing Show* (London).

"The mass of the rank and file of the Red Army consists of the peasant soldiers who, under the banners of the Empire marched the length and breadth of Europe. . . . They are the same soldiers who through centuries have sacrificed themselves without complaint, paying with their lives for the ignorance and the intrigues of their great and small commanders. In a word, it is the flesh and blood of the Russian people, who are deservedly esteemed by Peter the Great as 'the most obedient in the world.' But it would be false to assert that the mass of the Red Army is the same blindly obedient human material in the hands of its chiefs and the new government as was the mass of the old Russian Army under its commanding officers. The revolution has perhaps not so much roused their self-consciousness as it has lifted them from the naive simplicity of children."



FRIENDLY ENEMIES.
—*La Liberté* (Paris).

Yet it would be a mistake to think that the great enlightenment of mind of the new Russian Army results in a dispersal of its force as a unit, says the writer, because four years' training under a definite authority that knows what it wants and gets it, has made due impress for discipline and coordinated strength. Besides, he tells us, the aim of the new government in Russia is to exact "not blind but conscious obedience to orders," and "for this purpose it has a powerful weapon, unknown to our ancestors, the weapon of extensive propaganda." When ably used, propaganda obtains in a few years results that under the old order took centuries to secure, and the writer believes that "the excellence of the Soviet Government's propaganda played a large part in the victories of the Red Army over its adversaries." As to the official personnel, this writer informs us that the commander-in-chief is General Kameneff, a veteran army officer, and we read:

RUSSIA'S REAL ENVOY AT GENOA.
—*Cri de Paris* (Paris).

"The majority of the higher posts in the army, as is known, are filled by people who are not nearly so well qualified as General Kameneff. We know, for instance, that the cavalry is commanded by the former non-commissioned officer Budenny; the Army on the western frontier by the former infantry lieutenant, Tukhachevsky; the southern Army by a novice in military matters, one Frunze, etc. However, the experience of the wars prosecuted by the Soviet Republic has shown these self-made Army leaders competent to master their tasks. The long 'practise' of war, first the world war and then the civil war, has served as a good school for these military talents. Like many of Napoleon's generals, the Soviet Army chiefs came from the soldiery and the people. The excellent knowledge of their native element, a mind not clouded by metaphysics, power of will born of and nourished by a clear political idea have successfully made up for the lack of special military education. . . .

"It may be assumed that their technical efficiency is not below that of the probable adversaries of the Red Army; but it does not matter whether it is a trifle lower or higher. The significance and value of a popular commanding personnel lies in its organic connection with both the Government and the masses of which neither Russia's neighbors nor the 'White' forces can boast."

FOOD VALUE OF SOFT DRINKS

SOFT DRINKS POSSESS FOOD value largely on account of the sugar and the fruit juices that they contain. A soft drink may be made with chemical flavoring and sweetening and no food value whatever. It may still, of course, have an agreeable taste and be a thirst-quencher. In an article written for the *Monthly Bulletin* of the California State Board of Health, M. E. Jaffa, consulting nutrition expert of the board, divides soft drinks into four classes on this basis and discusses each at some length. Our quotations are from a reprint in *The Forecast* (New York). Mr. Jaffa quotes as a good definition of food, "that which, when taken into the body, either builds tissue or yields energy." If soft drinks meet either of these requirements, he says, they should be classed as food and would be more or less valuable nutritionally. He continues:

"Bottled drinks may be conveniently divided into four main classes:

"(1) Drinks compounded from artificial flavors, artificial coloring matter and artificially sweetened. (2) Drinks compounded from artificial flavors, artificial coloring matter and sweetened with sucrose. (3) Drinks compounded from fruit juices or syrup with or without the addition of sucrose. (4) Drinks compounded from syrups containing stimulants such as caffein.

"We know to-day that all proteins have not the same biologic value—that cereal proteins are inadequate for the best growth and development. Milk fat and egg-yolk fat stand out very prominently as sources of vitamin in addition to their high caloric value. Again, we have been conclusively shown that in order that the diet may be adequately supplied with mineral matter it must be varied and contain a generous amount of fruit and vegetables. The latter also serve as most excellent sources of the water-soluble vitamins.

"Class 1, or artificial drinks, is rarely, we are glad to say, met with to-day. A few years ago, drinks sweetened with saccharin were common. The prohibition of the use of saccharin as an artificial sweetener has proved beneficial in every way in safeguarding the food of the consumer. This is well emphasized by the following statement from food inspection decision No. 142:

"'The substitution of saccharin for sugar lowers the quality of the food. The only use of saccharin in foods is as a sweetener, and when it is so used, it inevitably displaces the sugar of an equivalent sweetening power. Sugar has a food value and saccharin has none.

"'In making this decision we are not unmindful of the fact that persons suffering from certain diseases may be directed by their physicians to abstain from the use of sugar. In cases of this kind, saccharin is often prescribed as a substitute sweetening agent. This decision will not in any manner interfere with such a use of saccharin.'

"Class 2 comprises drinks containing artificial color and flavor but sweetened with sucrose. An examination of a large number of the bottled soft drinks indicates that the average amount of sugar per drink is about two rounded teaspoonfuls. The minimum number of calories recorded for any drink was 46 with a maximum of 103 and an average of 70.

"This average of 70 calories compares very favorably with the corresponding figures for the average helping of many fruits and vegetables, while the maximum of 103 equals the caloric value of a slice of bread, an average helping of edible nuts, crab, oysters, codfish, etc. It must not be forgotten in making such comparisons that the caloric value in a bottled soft drink is due as stated almost entirely to sugar, while in nuts, fish, etc., no inconsiderable part of the caloric value is derived from protein. Furthermore, the average caloric value of soft drinks is less than that noted for the sugar and cream added to a cup of coffee or tea.

"It will be observed that in addition to the sugar, the drink often contains acids, chiefly citric, which have a certain therapeutic and hygienic value, but can not be considered as being of any value nutritionally.

"Class 3, drinks compounded from the fruit juices or syrup with or without the addition of sucrose.

"Fruits have long been recognized as being very valuable ingredients of the diet. The mineral matter contained therein is basic and very necessary to offset the acid character of the minerals found in meat, cereals and eggs. Too much stress can not be laid on the importance of including in the menu, therefore, a generous amount of fruits and vegetables if for no other reason than to be sure that there shall be a proper balance of the mineral matter so that the alkalinity of the blood shall not be interfered with. During the last few years, however, still further nutritional studies have indicated that the fruit juices contain an appreciable quantity of water-soluble vitamins.

"As an illustration of the foregoing it may be said that a carbonated drink containing one and a quarter ounces of condensed, pure grape syrup will equal in nutritive value about one-half glass of plain or normal grape juice, yielding 100 calories, but in addition to the calories would also furnish vitamins and valuable mineral matter, which are not present in beverages prepared from sugar syrup as a basis.

"While it is true that the grape is probably one of the richest fruits in iron a bottle of carbonated grape juice would, at best, contain one-tenth the amount of iron that a man should receive in his daily food. Reference is made to this matter because there are advertisements stating, in effect, that certain grape products will furnish the necessary amount of iron daily required by man."

The above is typical, we are told, not only of the grape, but of many other fruit juices and condensed fruit syrups, such as the loganberry, raspberry, etc. It must be understood, however, that what has been said applies to fruit juices, as such, or condensed, and not to fruit extracts. Again, a glass of lemonade from lemon juice is, comparatively speaking, rich in antiscorbutic vitamins and minerals, while the artificial beverage is devoid of these two dietary essentials. We read further:

"Class 4, drinks compounded from syrups containing stimulants such as caffein. The introduction of this form of drink has been so favorably received that to-day there are upwards of fifty-seven varieties.

"Many were under the impression that this class of beverages contained cocain. Such is not the case, however, because, as Dr. Wiley tells us:

"'The laws controlling the traffic in cocain and its sales have become so strict that the use of this body in so-called soft drinks is practically prohibited. The only alkaloid which is employed at the present time in the preparation of these beverages is caffein.

"'The caffein which is used commercially is extracted chiefly from tea sweepings, altho it may be obtained from coffee. It is a white, crystalline powder, colorless when pure, and at high temperature is sublimed unchanged.'

"A cup of tea, as ordinarily made, contains about one grain of caffein, the corresponding figure for coffee is 1.7 grains. The average amount of caffein found by the Kentucky Station as the result of the examination of 25 samples of caffein-bearing beverages was eight-tenths grain with a minimum of four-tenths and a maximum of one and a quarter grains per bottle of six and one-half ounces.

"With reference to the stimulants, other than caffein, such as capsicum, coy, etc., which are found in small quantities in different soft drinks, it should be stated that their value should not be ignored. At the same time they can not be classed as foods.

"The large majority of the bottled soft drinks are colored artificially; the exception being ginger ale, sarsaparilla, root beers, carbonated grape juice, etc. The colors which are used are those permitted by the Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. D. A., for the artificial coloring of foods. They have, however, absolutely no food value and have no injurious effects on the system. They are added for the purpose of pleasing the eye.

"The artificial flavoring ingredients very largely added to soft drinks are present in extremely small amounts and have no

nutritional value. It is very encouraging to note, as indicated by the investigations of the Bureau of Chemistry, that there is an increasing demand for the natural or true flavors, evidenced by the larger use of fruits in the preparation of soft drinks. This type of flavor has also practically no nutritional value other than that which is contained in the alcohol carrying the flavor, etc. It must not be forgotten that there is a great difference between a fruit juice carrying the flavor and an extract containing the flavor of the fruit juice. In the former case we have all the nutritive value of the fruit, whereas in the latter case we have merely an alcoholic extract carrying only the flavor."

OPEN-AIR COLLEGE DORMITORIES

ALL students at the University of Arizona, Tucson, sleep in the open air, on sleeping-porches. This is obligatory on all those who live on the college grounds, and it has been found advantageous from all points of view, we are told by A. O. Neal, Registrar of the University, in an article contributed to *The Nation's Health* (Chicago.) This Arizona university, Mr. Neal tells us, is unique in many ways. In percentage of growth in the past six years it has exceeded all institutions of higher education, except four. The housing of the increasing number of students is a vital problem, and its solution has been the plan in which all students sleep on open-air porches. We read:

Courtesy of "The Nation's Health," Chicago.

"SLEEP IN THE OPEN AIR . . . IS OBLIGATORY"

Men's dormitory at the University of Arizona.

"The dormitories have all the usual provisions of the college halls. There are reading-rooms, social rooms, and congenial quarters for guests. All dormitories have showers and toilets on each floor, and all rooms are heated by steam from a central heating plant.

"Each women's hall is in charge of a competent head who has supervision of the work, health and social proprieties of the members of the group.

"In each men's dormitory there is a suite for the head resident, who is a member of the faculty. The plan followed is to have a man and wife, and in this way a home atmosphere is maintained.

"While these provisions are usual in many institutions, accommodations for sleeping are unusual if not unique—all students sleep on open porches. This applies to women students as well as to men students. Students are *required* to sleep outside their study rooms and, if unable to adjust themselves to the condition, must secure living quarters off the campus or in the infirmary.

"In addition to these dormitories operated by the University, there are six fraternity houses and six sorority houses with similar outdoor sleeping arrangements.

"The climatic conditions at Tucson during the school term made it very easy to follow the advice of those who recommended outdoor sleeping-quarters. The climate is mild, dry, and equable. The rainfall during the winter is very light, fogs are unknown, and cloudy days rare. The percentage of sunshine throughout the winter months is greater than that recorded at any other place in the United States. The total amount of rainfall for the year averages less than twelve inches, the greater part of which comes in July, August and September. These advantages insure a wide range of outdoor recreation throughout the college year. The nights are clear and the night temperature will average thirty degrees less than the maximum daily temperature.

"The first dormitory—North Hall, built in 1898—was provided with sleeping-porches up-stairs and down. Each of these porches was fitted with fifteen single beds. The porches are reached by passing through long corridors from the rooms to the porch. The exposure of these porches is to the north and east. Rolling canvas curtains were provided for protection in case of driving rains. For twenty-three years the plan has proved satisfactory.

"East College, built in 1896, provided sleeping-quarters for sixteen girls. Here the sleeping-porches were at the rear of the house and provided with double-decked beds. This arrangement was unsatisfactory and has been discontinued.

"When South Hall was built in 1900 it provided no open-air sleeping-quarters. As the number of students increased, it became necessary to provide additional sleeping-quarters, and beds were placed entirely outside the building. This practise led to the provision of two large wings on the second floor. These were open on three sides and provided space for thirty-five single beds on each of the two screened porches. This lends itself to confusion or disturbance through the movements of so many occupants.

"In Arizona Hall, built in 1912, a different plan is provided. Here the building is built on the 'U' plan with all rooms outside rooms with a screened porch around the central court. Each room opens upon this porch, which serves as corridor and sleeping-porch. Single beds just outside the door of each room provide sleeping-quarters for the occupants of the room and make is unnecessary for them to pass through long corridors or stairways going from room to bed, or *vice versa*. This plan is satisfactory and has many desirable features.

"Maricopa Hall, a dormitory for women, was completed in 1920. It has three floors accommodating thirty-five girls each. The rooms accommodate two girls each and are all outside rooms. On each floor there are three sleeping-porches, so that the number of beds on each porch is limited. The passageways from rooms to sleeping-porches are heated so that in extreme weather there is no exposure.

"The porches are screened and curtains provided, which are used only in case of driving rain or wind-storm.

"Cochise Hall, just completed, is regarded as the last word in dormitory arrangement. In this building, which provides quarters for 110 men, study rooms are provided to accommodate two students each. These rooms are in suites of three—two study rooms and a sleeping-porch situated between the two rooms.

"The sleeping-porch is provided with four single beds and this provides the outdoor sleeping-porch. This has the advantage of having a sleeping-porch directly connected with the rooms, and the number of occupants is limited to four. This minimizes opportunities for disturbance as well as providing greater privacy, and is much more satisfactory.

"The experience of twenty years has led the administration of the University of Arizona to the belief that this plan is thoroughly satisfactory. It affords rest and sleep in the open, the benefits of which are shown in the vitality and work of the students.

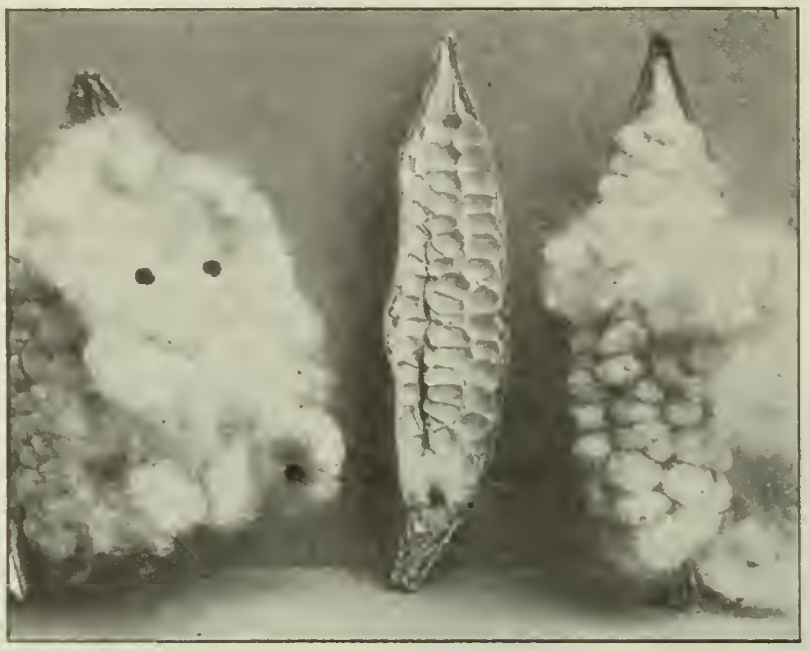
"It is not unusual for students to make extraordinary gains in weight and endurance in remarkably short time and this is in part attributed to the dormitory plan. Few students are willing to return to indoor sleeping-rooms after having had a semester's experience sleeping in the open air.

"There are some features of the plan which are readily adaptable to localities where the climate is not so favorable as in Arizona.

"The plan of Maricopa Hall or of Cochise Hall is readily adapted to other situations and could be used in any climate where the plan of outdoor sleeping is endorsed."

COTTON THAT GROWS ON TREES

"TURNIPS should never be pulled," wrote Mark Twain, according to his own story, when he edited a farm paper. "A boy," he went on, "should always be sent up to shake the tree." Had he made a similar remark about cotton, it would doubtless have been greeted with equal



SILKY FLOSS OF THE KAPOK.

merriment; and yet the Javanese gather cotton from trees with poles. Kapok, usually known as silk floss cotton or silk cotton, is obtained from the fruit of a tree found in the Dutch East Indies, the Straits Settlements, Ecuador, Brazil and India. Under the microscope this floss shows a very delicate construction, consisting chiefly of fiber shaped like miniature pipes, and hollow; thus the substance is filled throughout with air which imparts to it a buoyancy which renders it particularly adaptable to manufacturing purposes. Says A. Villagrain, writing in *The Grace Log* (New York):

"The bulk of the world's supply of kapok at present is imported from Java. The production of India, Brazil, Ecuador and the Straits Settlements combined is comparatively negligible. Furthermore, the varieties coming from these latter countries are not as well standardized as those coming from Java and are therefore not in as great demand in this market, which is exacting in its quality requirements. Indian kapok, for instance, besides being heavy and musty, is not always completely cleaned and freed from seeds and other foreign matter, and has neither the elasticity nor the resiliency of Java kapok. On the other hand, the Ecuadorean and Brazilian varieties are coming to the fore as trade prospects, due to earnest efforts on the part of planters to standardize the article in accordance with export needs. The likelihood is that in the future kapok-growing will become a highly specialized industry in these Latin-American countries.

"The major part of the land in Java devoted to kapok culture is native owned, altho there are a number of estates under European management. The tree is found everywhere, even along the roads, and on the estates the plant is grown in conjunction with the coffee and cocoa plants.

"Kapok harvesting in Java is picturesque in the extreme. The natives sally forth with great poles of bamboo with which they bring down the long pods in much the same manner as apples might be struck from a tree, if that careless method of gathering fruit were still in vogue with us. Agile Javanese climb aloft into the branches with the grace and suppleness of trained acrobats. The tedious task of opening the pods and extracting the fibrous contents is left to the women and children. Floors, usually of cement, offer a bed for laying out the yellow, silky mass. To guard the downlike substance against being carried away by the wind, wire netting is put over it; under the rays of the tropical sun the moisture natural to all plant life is dried out. The fibrous substance, of remarkable elasticity as well as lightness, is placed in bags for shipment. Care must be used in putting it into containers, for if too tightly packed the delicate membrane may be crusht and thereby robbed of its delicate properties.

"Exporters state that the United States requires first quality only, while medium grades go to Europe, and the lowest to Australia. The statistics for 1920 show the following kapok shipments from Java:

Into United States	5,545 tons
Into Australia	3,415 tons
Into Holland and the rest of Europe	2,528 tons

"Before the war most of the production was shipped to Amsterdam, but since 1915, due to scarcity of freight and poor market conditions in Europe, most of the trade has gravitated to America, San Francisco and New York becoming the largest importing and distributing centers.

"As time passes it would seem as if the article were entering into an increasingly larger sphere of usefulness. During the war each doughboy who braved the dangerous submarine wore around his waist a life-preserver made of kapok, and ever and again there comes the rumor out of Germany that at last science has found a way to spin silk from this delicate Asian fiber."

HOW FAST THE FISH SWIM—The speed of various birds and the distance that they are able to cover in a single flight or in a day, are often discust, and many observations have been made, but the habits of fishes in this respect have been much less observed. Most persons will be astonished to learn that fish are not much behind birds in their rate of motion. Says *Die Umschau* (Berlin) in substance:

"An English observer came to the conclusion after certain experiments that trout travel through fresh water at the rate of about 28 miles per hour, even in the case of a small fish. In the course of a trip by water in Florida, the same observer noticed a school of porpoises traveling in wedge formation ahead of the ship. Suddenly as if by a preconcerted signal, they divided into

YARN AND WEB OF KAPOK.

two troops which turned and swam around the ship and back to their position ahead of it. This maneuver was repeated a number of times, and since the boat was traveling at the rate of 15 knots, all those who witnessed the phenomenon concluded that the rate at which the porpoises were traveling was not less than 50 miles per hour—in other words, they were going three times as fast as the ship."

HOW HOT CAN WE LIVE?

THIS QUESTION does not mean, "In how hot a place can we survive?" because the skin automatically moistens itself in a hot environment and the body cools off by evaporation. Thus we may live with some degree of comfort in air of a temperature which, if communicated to the body, would cause death. But how high may the bodily temperature rise while there is still life in the organism? Above 98° there is fever and hence departure from normal health. A temperature of 103° indicates a "high" fever. During the recent influenza epidemic a statement was circulated in the daily press that a temperature of 114° had been recorded in the case of a servant girl, who recovered without any lasting damage. Commenting on this, an editorial writer in *The Lancet* (London), in an article on "The Limits of Body Temperature," writes:

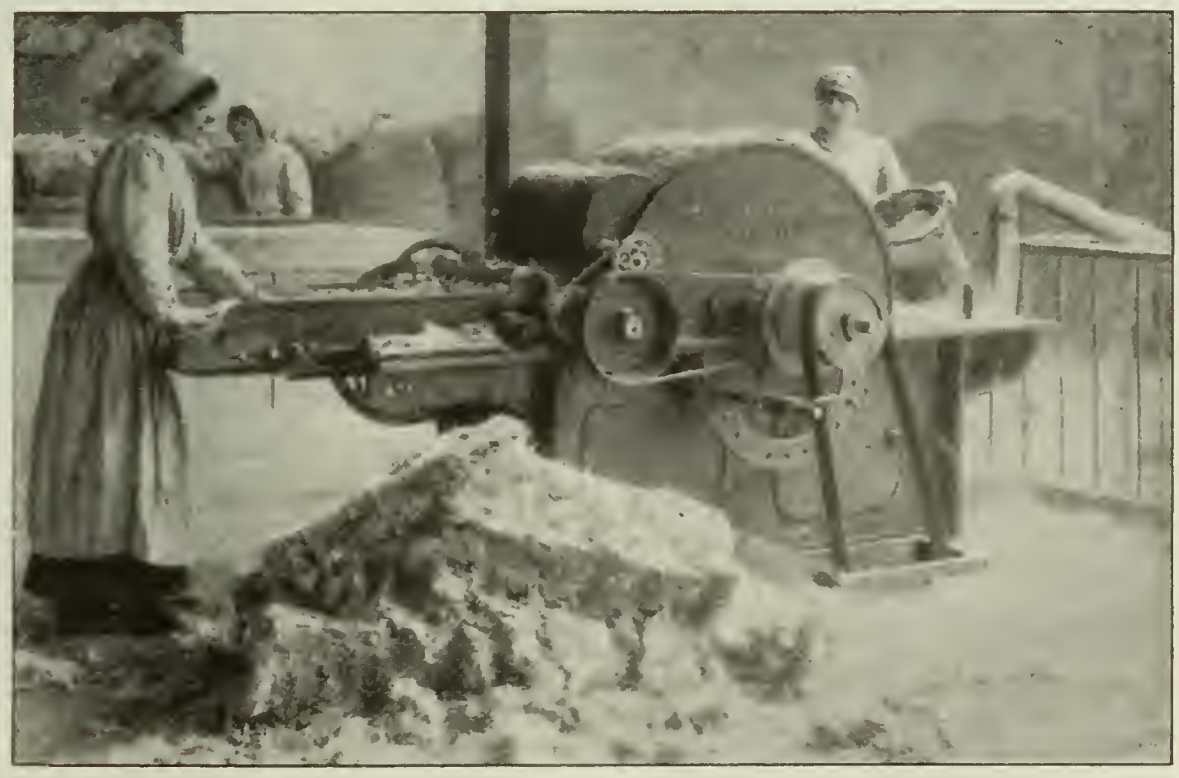
Illustrations by courtesy of "The Illustrated World," Chicago.

HOUSE-GOWN AND LAP-ROBE LINED WITH KAPOK.

"In appraising such reports of extremely high temperatures, which recur from time to time, several factors need to be taken into account. Many of our readers will have met with malingerers who have placed the thermometer on the radiator, in hot water, or inside a hot poultice, or who have compressed the bulb with the teeth, so as to force up the mercury. Faulty thermometers must also be allowed for; it is possible so to shake a thermometer as to break the mercury thread above the trap, thus leaving a space, with the result that the top of the meniscus records a temperature far above the true one. Definitely erroneous thermometers are also insufficiently rare. Apart from all such possibilities, what is the highest real temperature compatible with life? An exact figure certainly can not be given, not only because of individual differences, but because a temperature that would be supportable to some tissues would kill others. And it should also be borne in mind that while the body temperature of all warm-blooded animals approaches with singular constancy a norm of about 100° F., the smaller birds and mammals in general have a slightly higher normal temperature than the larger species. The normal temperature of a swallow is about 104° F. But there is little doubt that for man the temperature of the body can not well rise above 115° F., for even a short time, and 111° F. may be placed as the highest temperature compatible with life. At this temperature some permanent injury is certain, because the nerve cells are definitely changed by heat coagulation at about 110° F. Accounts of temperatures above 115° F. certainly can not be accepted; perhaps immediately after drinking hot liquids the local temperature in the mouth may be as high as, or higher than, this, but these are not real body temperatures. The heart, for one thing, probably fails at about 108°-109° F."

INFLUENZA WITH A DIFFERENCE—The influenza of the past few months has been a different thing from that of the 1918-19 invasion, says the writer of an article in *The Statistical Bulletin* of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company (New York). So far as present indications show, the age distribution of fatal cases has been conspicuously unlike that of the earlier epidemic. We read:

"In the world pandemic of 1918, the deaths were largely concentrated between the ages of 20 and 40. In the last few months the deaths have been concentrated in early life and more particularly in old age. About one-half of the deaths were those of persons over 45 years of age. In this respect they were distributed very much as pneumonia deaths generally were before the epidemic period set in. This fact is an additional indication that what has transpired during the last few months has not been a recrudescence of the serious influenza epidemic of three years ago, but is something very similar to what happens every winter with the increase in influenza cases and of primary pneumonias. If the number of cases and deaths for this year has been higher than last year it is chiefly because that for last year was exceptionally low. In fact, the rate for respiratory disease this February can not be considered a high figure according to the standards of a few years ago. These conclusions are reached by a study of the death claims presented during four recent weeks in the cases of 1,752 decedents whose deaths were reported as due either to influenza or pneumonia. The deaths studied occurred over a wide area; in fact, almost every State and Canadian province is represented. Nevertheless, there has been a distinct concentration in the northeastern section of the country—more particularly along the Atlantic seaboard. Almost one-half of these 1,752 deaths of Metropolitan Industrial policyholders occurred in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. This would indicate either that the disease was much more wide-spread in these northeastern states or that it was present in a more fatal form."



THE CARDING MACHINE.

"UNDERWEIGHT" A DELUSION

IS THERE BUT ONE NORMAL, healthy standard weight corresponding to every height, so that he who exceeds it is "overweight" and he who falls below it, "underweight"? That this idea is a dangerous fallacy is contended by Charles K. Taylor, of the Carteret Academy at South Orange, N. J., writing in *The Outlook* (New York,) on "The Great Underweight Delusion." According to Mr. Taylor, a "stocky"

Courtesy of "The Outlook."

EIGHTEEN POUNDS DIFFERENCE.

Yet not necessarily "underweight" or "overweight." These three lads, of approximately the same height, represent three normal types, so to speak—slender, medium and heavy, there being about eighteen pounds between the types. Ordinarily the slender boy would be put down as "underweight" and, no doubt, be subjected to various dieting programs. The fact is that he is very strong and wiry for his type of build. Again, the heavy boy is not overweight. He hasn't an ounce of fat, and is unusually muscular for his age. He is well developed for his own type of build.

boy, or a slender one, may be just as normal and healthy as one who has the "standard" proportions of the Apollo Belvidere. They are of different types, that is all. Some people are doubtless too fat and others too thin, but that fact is to be ascertained, not solely by comparing weight with height, but by a system of measurements taking both these figures into account. Mr. Taylor has worked for years to construct a system of tables for this purpose, and thinks he has now a satisfactory method of applying his ideas in practise. He writes:

"Children are frequently slender because it happens to be a hereditary type just as it is hereditary for some to be stockier and heavier than the average. Some races are typically slender, with weight below the general average of humans.

"The very essence of our delusion is the claim that there is only one normal and healthy type of build—the 'average'—and if children (not to mention adults) happen to be more slender than this highly worshipful average, then, obviously, *obviously!* something is wrong with them. They are *underweight!* A frightful term that sends whole communities into providing fattening diets for perfectly healthy children and doing everything that uncanny genius will suggest to make a lot of normal children morbid over matters they do not need to worry about.

"It might be interesting for some one to analyze the Worship of the Average. I don't know what we would do without it! Why, our whole educational system is based upon it! The *average* child! And that is why, tho the duller-than-average child is perhaps prodded up a little, children brighter than average are caught fast in the machine, so that educationally they are rarely able to come anywhere near their capacities.

"So when we insist that children should at least come up to an average in weight we are doing only what we also do in the classroom, with this difference, however: When a child's weight is over-average, then we are likely to smile with approval; but when a child is mentally over-average, well, we just let that child remain in the grip of the machine that keeps achievement down to the average scale of things.

"Our stand is simply this—that it is just as normal and healthy for some children to be more slender than the average and for others to be stocky or thick-set, as for still others to approximate the average, that it is a matter of inherited type of build, and all we need to do is to see that a child is properly developed for his or her normal type of build.

"When a child is in good physical condition, and particularly when that child's muscles are not flabby, but firm and efficient, then we may be sure that the child's weight is correct, *no matter what it is.* And our work, then, is merely to see that a child has a physical development corresponding to his or her type of build.

"It will take a very serious mental upheaval to bring many of us to see that the question is health and development, and not one of weight, but we are coming to it little by little. And once this is accepted, then another question will come promptly into being. Here is this one: 'How are you going to know when a child is well developed?' Nor is this going to be difficult to answer."

Mr. Taylor's plan is to prepare, from an actual study of healthy children of various heights and weights, tables on what he calls "a height-weight basis." Instead of requiring one particular weight for a given height, these tables give bodily measurements corresponding with various weights, running from the slender type to the "stocky" and the "thick-set." By comparison with these it is easy to see whether the boy is normally developed for his particular height and weight. He adds:

"Our standpoint is based on an intensive study of some thousands of children over quite a number of years. If a child is healthy, and is not one of those typically 'fat' children, then the child's weight is correct, no matter what it is."

SHOOTING OUT FIRES WITH A PISTOL—For certain kinds of fires what are known as "dry extinguishers" are preferable to water. They operate, of course, by liberating some gas, such as carbon dioxid, which prevents combustion. These extinguishers, however, require considerable strength to manipulate. This disadvantage is absent in a new device which is attracting attention in Germany. It is a "pistol" which is light enough and simple enough in construction to be readily handled by a woman or even by a child. When the trigger is pulled the extinguishing powder (usually sodium carbonate) is projected against the blazing area and the flames are at once extinguished, provided the area is not unduly large, in which case the shots must be repeated. The powder is packed into air-tight cartridges provided with percussion caps, similar to those used by hunters. Experiments with this new apparatus have been highly successful. Even the dangerous fire caused by benzine is instantly put out if it has not spread to too great an extent. It is especially noteworthy that the pistol is effective against vertical as well as horizontal surfaces. Thus it can be used to extinguish burning curtains or draperies. Writing in *Die Umschau* (Berlin) a German engineer, Mr. S. Nelken, tells us that this pistol is likewise useful for checking automobile fires. At some automobile races which recently took place in Berlin it was observed that nearly all the cars were provided with this useful weapon.

RADIO · DEPARTMENT

FREAK RADIOPHONES

A MORE OR LESS apocryphal announcement from Paris assures us that the newest thing in street costumes includes a parasol equipped with a receiving radiophone. "A young Parisian inventor," we are told, "hopes to enable the damsel promenading the fashionable boulevards to enjoy the strains of the orchestral music sent out by the Eiffel Tower wireless, hear the latest scandal, and receive a report from her cook concerning the progress of the luncheon. The inventor placed the radio antennæ in a parasol, so that when expecting a communication from home or desiring to hear a concert Madame has only to raise her dainty parasol and 'listen in.'"

The photograph that accompanies the announcement of this interesting program suggests to the sophisticated eye an outfit made up chiefly to meet the needs of the camera, but there is no reason why such an outfit should not work reasonably well, wires being adjusted about the parasol frame to make a crude sort of loop antenna. Nor need we go so far afield as Paris in order to see similar outfits in actual operation. The utility of the umbrella as an improvised antenna was discovered some time ago by the American boy; and there are any number of youngsters here who could give "pointers" to the "young Parisian inventor," if we are to assume that the parasol outfit represents his best achievement. There is, for example, Alfred G. Rinehart, the New Jersey lad, whose latest invention is a receiving radiophone to be worn as a finger-ring, and who uses an umbrella for aerial and a grounded screwdriver to complete his antenna system. Then there is another Jersey lad, Kenneth R. Hinman, of Plainfield, who also makes receiving radiophones that make the Parisian model seem cumbersome by comparison. In *Science and Invention* (New York), Mr. A. N. Mirzaoff describes the thirteen-year-old Plainfield boy's achievement.

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"MAKES THE PARISIAN MODEL SEEM CUMBERSOME."

Kenneth Hinman, of New Jersey, and his simple outfit.

"This youthful inventor has reduced his miniature set to the simplest possible form. All the apparatus, except for the head 'phones, is confined within the dimensions of a regular safety match-box. With it he is able to receive not only telegraph signals, but music, stories, sermons, and news items given out by the broadcasting stations twenty and thirty miles distant. Wrapt around the outer shell of the match-box is a coil of wire, which serves as a tuning coil. In the drawer of the box is a crystal detector of the cat-whisker variety; the drawer is provided with a spring finger which bears against the coil of wire; the insulation is scraped off along the path of the spring slider, which is moved in or out of the shell more or less. Inductance is thus introduced into the circuit, thus tuning the instrument for different wave-lengths. No battery is necessary. The instrument is provided with spring clips which may be connected by lengths of wire to a brass bed or a fence wire.

Photo from Fotograms, New York.

WIRELESS ON THE PARASOL IN PARIS.

Not at all impossible.

"Almost since the days when he was 'knee-high to a grasshopper,' Master Hinman showed marked liking for and skill in producing things minute and mechanical. While little more than a baby in his kindergarten days, on his own initiative, he cut out of paper and pasted together without previous drawing, a velocipede, complete as to pedals, handle bars, and wheels, on a scale so small as to cause all who saw it to marvel; on another occasion he cut an automobile with steering wheel and headlights out of paper.

"As the years went by, to his interest in things minute and mechanical, he added an interest in things electrical. Among his early experiments was a microphone so connected by wire as to convey quite audibly at a distance, or up-stairs, the ticking of the dining-room clock. He was forever fussing around with bells and buzzers; once surreptitiously running a wire to the house next door, where there lived another small boy. He arranged with this boy to operate a home-made telegraph key which should cause a sounder on the window-sill in his own home to chirp, cricket fashion, much to the mystification of his elders not quite up to his scientific pranks."

There you have the typical American boy of inventive mind.

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"LISTENING IN" AT A MILE-A-MINUTE: RADIO BY RAIL.

Hundreds like him are playing at the game of radio with the zeal of neophytes and the skill of trained artists. They are the Lee Deforests and Edwin H. Armstrongs of to-morrow; and the future of radio discovery is in their hands. That is why the thoughtful person must examine the freak radiophones with unfeigned interest, and regard their makers with admiration and respect.

RADIO EN ROUTE

IT APPEARS THAT RADIO is not merely to bring information into the home, but is to follow us abroad as well, making entertainment and up-to-minute news available for the voyager in the railway car, who hitherto has been obliged to admit that the world was getting on without him, at least between stations. Already report has come of the regular installation of telephone service, both sending and receiving, on certain trains in France and Germany. Now we learn that successful experiments have been made on several American railways, including the Rock Island, which now plans to install a regular service on the Rocky Mountain Limited. The Lackawanna was a pioneer in this movement, having made successful tests as long ago as 1914, which were given up, as a matter of course, during the war, and which were only resumed a few weeks ago. The New York *Globe* tells of the success of the new experiments on the Cornell Special of the Lackawanna, en route from Ithaca to New York:

"Several features of the experiment, as pointed out by David W. Richardson of Princeton University, who with G. D. Murray, Jr., carried out the tests, were that communication was attempted at all heights and over all kinds of terrain; that the 'pointing' of the aerial seemed to have a marked effect on audibility, and that woods and 'cuts' interfered with reception, whereas open country and bodies of water intensified it.

"In the way of an experiment, perhaps, the most interesting data gathered were those of the effect of location on signals. Nearly all previous theories seemed to be confirmed, except that of immediate proximity of rock, steel bridges, and bodies of earth. Very little difference could be noted whether the railroad ran through a steep cut thirty or forty feet deep, or was on the level. Whenever the train went through a thickly wooded piece of land, where the trees were high, all long-distance signals faded out entirely. The nearness of a body of water or a stream, even tho small, seemed to greatly increase signal strength. The position of the antennæ in regard to the station from which they were receiving was another important factor, for, often going around a curve, on a perfectly level plain, would make one set of stations completely fade out and bring in another.

"As mentioned before, small contours in the earth's surface, when they were not wooded, seemed to have little effect, but the location of a mountain immediately between the train and stations in a certain locality would cut out the signals entirely. This was evident very strongly when we lost 8 B U W while rounding a mountain, but then, again, could hear him when higher up on a plain. The best signal strength of all was when passing on a high embankment across a bare plain. This seemed even better than the proximity of a lake. Of course, all these observations are those from only two trips, but yet they seemed to hold true in nearly every case."

Perhaps the most unexpected observation was that on another occasion, when the train was inside the Bergen tunnel, which is 4,283 feet long and 90 feet under ground, one or two continuous wave stations and several ships were heard distinctly. The sounds, to be sure, were faint, and increased with a "bang" when the train emerged from the tunnel; yet the fact that the radio waves penetrated the earth sufficiently to reach the tunnel at all was sufficiently notable. Again it was observed that in a tunnel several hundred feet long, near Scranton, a message being received was hardly interfered with.

All in all, these experiences furnish valuable data as to the penetrative power of the radio waves. Also they give hints to the amateur about the placement of his aerial; confirming the belief that the location of choice is a flat open region, remote from high hills and considerable woodland. Where such a location is available, it is not necessary to install the aerial at a great height. The Lackawanna aerials, placed a few inches above the tops of

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IT HAPPENS IN THE BEST REGULATED FAMILIES.

—Briggs in the New York *Tribune*.

the cars, served an admirable purpose. It may be recalled, too, that when Mr. Godley made his famous demonstration in Scotland, by receiving the signals of American amateurs, he erected his aerial only twelve feet from the ground. These observations, however, apply to the receiving aerial only. It is generally believed that a transmitting aerial for long-distance work should be placed at a much greater elevation.

MESSAGES THROUGH EARTH AND WATER

IT AUGURS WELL for the immediate future of broadcasting as an educational method that Dr. Charles P. Steinmetz, the distinguished chief consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, should have been willing to take the radio public into his confidence with a popular talk about lightning. The newspapers have had a good deal to report about the remarkable experiments made by Dr. Steinmetz in his Schenectady laboratory, in which he has produced lightning flashes that are at least fair imitations of the original. Equal interest attaches to the pronouncement of the famous electrician as to the possibilities that radio waves or their equivalent may perhaps be sent through solid earth as readily as through the air. In the Syracuse *Herald*, Dr. Steinmetz is quoted to this effect:

"Radio messages that course through the earth and through water, as well as the air, are a well-founded possibility in the light of the recent and unusual performances of lower-power radio apparatus in transmitting messages to surprizing distances.

"These possibilities are not difficult of belief. In fact, I believe that under certain conditions it will be easier for wireless waves to pass through the ground than through the air. Submarines already have sent radio messages successfully while submerged—a primary substantiation of the theory which looks to the conquering of another element in addition to ether.

"If radiations through the earth do take place, however, they will be wholly in accordance with accepted electrical laws. This is due to the circumstances that the sending antennæ and the receiving set were both connected to the ground and that the earth, in such a case, would act as a return circuit for the current.

"It is difficult to look into the future of radio, for it is such a big thing. One thing is certain, however. Uninterrupted communication throughout the world is now a reality because of radio. There can hardly be a time when any place will be out of communication with the rest of the world. In case of a disaster, when ordinary communication is cut off, messages can still be sent out by radio. Expeditions in distant lands, where wires have never been stretched, can keep in constant communication with the world through the radio. Communication at sea, of course, holds great possibilities, too.

"It is not likely that the radio will ever replace the ordinary telephone. Radio messages can not be directed so that they will pass merely from one individual to another. Radio is too general. Others—not everybody, but some—could hear the message as well as the person for whom it was intended.

"However, toll messages might be transmitted by radio from city to city. A telephone subscriber might talk by wire with the central station in his own city and the message might then be put on the wireless and transmitted to another city and then delivered by wire telephone to the person concerned."

ON THE WATCH FOR MARAUDERS—The directors of the Cleveland Radio Association, as we learn from the *Plain Dealer*, have an interference recording set with which they intend to keep tabs on any one who tends to interfere with the broadcasting concerts. "Phonographic records of several instances of interference with Sunday evening concerts are in the hands of the officers of the club," we are told. And if necessary others will be taken and sent directly to S. W. Edwards, Radio Inspector of the Eighth District. "The concerts are put on for the benefit of radio fans; they cost nothing as far as the receiving stations are concerned, and every person with a receiving set has an equal chance of hearing good speakers, singers and musicians. Interference with the concerts is something the directors plan to overcome, and a close watch is being kept during the concerts."

RADIO EQUIPMENT FOR AIRPLANES

THE REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT of radio that took place during the war was to a considerable extent due to the use of the new art in the airplane service. Notwithstanding this, radio has not been as fully used as might have been expected in the commercial airplanes of the more recent period. The death of several passengers on a crippled seaplane not far off the Florida coast recently served to call attention to what seems an inexcusable neglect to safeguard air-voyagers. Meantime it appears that the same need is being recognized abroad, and, in England at any rate, has come up for official action. In *The Wireless Age* (New York), we read:

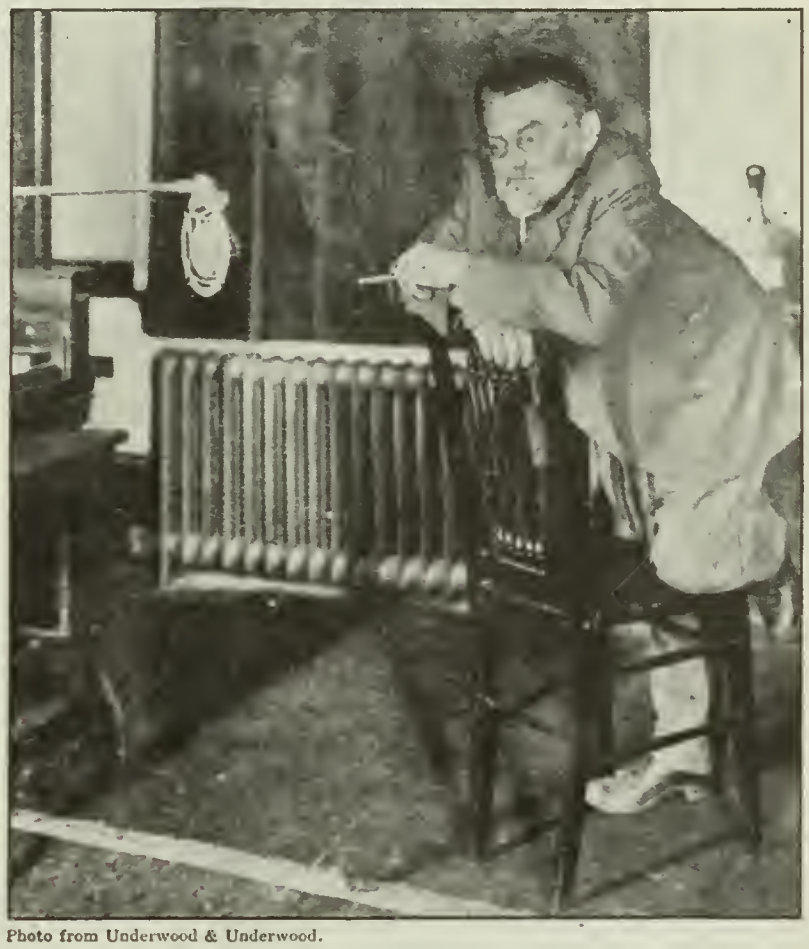


Photo from Underwood & Underwood.

DR. STEINMETZ,

Chief consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, who says that "radio messages that course through the earth and through water, as well as the air, are a well-founded possibility."

"Owing to the agitation by aeronautical experts for wireless to be fitted to aircraft, the British House of Parliament announces that regulations are to be issued making the carrying of wireless apparatus by British aircraft compulsory as soon as the International Convention on Aerial Navigation has been signed by the majority of the signatory states.

"This Convention provides for wireless apparatus being carried by aircraft used in public transport and capable of carrying ten or more persons.

"The Air Secretary also stated that all large airplanes at present employed on the subsidized cross channel service shall be equipped with wireless."

It has been found that the most effective antenna for an airplane involves the use of a wire, weighted at the end, that is let down from the body of the machine, and trails behind during flight, being of course drawn up before the plane approaches the earth or water. Such an aerial would obviously not be available after the plane has made a forced landing in water. But its place may be taken by a wire carried by a kite, of type recently devised for the purpose, that may be sent up from the disabled airplane. There can be little question that had the seaplane that was disabled off the Florida coast been thus equipped, a tragedy that cost the lives of four tourists might have been averted.

OUR RED "PRIMITIVES" IN ART

"INDIAN ART! They ain't no sich animile." And so we dismiss the thought that our aborigines were or are capable of what we call "artistic expression." Some there are, doubtless, who will repel this imputation by Mr. E. H. Cahill, tho admitting that we have not bothered ourselves much about "the higher elements of the Indian civilization, its philosophy, its poetry and its art." The present year's exhibition of the Independent Artists has proven that an aptitude for artistic expression is possest by the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico. Their talent has been especially fostered by Dr. Edgar Lee Hewett of the Santa Fé Museum, who for many years has worked to preserve what remains of the Pueblo civilization of the Southwest, "and to encourage the Indians in new creative and expressive work." The story of the budding and growth of Indian talent is told by Mr. Cahill in the *International Studio:*

"Some years ago Dr. Hewett, through his interest in the pottery of the San Ildefonso Pueblo, met Ta-e, the first of these Indian water-colorists. Ta-e had got hold of some water-colors and paper, and he conceived the idea of putting down the characters and costumes of the dance dramas of his people. In his spare time he made single figures from the dances. When these pictures of Ta-e came to the notice of Dr. Hewett, he was struck by their simplicity and earnestness. He saw immediately that here was something to be encouraged, the spontaneous beginning of a new art among the Indians. Ta-e went on producing his pictures until he died, during the influenza epidemic which carried off a third of the San Ildefonso Pueblo. But art is the child of imitation, and Ta-e's delightful pastime had been taken up by other young Indians. Since his death it has been carried on and enlarged in scope. One of Ta-e's first followers was Awa Tsireh. The group of water-color artists now includes Awa Tsireh, Fred Kabotie, Velino Shije and Tonita Pean, the last a girl."

Photographs by courtesy of "The International Studio."

YELLOW PAINTED BODIES AGAINST BLACK SKIRTS AND HAIR

is the mode of Awa Tsireh, the Pueblo painter, in his "Green Corn Ceremony."

The works of these Indian artists, it is asserted, "mark the birth of a new art in America, the expression by the Pueblo Indian of his amazingly rich ceremonial life in the art medium of the white man." The field open to them is almost limitless, for—

"The number and remarkable character of the ceremonial observances of the Pueblos has captured the imagination of all those whose good fortune it has been to know this wonderful Indian people. No month passes among them without several ceremonial 'dances,' and every able-bodied Indian takes part in some performance during the year. Walter Hough says that these people have 'the best round of theatrical entertainments enjoyed by any people in the world, for nearly every ceremony has its diverting side, for religion and the drama are here united as in primitive times.' And he adds that this ceremonial life, 'in the opinion of enlightened men, should have a record before the march of civilization treads it in the dust.'

"This record, in the finest possible way, is being made by the young Indian artists whom Dr. Hewett is encouraging. Their pictures record the emotional quality, the very feel and color and movement of the astounding Pueblo ceremonies. But more than that, these water-colors are works of art in themselves, valid for all time, even if they were records only of the creative imagination of the artist who conceived them. In them one feels the solemnity of great quiet places, the delicate embroidery of clouds against the endless heights of the desert air, the Sun-Father gleaming upon the yellow sands, and the mesa rising suddenly out of the arid expanse, much the same as the figures in these drawings materializing in all their rich and vibrant life out of the sheer blank whiteness of space.

"In the 'Hopi Mask Dance' Fred Kabotie has achieved a fine rhythmic balance of figures. In the bending of the forms in columns there is a sort of mass modeling that is very beautiful. Here is rhythm and action and a vivid sense of life, not too realistically rendered. Kabotie has a feeling for bulk very near—one might almost say perilously near—to that of his white brother, but he knows how to keep it in check. The 'Fructification Ceremony' has sensitive earnestness in the execution of the rows of strange masked figures bending and projecting toward us on the right and on the left of the composition.

"Awa Tsireh keeps to the formalism of the Indian in his figure drawing. His 'Women's Wheel Dance' shows a remarkable manipulation of the blacks of the heads against the gorgeous close-knit orchestration of color in the costumes. In the 'Green Corn Ceremony' the yellow painted bodies strike in warm relief against the black skirts and hair. Awa Tsireh resists the sensations of bulk and consistently preserves the flatness of the Indian method."

An American or European painter seeking to represent these Indian ceremonies would almost certainly approach them from another angle:

"He would probably paint the time of day and the New Mexican sky. He would be struck by the nature of the sunlight and would think the Indian blankets and costumes wonderful. He would handle his subject as masses of color in light and shade. That is, he would paint the phenomenon. The Indian concentrates on the thing itself. The European would record his visual sensations. The Indian records what he knows, emending his vision by his knowledge and his intuitive understanding—and art is usually in proportion as the artist does this. These water-colors are an instinctive expression of the Indian's esthetic life in a new dimension, the dimension of the European's art medium. These Pueblo Indians have made this medium their own, a part of their esthetic and religious life."

These water-colors prove, asserts Mr. Cahill, that the "creative life of the redman of the pueblos is far from finished."

"The ability of any race to create an art as great in its originality and its simple power as is this Indian water-color art is proof sufficient that it is far from its period of artistic senescence. These Pueblo Indian boys are the pioneers of a new race of American primitives."

PRESERVES THE FLATNESS OF THE INDIAN METHOD.

does Awa Tsireh in his very decorative "Women's Wheel Dance."

COOLING ARDORS OVER JERITZA

RECONSIDERING JERITZA is one of the pastimes of music critics now that the opera season is over. What she achieved in one night in the way of popular acclaim was all that "any, however ambitious, person might hope for in the course of twenty years," says Mr. Carl Van Vechten, one of the free lancers in the field. It is worth while going outside the established field of critics and papers for an unconventional view. Mr. Van Vechten tells us that he has heard more "about Marie Jeritza during the last three months than I have heard about Eleanora Duse in the last ten years." Thus in writing in *The Reviewer* (Richmond) he begins to build up his thesis that great ones are never immediately acclaimed, and he cites Olive Fremstad, Chaliapin, Caruso, Mariette Mazarin and Mary Garden as examples. "Claudio Muzio made her New York début as *Tosca*, and the critics wrote about her very much as they are writing to-day about Marie Jeritza. Rosa Ponselle was hailed as one of the greatest sopranos of all time." To-day, they are figured in Mr. Van Vechten's unenthusiastic phrase as "accomplished and useful members of the Metropolitan Opera Company." What he thinks of the critics who put Jeritza on the operatic map is interesting.

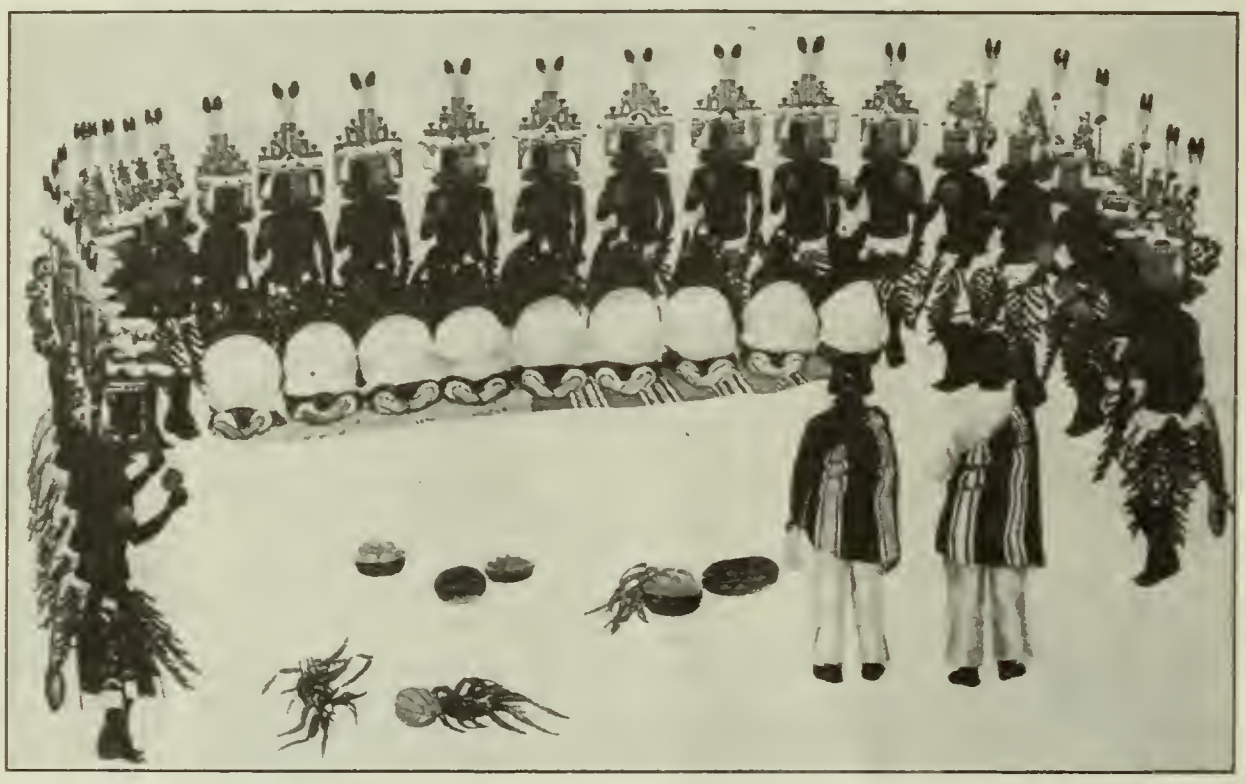
"The majority of music critics in New York—and, God knows, the majority is for Marie—is almost invariably wrong. Their attitude has been autocratic, aggressive and overbearing. Their sympathies have been meager and their taste is deplorable. Every successive novelty by a new composer, Wagner, Strauss, Debussy (let us call the roll), has been lambasted by these gentry. They literally drove poor Mahler to his grave. They attacked Toscanini with bladders for his conducting of Wagner and Beethoven, the two composers to whom he had devoted his most serious study. For an entire season they abused Feodor Chaliapin, who was as great an artist in 1907-08 as he is recognized to be (by these same critics!) to-day. They have consistently ridiculed Mary Garden, who comes nearer to real creation than any interpreter I have ever seen or heard. They have tried to set up autocratic rules to guide composers. They have tried to dictate programs and have told singers how to comport themselves on the concert platform. They are responsible for nine-tenths of the silly routine which makes concert-going no longer a pleasure. They have tried to give orders to impresarii, and they have tried to keep the public under their thumbs. Lately they have not been entirely successful, but in the case of Marie Jeritza, their triumph has been complete. The public has stormed the opera house whenever this paragon has been announced, and during her first season here she has succeeded in defeating Geraldine Farrar, a vastly superior performer, tho no great favorite of mine, on her own ground."

Mr. Van Vechten is not contending that the critics have picked a goose for a swan. Jeritza "merits study and it may be admitted at once that to some extent she repays it." For—

"She is no routine singer, no Claudia Muzio or Rosa Ponselle, whose vocal gifts, by the way, she entirely lacks. Certainly, she is tall; certainly, she is commanding; certainly, she is blond, and her hair is as long as Mélisande's ('Mes cheveux sont plus longs que mes bras. . . . Ils sont plus long que moi'). She sings *Sieglinde* with her own flowing tresses. Her face is quite lovely, in a style perhaps more rare here than in Vienna. She is, as a matter of fact, a type not uncommon in certain parts of Germany and Austria, tho more often to be found in the music halls than in the opera houses, the type of German hoyden, lively, vivacious, blond and big. There is no doubt about her magnetism. She 'gets herself over.' Here the list of her assets ends. It can be stretched no longer. Those who have called her graceful will live to repent the day. When they are no longer befuddled by her magnetism and beauty, they will realize that she seldom makes a graceful move. Her acting is not without a certain gay vivacity, which is often effective, but in certain rôles, notably *Marie* in Die Tote Stadt, this vivacity is exploited to a degree where it becomes unpleasantly nervous and feverish, and in *Tosca*, verges on what is called 'overacting.' In the rôle of *Sieglinde*, on the other hand, she makes only a negative kind of impression. If Jeritza had made her début in New York in 'Die Walkure,' she would have been judged more strictly on her merits. Her high voice is powerful. In the lower and middle registers it lacks resonance and has little force and next to no brilliancy, nor does it sound fresh. Her ability to color her tones is limited, so my poor ear tells me, to singing either fortissimo or pianissimo. When she sings pianissimo her tones frequently stray from the pitch. She is addicted to the unpleasant habit of scooping. It is difficult to judge singing in an opera like 'Die Tote Stadt,' written in an unvocal and declamatory style, speaking from a traditional point of view. The rôle of *Sieglinde* exhibits Mme. Jeritza at her worst, both as actress and as singer, for *Sieglinde* is a mezzo-soprano rôle and the tessitura lies in the weakest part of this singer's voice, her medium. Certainly, she is the least interesting and the least audible *Sieglinde* I have ever heard. *Tosca*, on the other hand, is her best rôle. It suits her flamboyant style of acting, and the high music lies in the best register of her voice. It may be added that there are those who think it is difficult and original to sing 'Vissi d'Arte' lying on the floor. These naive souls appear to forget that every *Nedda* in every performance of 'Pagliacci' sings a good half of the Bird Song from this position. It also may be recalled that Luisa Tetrazzini was wont to stoop to pick up the train of

her dress as she attacked a high E flat in the first act of 'La Traviata.' To return to Puccini's opera, has any one ever failed as *Tosca?* Ternina, Eames, Fremstad, Destinn, Farrar, Muzio, Garden, Cavalieri, Sylva, Carmen-Melis, Chénal, Raisa, how many others, have all made successes in this rôle. Like *Mimi* in 'La Bohème,' it is both singer and actor-proof.

"This investigation has been undertaken in no spirit of hostility; rather, the contrary. It is high time that some one pointed out Mme. Jeritza's limitations before the capricious public, quick to tire of a sensation, begins to discover them for itself. More is expected of a sensation than of a failure or a mediocrity, and unless Mme. Jeritza finds it possible to scale new vocal heights and descend into unexplored vocal depths, to refine somewhat upon her present explosive method of acting and upon her somewhat uncertain style in singing, she will soon lose some of her all too easily won admirers. A reputation is sometimes very easy to gain but it is often found very difficult to maintain it. These few remarks, therefore, may be taken as an attempt to place this paragon somewhat nearer the earth on which she stands so firmly, so that, in adjudging her future performances, she may be criticized as a charming woman, exceedingly magnetic, with a great deal to learn and yet more to forget."



PROOF OF A CHILDLIKE VISION AND A DELIGHT IN THINGS SEEN.

Fred Kabotie, of the Pueblo Indians, thus represents the "New Year Fructification Ceremony."

'WARE OF HOOPSKIRTS—As a reaction to flapperism, shall we soon be plunged back into Victorianism? The London *Times*, assuming that London may take some of the thunder of Paris in the setting of modes, points to the possibility. Thus:

"Not the least interesting event of the London season is likely to be a series of tableaux of Victorian characters, to be given for a charitable object. We understand that it is proposed to represent Winterhalter's well-known picture of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert with their young children, and the almost equally well-known group of the Empress Eugénie and her maids of honor. The tableaux may be expected to have even a certain influence on the fashions of the future. As is well known to our feminine readers, in the last few years tentative efforts have been made toward a return to the modes of the fifties and the sixties. There was never any reason to fear the return of the crinoline, with its billowy immensities; the practical conditions of modern life would always prevent the great majority of women from obeying such a decree of fashion, even supposing it were ever to be issued. But a return with subtler modifications to our grandmothers' costumes is quite possible, and might easily win more approval from the purely artistic eye than has ever been accorded to the present or penultimate fashions. Certainly the experience of both the stage and the film demonstrates the permanent interest taken by the public, in 'period' costume."

A BRITON CONCEDES OUR LANGUAGE

THE "JEALOUSY COMPLEX" which some of our writers are attributing to the English in their judgments of American books does not attach to all. Mr. E. B. Osborn is one of those who sees beauty and even interest in the American language, and does not merely wave it aside because it is not wholly English. His one impregnable point is that English and not American is the predestined universal tongue, and consequently dwellers in this land of ours must perforce learn English while his own countrymen will not be under the same obligation to acquire American, or "Statesish," if we go so far as to adopt so hideous a word. Mr. Osborn, who writes for the London *Morning Post*, is reconciled to the inevitable, and more or less enjoys the fulfilment of prophesies uttered in the early days of our life as a nation that "the language spoken by the American people would diverge widely from that spoken in England." For example:

"'The new circumstances under which we are placed,' wrote Thomas Jefferson in 1813, 'call for new words, new phrases, and for the transfer of old words to new objects. An American dialect will therefore be formed. And nearly a quarter of a century before this another famous American—Noah Webster—ventured upon a prophecy even more bold and specific. In his 'Dissertations on the English Language,' printed in 1789, and dedicated to Benjamin Franklin, that master of homespun speech, he formulated the following declaration of linguistic independence: 'Numerous local causes, such as a new country, new associations of people, new combinations of ideas in arts and sciences, and some intercourse with tribes wholly unknown in Europe, will introduce new words into the American tongue. These causes will produce, in a course of time, a language in North America as different from the future language of England as the modern Dutch, Danish and Swedish are from the German, or from one another.' These authorities, particularly Webster, did not make anything like a sufficient allowance for the various factors that were to put the brake on the process of divergence through a twofold change—twofold because English also is a living language with its own principles of growth. They did fully take into account the stabilizing influence of the books that are the common property of both peoples—the Bible which dominates the speech of either from the cradle to the tomb and, next in consequence, the works of the undying dramatist which are still so widely read on both sides of the Atlantic that there is even now much truth in the saying that English and Americans alike are 'the subjects of King Shakespeare.' One of the factors in question could not, of course, be foreseen by Webster and Jefferson. They never dreamed of that vast improvement in transoceanic communications which has brought New York relatively nearer to London to-day than it was to Boston or even Philadelphia, when Jefferson was President, and has brought about a steady exchange of ideas, opinions, and the gossip which bears slang words and phrases in its petulant current. Then English authority, even when its influence is unconfessed, counts for a good deal. And, strange to say, the American politician, tho indulging in twisting the Lion's tail or 'defying the nations of Europe at a clam-bake' (like the statesman in George Ade's 'Fables in Slang') still uses the Johnsonian diction with the 'highly-charged and heavy-shotted' periods (to use Matthew Arnold's phrase) which was spoken in our political orations and written in our leading articles fifty or sixty years ago."

The Americans, Mr. Osborn admits, have now "an exuberant

vernacular, which is more than a new dialect, if not yet a separate language." Taking Mr. H. L. Mencken's book on "The American Language" as his point of departure he brings out some interesting reflections on the comparative speech of the two nearly related peoples:

"The Americans have always coined new words and similitudes much faster and with more audacity than we do, and the result is that we really need a guide to their speech and grammar, such as Mr. H. L. Mencken, who has just published a revised edition of his famous treatise—a much more entertaining work than any lexicon that was ever compiled, not excepting Dr. Johnson's. Mr. Mencken's point of view closely resembles that of Mr. Dooley, who once said: 'When we Americans are through with the English language, it will look as if it had been run over by a musical comedy.' The vernacular of his compatriots, he thinks, is full of what Bret Harte called the 'sabre-cuts of Saxon.' When a new problem turns up for the word-smith, he believes that the Americans show superior imaginativeness and resourcefulness; for example, *movie* is better than *cinema*, and 'tis a gladder and a wiser thing to call the fender in front of a steam-engine a *cow-catcher* than a *plow*. The American language, he insists, offers a far greater variety of synonyms than ours; to take a case in point, transatlantic equivalents for *drunk* are *piffled*, *spifflicated*, *awry-eyed*, *tanked*, *snooted*, *stewed*, *ossified*, *slopped*, *fiddled*, *edged*, *loaded*, *het-up*, *frazzled*, *jugged*, *soused*, *jiggered*, *corned*, *jagged*, and *bunned*. Farmer and Henley place only *corned* and *jagged* among English synonyms, and I think *tanked*, *loaded*, and one or two others have come to us through American humorists on and off the stage. Even in the matter of new drinks, surely an inspiring theme, we are inferior at finding picturesque names; thus we call a mixture of whisky and soda a *whisky-and-soda*, whereas in America it has the poetical name of *high-ball*. It is some consolation to know that, tho Americans may invent such pleasant appellations for cunning comminglings of 'hard' ingredients, as *golden-slipper*, *whisky-daisy*, *blue-blazer*, and *white-plush* (to give four names as yet unknown here), they will have to come to England to get a chance of drinking them! Often what seems an American neologism turns out to be the revival of an old English word or meaning (*e. g.*, *mad* in the sense of *angry*), or a simple employment of that franchise of our language which many great authors have taken advantage of (*e. g.*, the use of *tip-toe* as a verb which is found in 'Clarissa Harlowe,' where we are told 'Mabel *tip-toed* it to her door'). And we English may welcome, indeed we have welcomed, many of the terms which are translations of Indian words (*war-path*, *pale-face*, *fire-water*, &c., &c.). And I for one have a liking for the metaphorical phrases, familiar to readers of Bret Harte and Mark Twain, which recall memories of spacious days in the wild and wonderful West."

Mr. Osborn surrenders the British point of view and grants that nothing they can say "is likely to prevent the free development of the amazing tongue which one American authority—Mr. Rupert Hughes, wishes to call 'Statesish' or 'Statish.'" He knows—

"The Americans will go on incorporating the slang of their vast polyglot cities (*e. g.*, *guy*, which is the Jewish *goyim*) into their language, and inventing purely artificial words (*sock-dolager*, *rambunctious*, *scallywampus*, *exfluncticate*, and *guyascutis* are examples of those lang-nebbit terrors . . . one or two, such as *scrumptious* and *skedaddle* are now a part of English slang), and cultivating bad grammar (like the Governor of a State who used *has went* in a public oration), and reviving the multiple negatives which were a characteristic, strange to say, of Old English (Mr. Mencken gives an example of a char-lady who asked a friend: 'You *don't* know *nobody* what *don't* want *nothing* done for them, do you?'). Nothing can prevent them—except the common sense they unquestionably possess—from creating a language which shall be an amalgam of all the slang of emigrants from every European land. But, since English is manifestly destined to become the universal language, they may have to pay a penalty for a policy which, to quote Mr. Rupert Hughes once more, is prompted by the desire to 'put off livery and cease to be the butlers of another people's language.' They will have to learn English in order to communicate with the rest of the world. But we, and other intelligent foreigners, shall not be compelled, heaven be praised for it, to plunge into the *cloaca maxima* of their polyglot speech—we shall be safe in refusing to learn 'Statesish.'"

"TO JAZZ" OR "TO RAG"

RAGTIME and syncopation are two words that have been grievously misued, says Mr. Paul Whiteman whose orchestral leadership in the playing of popular airs is recognized as among the foremost. "Syncopation sounds important," he tells us in the New York *Tribune*. "It gives a sense to the ignorant of participation in the world's scientific knowledge." But he pulls us up:

A FINE RHYTHMIC BALANCE OF FIGURES
is achieved by the Indian, Fred Kabotie, in the "Hopi Mask Dance."

"Every community has its own ragtime pests. These are the fellows that are killing American music and standing in the way of your development.

"Syncopation no longer rules American music. Syncopation, of which ragtime is the most familiar form, as we use it in the United States, is an African inheritance. It has descended to us, on one hand, direct from Africa, and on the other, through Spain and Spanish-American civilization. . . .

"Syncopation still exists in American music; in fact, you can not hear more than a very few bars of any popular composition without its cropping up. But to-day it is no longer a necessary thing. It has been retained much as an ornament. It gives to all American music much of its peculiar character. But if you listen close and look sharp you will note that few dances of to-day depend wholly on syncopation. The fox trot is being danced (this is in 1922) to the rhythm 1 and 2, 3 and 4, which is not syncopation. It is the rhythm of the old Greek poetic dactyl, older than Christianity."

The "rag" and the "jazz" are different, and we're glad to be enlightened:

"Strictly speaking, to rag a tune means that you destroy its rhythm and tempo and substitute for the one a 2-4 or 4-4 time and a syncopated rhythm. To do this properly calls for a good ear, a good knowledge of primitive harmony and for quite a little experience with a set of ulterior musical laws as scientific as those which put up a building or write a sonnet. You may not know their science, because only the ear may be called into play. But remember that when you begin to rag a tune you follow some other man's methods—something you have heard some other fellow do. If you don't follow, you are a great and original genius, far too big a man for us in the Whiteman orchestra. Possibly the sculptor is just being born to-day who will make your statue before which future generations will stand bareheaded."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

CONAN DOYLE'S HEAVEN

AS AN EVANGELIST OF SPIRITUALISM, the creator of "Sherlock Holmes" appears to most editors not quite so convincing as he is in his famous detective stories, yet all of them pay him the tribute of believing him sincere, if mistaken, in his new theology. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who is in this country on a lecture tour, is satisfied that through the agencies of the departed he has proved immortality and a paradise beyond, which, tho it differs in detail from most conceptions of heaven, seems to be comforting to those whose faith requires the prop of definite proof. The devout Christian, observes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "needs no proof of immortality. The Easter celebration . . . contains all the evidence which he needs to prove to him that death is merely transition." The eagerness with which thousands listen to Sir Oliver Lodge and Conan Doyle is evidence, however, that "multitudes, perhaps a majority, lack the Christian faith, and hunger, like those of Judea, for a sign." Spiritualist manifestations are the "sign," believes the English author, and he declares in published interviews that the Spiritualist movement "is the most serious attempt ever made to place religion upon the basis of definite proof, which is all that earnest minds desire. It is the one great final antidote for materialism, which is the cause of most of our recent world troubles." And within fifty years, he maintains, it "will sweep the world and take the place of the religion of to-day—a religion which has long been decaying and is becoming a mere formality."

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A MODERN PROPHET WHO SEES A NEW VISION.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle believes that within fifty years Spiritualism "will sweep the world and take the place of the religion of to-day."

In proof of the Spiritualist theory, Sir Arthur declares that he has seen and communicated with his dead mother, and a son killed in the war, and that he has heard an angel voice joining in the singing of "Onward Christian Soldiers" in the nursery of the Doyle home. Other evidences include, he says, photographs of the "etheric," or astral, body; a substance called ectoplasm, which is supposed to issue from the body of the medium and take on the shape of a departed one, and the familiar rappings and knockings, which he regards as signals from the next world. "I believe," he said in his first lecture in Carnegie Hall, New York, "that when God gives consolation of this kind it is right to pass it on to the human race." In a second lecture Sir Arthur said that he "could see no future for Spiritualism in any one church, whether it be known as the Spiritualistic Church or otherwise. No church is our enemy. We recognize no enemy. We have something to give to all churches—not only Christian churches. We have the same thing for the Buddhist and the Mohammedans."

Heaven is described by Conan Doyle, we read in newspaper reports, as the land of fulfilled ideals, the place where the disharmony and worry of this life are not, where the old resume young manhood and womanhood, and where children grow to maturity. Buildings and towns are there, and all our domestic animals; but everything is on a higher plane, where there is neither unhappiness nor wrong. In his creed there is no such place as hell.

Venturing no opinion on the subject, the New York *Daily News* does think that "when hard-headed scientists like Sir Conan Doyle and Sir Oliver Lodge assert that they have seen and talked with their dead sons, their statements call for something besides ridicule. We are all in one fashion or another questing after the truth, and there is nothing in the Great Unknown which would answer our questionings more satisfactorily than to have some definite proof of existence after death. This proof has not come to us. It may never come. Some do not want it to come, but there are countless thousands who desire it with all the ardor of their souls." But even if Conan Doyle's proofs seem deficient, the world, remarks the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, "is sufficiently respectful of the man and his views not absolutely to deny that communication with the dead is possible. Science has made too much progress in the past century for peremptory doubt on any subject. That communication between this world and the beyond will be established within the next hundred years is no more remarkable a prediction than a prophecy of the 'radio' would have seemed to scientists of a century ago." And the Rochester *Times-Union* bears witness that "it ill behooves any to scoff at seeming impossibilities, for very often they shortly become realities."

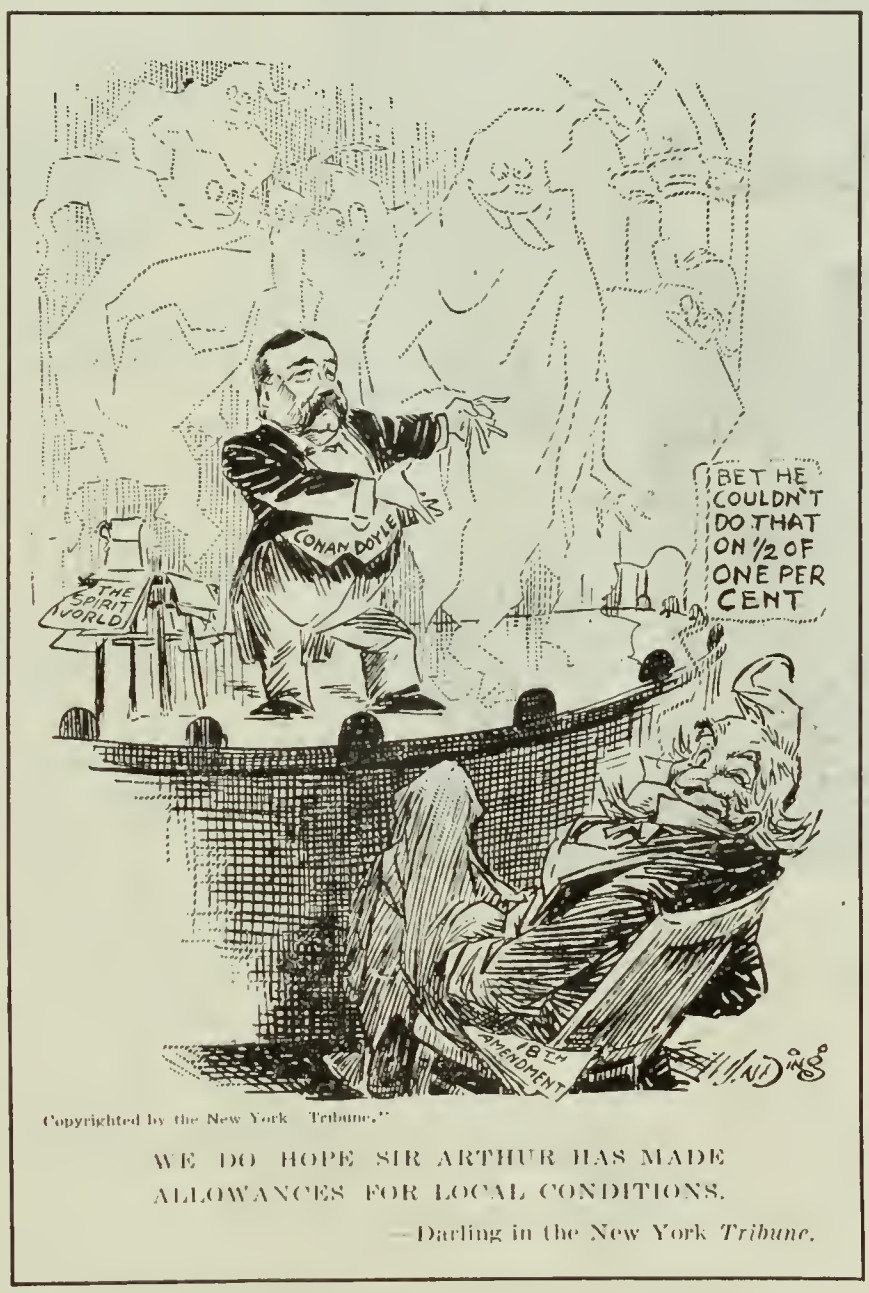
However, there is voluminous adverse opinion on the Spiritualist cult, and, in line with other critics, the Baltimore *American* argues that, aside from the séance conversations on which Sir Arthur places great reliance, "there is nothing in his statement of any more so-called practical import than can be had in the well-established beliefs of the day. . . . People of easily stirred imaginations frequently have dreams that are more vivid than the real thing and there is no reason, with a proper setting, that something of the sort may not be brought about in waking hours." He has adopted an old vehicle, about which he has built many

lectures, says the Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch*, "and he calls it Spiritualism. Spiritualism has already exacted a heavy toll in the United States. Numbers of its converts are in the insane asylums and others are seeking in vain for the joy that once was theirs when they took things pertaining to the curtained future for granted, and trusted in the God who had created them." However, this disciple of Spiritualism will make some inroads here among church-going people who take their views of religion rather lightly, thinks the Providence *News*. "Their Christian aspirations are usually satisfied by listening to a dull sermon and their knowledge of the Bible is too abstract for definition."

"But he can hope for no success among those who are really Christians by instinct, sincere practise and indestructible faith. His cult will grow, just as does Dowie's, just as do the new fire worshipers of our Northwest, gathering in the unattached minds and the delvers after the impossible. The true Christian teachings will continue to blossom, adding to the wealth of souls saved and extending the power of established religion against the assaults of psychic schools, or well-thinking people with overdeveloped imagination."

Taking Sir Arthur to task for his statement that Spiritualism will supplant the religion of to-day, the Baltimore *News* remarks that notwithstanding many such assertions, the Church has kept on growing. And, "judging from recent reports, they have never been so active or so well attended as they have been within the last year. In practically all of them the communicants will not believe the less because their faith is "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen."

And the average man, says the Indianapolis *Star*, is willing to trust in the Lord that the heavenly environment for his freed soul will be all that it should be. "For this reason the Biblical references to the abode of the departed meet all needs."



WE DO HOPE SIR ARTHUR HAS MADE ALLOWANCES FOR LOCAL CONDITIONS.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

"Have the oftentimes unlettered mediums, with their Indian 'controls,' ever offered anything better or more beautiful than this told of the 'new heaven' by John: 'And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow, nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain; for the former things have passed away.'

"Also it is said: 'They shall see His face and His name shall be in their foreheads. And there shall be no night there; and they need no candle, neither light of the sun; for the Lord God giveth them light; and they shall reign forever and ever.'

"The holy city 'of pure gold, like unto clear glass,' with its wall of jasper, its foundations garnished with all manner of precious stones and its gates of pearl, is a figurative picture, but it means all the glories that St. John the divine could comprehend and no description by spiritualist mediums approaches it. For the city as John leaves it may mean to each man the heaven of his highest dreams. He may picture heaven as endowed with all the glories that he knows or can imagine. There is no limit to its wonders save the limit of his mind. But how infinitely far it goes beyond Conan Doyle's heaven!"

CRIMINALS ON CAUSES OF CRIME

"THE WOMAN TEMPTED ME," is the first recorded complaint, and man has echoed it as ungallantly ever since the Garden of Eden was closed against him. It was reechoed the other day in the Illinois State Penitentiary at Joliet when a young man laid the cause of his downfall against that Eve in modern guise, the "flapper." An older man spoke more closely by the book, perhaps, when he said that environment and association and the lack of proper home training were chiefly responsible for his undoing. There were also several statements that graft on the part of corrupt officials made the path of crime easier to follow, since, if the criminal were moderately successful in his "profession," his case could be "fixt" for a stated amount. The convicts were examined by a committee appointed by the American Bar Association to study the cause of crime and to learn the preventives and remedies to be applied if the present crime wave is not to become a veritable flood. Headed by Judge Marcus Kavanagh, of Chicago, the committee includes former Governor Charles S. Whitman, of New York; Wade H. Ellis, of Cincinnati and Washington; former Attorney-General William B. Swaney, of Chattanooga; and Charles H. Farnham of St. Paul. After examining a few Chicago experts in criminology, the committee went to Joliet to learn from convicts themselves the chief causes of their undoing, and will come next month to New York.

"Why do men go wrong?" was the question put by the committee to several inmates of the Joliet penitentiary selected because of the intelligent answers they were expected to give. Failure properly to handle first offenders and the mistake of segregating them in the county jails—known to them as "schools of crime"—were the reasons assigned by three convicts. "The whole trouble as I see it," said a young confidence man, "lies in the fact that youngsters when first arrested are thrown into jail with a lot of old-time criminals. The criminals talk nothing but crime, crime, crime. How they pulled their last job, how they got away, how they beat a case. The first offender's mind is filled with schemes to make easy money and get away with it. Segregation of first offenders, I think, is the thing that is needed most, particularly in county jails." The most potent factor in causing crime, said an old offender who has educated himself behind the bars, is environment and association. "You see it is like this," he said, as Richard C. Burritt reports the law committee's interview in the Chicago *Daily News:*

"'When a young man reaches the ages of eighteen to twenty, he begins to realize that there are women in the world. He goes out with some of them. He makes a friend or two who is fast.

"'It is a time in his life when he is not making much money and in order to take the girl to cabarets and step around with her he has to get more money. It is an easy step to stealing.

He knows he must make money enough to step around, because if he doesn't the girl will go with some one else.

"'When he gets into a life of stealing he finds that there are organized sets or gangs of thieves. He finds that they have their lawyers, that they have professional bondsmen and professional witnesses. He finds that the gang pools its procedure; that when he belongs to the gang that his chances of beating a case are good and he can go on stealing. He observes that the man who works alone easily gets caught and is put away.'

"'You mention environment and association,' interposed a member of the committee. "What is the effect if the man's home life is a good one?'

"'I was just going to mention that. I believe,' the prisoner went on, 'that a majority of men would not go wrong if they had a good home life. Some do, of course, but I had none myself. My people died when I was little and I came up in the underworld. I had to educate myself in the penitentiary. As a matter of fact, I wouldn't be here if I had had six hundred and fifty dollars.'

"'Why not?' asked Wade Ellis of Washington, D. C., a member of the committee.

"'I could have squared the case for that. I was told some one in the State's attorney's office would have handled it for that.'

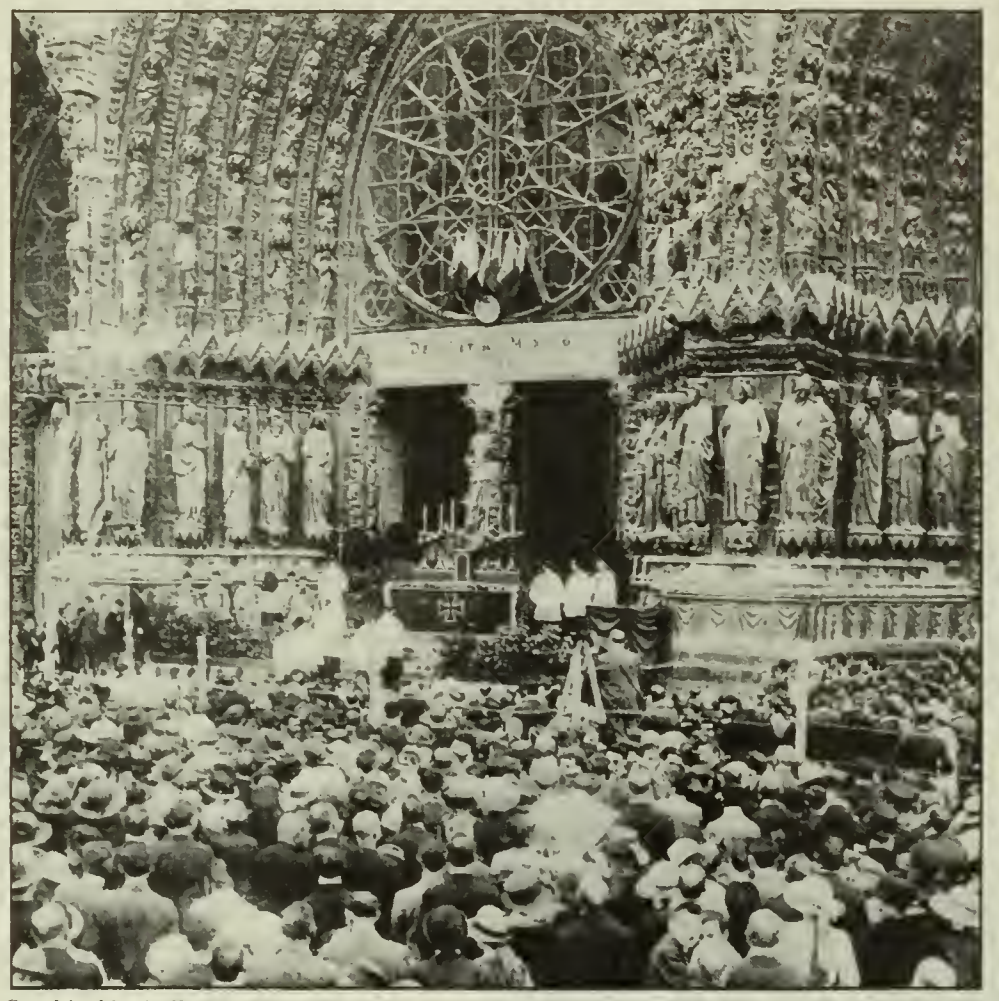
"'Why, is that done?' Judge Kavanagh asked.

"'It has always been done.'"

No simple and easy solution of the crime problem is indicated by the testimony of the Joliet penitentiary convicts, comments the Chicago paper editorially, but it thinks that this fact will not oppress or disappoint persons competent to deal with the matter. To realize the problem in all its magnitude is "the beginning of practical wisdom."

"Meantime the criminal code can be modernized, better juries obtained, needless delays avoided by firmness and independence on the part of the trial judges, and hair-splitting technicalities can be frowned upon by the courts of appeal and review.

"Much can be done by the mere application of common sense and civic courage. And politics can be kept out of the courtroom, prosecutors' offices and jury commissions."



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WHAT FRENCH FAITH AND COURAGE HAVE ACHIEVED.

The beautiful Rheims Cathedral, marred and badly damaged during the war by German shells, is restored, and the event is marked by public thanksgiving.

REBUILDING THE MARTYRED CHURCHES

RELIGION IN FRANCE is not imperiled, it seems; nor is the high courage of the French in the face of adversity abated. In spite of all the other huge and pressing demands upon it, the French Government has decided, we are told, to issue bonds amounting in value to 200,000,000 francs to rebuild 3,000 churches destroyed in the war. Carrying the burden of a vast public debt, with little relief from the German reparations upon which they had set so much store, the French are said to have had all they could do to carry the ordinary expenses of government and provide funds for the restoration of their ruined villages, and for the rebuilding of houses in which to shelter the homeless. Yet, says the Boston *Transcript*, this was not enough. It was not sufficient to build their homes and their schools anew. There was yet another call on their funds and their energy:

"The martyred churches—some 3,000 in number—must be built, however hard prest the country was to find funds with which to meet the demands of the ordinary budget. War laid a particularly heavy hand upon the churches in the battle-swept areas. They were a favorite registration and reference point for the artillery; when other landmarks failed, artillery commanders could invariably find a church spire upon which they could adjust their fire, and enable them to prepare an effective 'fire for effect.' What light these churches could throw upon the varying fortunes of war, if they could but tell their full story!

"The war has done much to strengthen the cause of religion in France and increase the prestige of the Church. Priests and prelates by the thousands answered the clarion call of battle, and served and suffered in the trenches side by side with laymen. There was neither Church nor State, but all was France. A grateful nation, as the dawn of peace turns into the full noontide, acknowledges its debt to the Church, and desires to repay that debt by rebuilding these thousands of ruined churches. Nor is it without significance, especially to Americans, that the French have had the initiative to begin themselves to raise funds for this purpose. In as much as they have not waited for the generosity of others to show itself, they merit that generosity all the more."

In some towns and villages of the North and East districts of France, writes a correspondent of the Boston *Pilot* (Catholic), the recent conditions of parish life have been pitiful. Temporary wooden huts which are used for churches and for the housing of the clergy have proved far too small. So, we are told,

"It has been deemed wise that the rebuilding of permanent churches and presbyteries should be taken in hand without delay. There is to be a committee of architects to supervise all the work. This is looked upon as admirable for the artistic quality of the buildings to be undertaken.

"To the student of church architecture the rebuilding of these churches easily recalls one of the greatest periods in the history of all architecture. It was in France that some of the greatest architecture of all time, the great Gothic cathedrals and churches of the Middle Ages, reared their stately heads in a sublime era of building, and they have been subjects of close study and interest for countless persons."

The rebuilt churches will not go begging for congregations, we are told, for, on the whole, the war seems to have had a salutary effect on the religious situation in France. Closer contacts are said to have healed many former prejudices and to have ended the old religious conflicts. The truth is, writes Paul Concoeur in the Paris *Etudes*, "that the soil of France has been opened by the plowshare of war; the furrows have been made ready; sturdy workmen have begun to cast in the good seed. The spirit of sacrifice must render that seed fertile."

THE GOLDEN RULE OF HEALTH—EAT SOUP DAILY

Here is a game the kids acclaim
With vigor, vim and zest
Their pep and force derived, of course,
From "Ox Tail" at its best.

—and thereby hangs a tale

Campbell's is Ox Tail Soup at its best. Not merely a deliciously satisfying food but a recognized health-builder as well. It brings you, in a tasty dish, the native vigor of meaty, marrowy ox joints; the beneficial properties of fresh vegetables and herbs; the strength-building qualities of barley.

Campbell's Ox Tail Soup

A rich, nourishing stock made from medium-sized ox tails, combined with diced Chantenay carrots and golden turnips, tomato puree, sliced ox tail joints, celery, parsley, barley, a little leek, and a touch of flavoring to bring out the natural savor of this delicious combination. Order Ox Tail today.

21 kinds **12 cents a can**

Campbell's Soups

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

OUR department seems rather English this week. Just so our English cousins provide us more good poetry along conservative lines than we furnish ourselves. So much of our energy goes into free verse which our readers only half approve. Even Shakespeare is not an outworn theme. *The Cornhill Magazine* (London) gives us this which recalls the old-time favorite pictures that assembled in one group the figures of some novelist's or poet's creation:

SHAKESPEARE

By E. W.

In the mysterious twilight of the Past,
Among dim meadows and dark-shining streams,
I went, and through oak forests, till at last
I came up to the high-walled hill of Dreams,
Thick turreted, with roofs innumerable
Of faded red, and secret windows shut
With shutters green, where stories wonderful
Were acted. Roofs, signs, rooms and oriels jut
With gaping gargoyles over the steep streets,
Cobbled with cobbles white, all up and down.
Wise, witty, quaint and ripe with diverse sweets
Are the good folk of this enchanted Town.
Some fools there are, some villains, and some sad,
'Tis true, and cripples, and poor withered jades;
But in an honest glass, good, mad and bad,
All walk and talk here like real men and maids,
Transformed to something strange, immortal, sage,
By the wise King who set them on his Stage.

HERE is a new adventure treated with a whimsical touch that both in deed and word might be rightly thought of as "American" only we get so many of our high adventures from suggestions given out freely abroad as the *New Witness* (London) does this:

THE BOOKWORM

(Experts now accompany parties daily round the chief London museums and galleries.)

By GEOFFREY DEARMER

Not even judges, in the name of waste
(That sacred name) decry these daily sessions
When costly critics, that is, men of taste,
Take parties round our national possessions;
Imparting all that knowledge can impart
And quickening the sluggish soul and heart.

Now, under expert guides and guidance you can
Improve your mind on art, beasts, birds and cities—
Raphael, the titmouse, Titian and the toucan,
The great auk, Gainsborough, Greece—O, really it is
Impossible to speak without bravado
Of everything from Leeds to Leonardo!

Now, *I* think (these considered cogitations
Are surely wonderful and well conceived,
For only by avoiding dissipations
And thinking hard can great thoughts be achieved)
That this reform should be to books applied.
With me, of course, appointed as chief guide.

Then I will take the best and brightest parties
All round our bookshops. I will advertise
(Provided that my salary at the start is
Substantial, with the promise of a rise)
High Hill-air Belloc and low-lying Wells
Our Keynes and Caines, our deep ethereal Dells.

I'll recommend the best. I will not rob
Poor poets of their due. I will not heed
The claims of popularity. My job
Will be to serve not those who write but read:
To boost the best of charming books and chaste,
And found a literary League of Taste.

A SWEET picture, here, of immemorial life that the London *Nation* brings us:

THE SHEEPFOLD

By ELEANOR FARJEON

High upon the lonely Down
I came upon a shepherd's town,
A sort of kraal it seemed to be
Within a wattled boundary.
Dividing it, the herd had made
A waving man-high palisade
Of the black-headed rush that grows
Rank on the flats where Arun flows.
Within the outer camp was stored
The sheep's provision, a rude hoard
Of mangolds with their saffron stain,
Heaped near a blue and scarlet wain
Which bore the fairest yellow straw
That ever summer's thrashing saw.
The second closure, scattered deep
With that clean gold, confined the sheep,
Some heavy still, some past their throe,
And by these dams the lambs pushed low,
Nuzzling their mothers' dugs; but most
Of those the shepherd yet could boast
Were harboured in the wattle-sheds
Which he had built to keep their beds
From wet and frost. Hard by, his wheeled
Hut stood, and on the open field
Signs of the gipsy life he led;
Less kindly was he housed and fed
Than his own sheep, for whom his plans
Seemed to be nature's more than man's.
Till April he will live up there
With bleating mothers in his care,
The solo wise ruler on that Down
Of his well-ordered little town.
Yet nothing, wattle, straw, or reed,
Or root, that serves his flock at need,
But might have served the earliest sheep
Which on these hills once had their keep;
And nothing does this shepherd know
Or do, not known—how long ago?—
And done, by the first herd whose dams
Upon the high Down dropped their lambs.

JAMES STEPHENS is, perhaps, one of the most considerable figures in English letters to-day. He is original and independent, and he sometimes gets into trouble. He won't with these lines of his in the *Nation and the Athenæum* (London).

THE PIT OF BLISS

(To CLEMENT FRANCE)

By JAMES STEPHENS

When I was young I dared to sing
Of everything and anything—
Of joy and wo and fate and God,
Of dreaming cloud and teeming sod,
Of hill that thrust an amber spear
Into the sunset, and the sheer
Precipice that shakes the soul
To its black gape—I sang the whole
Of God and man, nor sought to know
Man or God or joy or wo;
And, tho an older wight I be,
My soul hath still such ecstasy
That, on a pulse, I sing and sing
Of everything and anything.

There is a light shines in the head;
It is not gold, it is not red;
But, as the lightning's blinding light,
It is a stare of silver white
That one surmise would fancy blue:
On that mind-blinding hue I gaze
An instant, and am in a maze
Of thinking—could one think it so?
It is no feeling that I know—
An hurricane of knowing that
Could whelm the soul that was not pat
To flinch and lose the deadly thing
And sing, and sing again, and sing
Of everything and anything.
An eagle whirling up the sky,
Sunblind, dizzy, urging high,
And higher beating yet a wing
Until he can no longer cling,
Or hold, or do a thing, but fall
And sink and whirl and scream through all
The dizzy, heaven-hell of pit,
In mile-a-minute flight from it
That he had dared—From height of height
So the poet takes his flight
And tumble in the pit of bliss;
And in the roar of that abyss,
And falling, he will sing and sing
Of everything and anything.

What is knowing—but to see:
What is feeling—'tis to be:
What is love—but more and more
To see and be; to be a pour
And avalanche of being, till
The being ceases and is still
For every motion; what is joy—
Being, past all earthly cloy
And intermixture; being spun
Of itself is being won:
That is joy, and this is God
To be that in cloud and clod,
And in cloud and clod to sing
Of everything and anything.

IF the sun never sets on British dominions so also the East winds never cease to blow, and *Punch* finds a beneficent ministry in them that we of other geographical alignment do not know so well:

EAST WINDS

ENGLAND AND INDIA

By H. B.

The folk who live in the West Country that is warm and wet and slow,
They speak no good of the singing wind that blows from the open East,
And they will have it a treacherous wind, bearing sickness and wo,
Fretting and fevering man and beast;
But to me the wind of the East is sib for the sake of long ago.

For ever the East wind I have known was a wind that blew from sea,
Whether the grey North Sea of home or the blaze of Bengal Bay,
And ever it stood for a sandy coast and the spindrift flying free,
And the moon's rise and the breaking day;
And the West Coast folk may say their fill, but the East is the wind for me.

For ever the East wind I have known brought merry days and clear,
Lifting the rain-wrack out of the sky at the end of a Scottish June,
Or thundering over the Indian plains in the falling of the year
At the flying heels of the black monsoon—
A wind that spoke like a pibroch, that struck like a pointed spear.

* * * * *

Excellent good the West Country, be it Devon or Malabar,
But the warm West winds are hung with rain and laden and sad with cloud,
Robbing the days of the gallant sun and the nights of moon and star;
So the East winds, the living and proud,
Shall be my choice, now as of yore, and the coasts where East winds are.

Barrett Specification Roofs

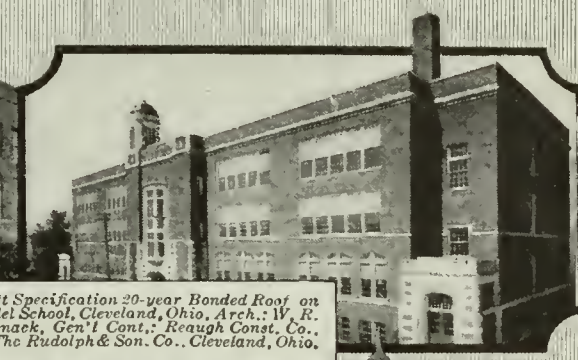
Bonded for 20 and 10 Years

Barrett Specification 20-year Bonded Roof on Corlett School, Cleveland, Ohio. Arch.: W. R. McCornack, Gen'l Cont.: C. N. Griffin Co., Rfr.: The Rudolph & Son Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Barrett Specification 20-year Bonded Roof on—above: East Clark School, Cleveland, Ohio. Gen'l Cont.: Jas. H. Wells. Rfr.: Norton Bros., Cleveland, Ohio.

Left: Addison School, Cleveland, Ohio Arch.: W R McCornack Gen'l Cont.: C. N. Griffin Co Rfr. The Rudolph & Son Co Cleveland, Ohio.

Right: Miles Standish School, Cleveland, Ohio Arch.: W R McCornack, Gen'l Cont: The Drummond-Miller Co. Rfr The Dalzell Bros Co Youngstown, Ohio



Barrett Specification 20-year Bonded Roof on Hazeldel School, Cleveland, Ohio. Arch.: W. R. McCornack, Gen'l Cont.: Reaugh Const. Co., Rfr: The Rudolph & Son. Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Cleveland's New School Buildings

TO house its army of 122,000 public school pupils, the City of Cleveland has provided many splendid new buildings. Architecturally, they are masterpieces—models of convenience, comfort, safety. And in line with standard practice the country over, most of these schools are covered with Barrett Specification Bonded Roofs.

One reason for the popularity of these roofs is, of course, their unequalled economy—moderate cost, long service, and no upkeep. But another reason, and a very important one, is their high fire resisting qualities.

When burning brands fall on the slag or gravel surface of a Barrett Specification Roof, they burn themselves out without doing serious damage. If a fire inside the building weakens the roof-deck, the Barrett Specification Roof has the necessary tensile strength to support itself over a large area, thus effectively blanketing the fire.

The degree of fire protection afforded by a roof is not determined by the character of any one ingredient of the roofing material, but by the ability of the completed roof to resist fires that attack it, whether from the inside or the outside of the building. Barrett Specification Roofs are given base rating by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

There are two types of Barrett Specification Bonded Roofs—Type "AA" bonded for 20 years; and Type "A" for 10 years.

Before specifying or closing contract for a Barrett Specification Bonded Roof, be sure to read carefully all the stipulations in the Specification.

Full details regarding these Bonded Roofs and copies of The Barrett Specifications sent free on request

The Barrett Company

New York, Detroit, Atlanta, Milwaukee, Baltimore, Chicago, New Orleans, Duluth, Toledo, Omaha, Philadelphia, Birmingham, Bangor, Columbus, Houston, Boston, Kansas City, Salt Lake City, Richmond, Denver, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Washington, Latrobe, Jacksonville, Cleveland, Dallas, Johnstown, Bethlehem, Cincinnati, Syracuse, Lebanon, Elizabeth, Pittsburgh, Peoria, Youngstown, Buffalo

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Barrett Specification 20-year Bonded Roof on Empire School, Cleveland, Ohio Arch.: W. R. McCornack, Gen. Cont.: Alexander Bros, Rfr.: The Rudolph & Son Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

government now or hereafter maintaining sovereignty over the territory where the acts were committed."

The implication here is that if we had recognized the Soviet Government in Moscow there would have been an easy way out; indeed, that there may be an easy way out if we recognize that government before Semenoff escapes custody. He could then be handed over to Russia and his fate would hardly be a matter of guesswork.

Among our soldiers and former soldiers there is a strong sentiment for the punishment of Semenoff that the Administration may not choose to defy. That sentiment will be very intolerant of any stretching of international law technicalities for the protection of a man who is regarded as a murderer.

NOW IT CAN BE TOLD, BUT ISN'T

WHAT ARE EUROPEAN CHILDREN being taught about the Great War? The answer to that question, if we could find the answer, has seemed to Mr. William G. Shepherd more than likely to show "whether there will ever be another war." Hence an investigation, whose results he gives us in an article in *Our World*. Says Mr. Shepherd:

In Germany school children in various districts have different history books. In one district the book will contain all the old allusions to the Kaiser and the greatness of his family. In another district all of this has been cut out. There is such a discrepancy between the various books that the explanations of the school officials are highly entertaining. I sought out Dr. Becker, secretary of the Prussian ministry of education. He is an avowed Republican.

"There are two things that we are not teaching our children," he said. "One subject that is forbidden is the Kaiser and his dynasty. The other is the war."

"But there are history books that tell of the Kaiser," I said.

"Yes," he smiled, "but let me explain. You see, books cost a great deal of money. The old histories used to glorify the Kaiser. We still have many copies of these old books on hand. We can not afford to throw them away. But we have issued orders to all teachers that they must not ask the children to study the Kaiser and his dynasty. That part of the book is skipt over in every school in Prussia. But we have gone further than this. Whenever a publisher issues a new edition of a school-book, he cuts out every reference to the old dynasty. We have given orders to all the publishers of school-books that this must be done. The editing is carefully done, and whenever a child is given a new history book in the Prussian schools, you may be sure that every bit of Kaiser-worship and king-worship has been cut out of it."

"Has anything new been put in its place?"

"No. Editing does not cost so much, but the addition of material is a difficult thing."

"But are the children being taught nothing about the war?"

"Not a single word," said Dr. Becker. "The teachers are not allowed to discuss the war. Their history books do not contain a single word about the war."

"Is this done purposely?" I asked.

"Yes," he explained. "It's politics. You see there are six different parties in Prussia. Each different party has a different idea about the causes of the war, the events and the mistakes. As soon as the ministries of education start to prepare a story of the war for the school children, some leader of a party arises and says that the story is wrong, in some detail. Then we have to drop the whole thing and start over again. We must find some story that will suit all the parties, including the Socialists and the extremists on both sides. It is an impossible thing to do, and we have quit trying.

"Our latest plan is to have a chronology of the war appear in the school-books so that the children may learn the dates of various important events. We have four experts working on this now, but while they agree on dates, they can not agree in describing what happened on those dates. Something about the inwardness of the war is bound to creep into any arrangement of dates, and so we are in as much trouble with our new plan as we were with our previous efforts. We must try to satisfy the parents of the children as well as the party leaders," continued Dr. Becker. "Parents are giving their version of the war to their children at home, and if our school-books give a different explanation from that believed by the parents, we will be in trouble.

"The schools are not as they used to be in the Kaiser's time. Then the government decided what the children should be taught, and that was the end of it. To-day, in every school, the children have their own organization, with a spokesman, who has a right to criticize the teacher on any occasion, or even go over the teacher's head, if necessary, to higher authorities. The parents have taken an interest in the schools and in what their children are being taught, and a parent may go either to a leader of the party in his district and make a complaint, which will reach us with a roar in due time, or he may complain to the school officials themselves."

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"WASN'T THERE ANY WAR?"

German school-books avoid all mention of the World War, but they can't fool these Berlin school children.

I suggested that it must have been necessary to tell the children something about the revolution which changed the form of government in Germany.

"Well," hesitated Dr. Becker, "whenever that question comes up, we find it possible to refer to the attempted revolution of 1848 in Germany with which the children are familiar. We are able to point out that the revolution of 1918 was a sequence of 1848. There is a great deal in common in both revolutions, and sometimes we are able to show how the 1918 revolution was a sequence of the revolution in which the grandparents of our pupils were engaged.

"Certain democratic principles that caused the 1848 affair also produced the revolution of two years ago. The war gave these principles a chance to manifest themselves. That is as far as we can go in telling the children about the recent affairs in Germany."

What, meanwhile, are French school children being taught about the war? For an answer to this question, Mr. Shepherd went to Paris and sought out the minister of Public Instruction, who, tho too cautious to make a statement, himself, detailed a subordinate to talk:

"When peace came," said this official, "the school-teachers everywhere in France felt free to ignore the old military regulations and to tell their pupils in the class-rooms just what had happened during the previous four years. There were not text-books with which the teachers could work; so many of them began giving little lectures to their pupils.

"But the department of education found itself in trouble immediately. Parents deluged us with complaints. They said their children were being taught lies about the war. Socialist workmen said their children were being instructed in imperialism. Caillaux's followers said that teachers were lying about the origin and purpose of the war. Parents of the upper classes said their children were being taught Socialism in their study of the war. It was a trying time for us. We saw that something must be done; so we issued orders that teachers were not to try to teach their pupils about the war until proper text-books had been issued.

"Ever since then we have been looking for proper text-books.

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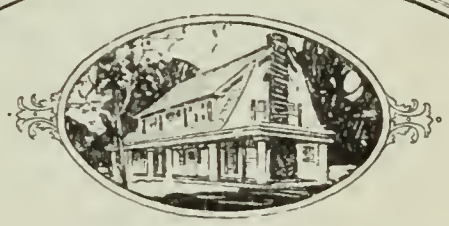

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Dwellings $7,000-$25,000	Rigid asbestos shingles	Standard or extra thick—red, brown, gray or blended
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Mr. Citizen

Do you realize the close personal interest you have in electric light and power?

Your interest is not confined alone to an unconscious sense of well-being as you see this agency turning the machinery of your factory, lighting your office, and doing the hundreds of helpful and scientific things in your home and town. It naturally and inevitably extends to the question of the financial stability and physical efficiency of your local electric light and power company.

You depend upon this physical efficiency for your light and power, but it is possible only when financial stability is present. In turn, therefore, the soundness of these financial and physical qualities depends upon you, and other citizens like you, for the support necessary to enable the company to meet the enormous growing demands for more service.

So great is this self-interest, and so rapidly is it becoming generally realized, that already more than 1,600,000 people have invested in electric light and power company securities. Wherever there are large numbers of these "customer owners" the ideal form of "public ownership" exists.

Such investors not only show faith in their own community by financially supporting the electric light and power company which serves it, but they keep their money within the community, helping build it, and make more prosperous conditions for all. In addition, this tangible evidence of faith tends to attract outside capital for the industrial and commercial upbuilding of the community generally.

A greater and better community can mean only greater and better opportunities for citizens. Therein is found your self-interest.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

But we can not find them. The text-book writers tell as many different stories as the teachers used to tell.

"You see," he continued, "the whole difficulty lies in the fact that we have seven influential parties in France.

"It was necessary for us to find text-books that would contain versions of the war that would satisfy members of all these parties. Well, that is impossible. We can not do it. Parents belong to one or another of these parties, and they raise so much trouble when their own version of the war is not told to their children that we have finally decided that the fathers and mothers of France must be the modern history teachers of France until the war has become more distant and party feelings lie down."

He explained how text-books are selected in France. A superior council of the ministry of education passes on all books which are submitted by text-book writers. The books which are approved are put on a list which is sent to all the schools of France. From this list the school officials in the various districts of France may choose the books which they consider best adapted for the local schools.

"At first," continued the official, "the text-book writers deluged the superior council with books about the war. The members of the council found themselves disagreeing about the facts stated in these books. Very soon the complaints of the parents began to pour in on us, and we decided that, if the council itself could not agree, neither could teachers or parents."

"When do you think you will be able to begin studying the history of the war in your schools?" I asked.

"Not until this generation dies," he answered. "You see everybody is in politics or has some political leaning. No text-book writer or school-teacher is free of political bias. He sees everything through the eyes of his own politics and beliefs. Whatever he wants to believe looks like the truth to him; whatever he doesn't want to believe looks false. And there we have the difficulty."

Leaving Paris, Mr. Shepherd went to London, where he called upon Mr. Richards, who has charge of the English school inspectors, and asked him what English school children were being taught about the war.

"We have an Anglo-Saxon dread," he said, "of permitting the government to control the schools. All school government in England is local. The government does not control the publication of school text-books. Any schoolmaster or member of a school board may go to any publisher and purchase any book he wishes and introduce it into the local school.

"The only thing the national government does is to inspect and advise. Our inspectors move about among all the schools constantly, and, if they find anything amiss—subjects being wrongly considered or improper books being used—they make recommendations which, in time reach the local authorities. And then the proper changes are usually made. The local authorities rarely disagree with the national school inspectors."

In a glass case in Mr. Richard's office were rows of text-books. He went to this

case and took out a dozen or more small books.

"I won't say that text-books on the Great War are not being written and even put into the schools in some localities," he said. "But the inspectors have an infallible test for these books. If the books do not meet the test, they are usually withdrawn from the school."

"What is the test?" I asked.

"You see, all these books are written anonymously. No reliable and well-known text-book writers have attempted to write any text-book of the war. All the school histories that have appeared, with a very few exceptions, have been thrown together for greedy publishers, by hack writers. The paper is poor, as you will notice, the illustrations are unspeakably poor, and the statements of facts are absolutely unreliable.

"Every one of these unsigned anonymous text-books found by our inspectors in use in the schoolrooms is immediately thrown out. The result is that children in England are not learning the history of the war in our schools."

"What about geography?" I asked.

"Well, the teachers are presenting geography in a hit-or-miss way. The map-makers are not taking any chances on making maps for schoolroom use which may be right to-day but wrong to-morrow.

"As a usual thing the teachers use colored crayons and draw the new borders and the new countries in the old maps."

"And there you are!" gasps Mr. Shepherd. Altho in Germany, France and England every child must learn to read, "the printing-press is paralyzed and the historian is palsied when it comes to the task of telling the new generation about the war."

"PASSAPASSAPASSAPASSAPASSAPASSA"

A LITTLE, frock-coated, short-bearded, smiling old gentleman from France has appeared in London with the cheapest known remedy for "what ails you." Merely say over and over again very rapidly the French words for "going, going, going," and, sure enough, it goes—or at all events so an article by Hannen Swaffer in the London *Graphic* assures us, which we merely quote, of course, as a matter of news. Mr. Coué, the healer—tho "teacher of self-healing" would be a more exact designation—is a retired chemist of Nancy, we are told, and makes no claim to be a worker of miracles. As the writer explains,

If you are suffering you walk on the platform where he is lecturing—and he lectures without payment and without price—and he tells you to say "*Ça passe*," repeatedly, until you feel better. It only means "Going"; but he has used the words so often, in French, that he sticks to them; and his patients say "*Ça passe*" so quickly that it sounds like:

"Passapassapassapassapassapassapassa."

How stupidly simple! How ridiculous! But there are undoubted cases—hundreds of them—where he has cured.

I saw him cure three blind men the other day. They take all things to St. Dunstan's to cheer the blind men up. Great singers go, preachers whose voices, speaking of God, sound like a great organ in a cathe-

"*This* will protect you against ignition trouble!"

YOU would not think of starting off on a motor trip without a spare tire, or a full gasoline tank. Neither would you drive in the rain without chains or with the top down.

Then why start off without protection against trouble in the most vital part of the power plant—its very nerve center, the ignition system?

At any time a plug may become fouled, a porcelain cracked, an oil-soaked wire shorted—or some one of the many elusive minor defects may crop up—all meaning trouble and delay.

In the mountains, or on a lonely road, far from a garage—no matter where you drive—you will be protected against ignition trouble if you have an

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—Handy size—not cumbersome—fits the vest pocket. Small enough to reach the most inaccessible part of the ignition system.

—Blunt contact cap cannot slip off plug or wire while testing.

—Cannot get out of order—no wires to connect—no shocks—no danger.

—Directions printed indelibly on the shell.

—The Airco Ignition Gauge has a hard rubber shell enclosing a tube of Neon—a gas which flashes orange-red when electrified. These flashes are visible through a window in the shell. The nature of the flashes tells what and where the trouble is.

—Be sure you get the Airco—the original ignition gauge—you can buy it at your dealer's or fill in and mail the coupon.

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The name Airco on this ignition gauge signifies that it embodies all the high standards characteristic of all the other products of the Air Reduction Sales Company, pioneers in commercializing the elements of the air and large manufacturers of oxygen, acetylene, apparatus, and specially designed machines for the oxyacetylene welding and cutting industry. It is most logical that an instrument relying solely for its functioning on Neon—a rare gas of the air—should be built by an organization of such specialized experience.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

dral, comedians whose noses are red and whose jokes might, perhaps, be blue, did not the forlornness of the men without any eyes remind them. So Coué went on his mission of mercy; and as they explained it, in words, to the men who could not see, he cured three cases—cases of blind men who were suffering from temporary pain.

There was a man called Clarke, with a "wonky" knee. "Passapassapassapassa" went on, for a minute or two. "It's decidedly less tender," Clarke shouted. "That fellow had better be careful," said another blind man, "or he'll lose his pension."

Everybody laughed, and then Roylance was cured of stomach-ache. It was "Passapassapassad" out of existence. Then Wawne, whose country had not only taken both his eyes, but one of his legs, said the stump of the leg that was gone was always aching. He, too, blundered back into the eternal darkness of his life, feeling better.

Coué told them of a woman who had not seen through one eye for twenty years, and whom, in a few minutes, he had persuaded to see; and he told the blind men of a wealthy stockbroker who had stammered all his life and who, the day after he had met Coué last week, stammered no longer, and told 600 people in fluent French that he could talk as well as any one.

Yes, the cure is just, "*Ça passe, ça passe, ça passe.*" Coué has brought down the science of curing many ills—he says that it will not cure cancer, but that it will remove the pain—to a simple formula. When you are lying in bed, in the morning, you say twenty times to yourself:

"Every day in every way I am getting better and better."

A few days ago he used the words, "in every respect," but it now is changed to "in every way," no doubt because you can say it even more easily. You say it to yourself, opening your mouth just wide enough so that you can hear yourself speak. I use his own words, as he spoke to me, "You must not think of anything in particular but keep on repeating it every night and every morning. Pay attention to what you are saying, just like you recite litanies in church. Little by little, it will penetrate into your mind and you will get well. If you think it you are well." That is how simple it is.

There is no quackery in this, we are solemnly told; it is simply an affair of "making your conscious Jekyll overcome your subconscious Hyde." And there is no commercialism about it, either. Says the writer:

For this silly, simple, stupid, effective remedy Coué charges nothing. When I have printed it, the secret is given away. He stands up, in his short frock-coat, and with his pleasing little smile, before an audience, and they go away knowing nearly as much as he does.

Thousands throng to meet him and thousands are turned away. They come on their crutches and in their chairs. They are carried in sitting, hunching themselves with pain and lying down; they go away, feeling better than they were before.

At the institute in Grosvenor Gardens, which Coué's first visit founded, there is no charge except that the payment of three shillings goes to meet expenses. Rent has to be paid and the printing of bills, and post-

age stamps. Otherwise, this remedy is free to all who care to call; and the dozen English men and women who have studied with Coué at Nancy are now curing the sick in England.

And yet the little Frenchman in the frock-coat has told us nothing new. Coué-ism is a part of every cure and of every remedy. But— Coué has reduced the science of "Cure yourself" to eleven words. "I am growing richer and richer every day," implanted at the back of the mind, has made many millionaires; "I am growing holier and holier every day, by God's grace," has made many saints. Faith can remove mountains; hope can conquer continents; auto-suggestion can make weak men strong.

OUR MOVIES REMAKING JAPAN

"IRASSHAI! Irasshai" — "Welcome! Welcome!"—cries the smiling girl usher at a Japanese moving-picture show, and tea is served while you wait for the cherry-blossomed curtain to go up on Mary Pickford, Charlie Chaplin, or "Doug" Fairbanks. A delightful Jap, by name Sadao Imada, discusses all this in *Asia*, and if his English is a bit peculiar, well, so much the better. The editor of *Asia* had neither the heart nor the unwisdom to alter a word, as any such revision "would destroy the charm and the fine spirit and feeling of the article." It is in a style of his own, accordingly, that Mr. Imada proceeds:

I have been harboured from long since the wish that of to write these observation about movie, of which now thus starting. In Japan the film fan already have seen Chalie Chaplin's "Kid," Douglas Fairbanks's "Three Musketeers", and many other latest and well-known productions of America. Almost all leading news papers of Tokio have their sole column for movie; and American moving picture magazines are prevailing no less than any other periodicals of United States.

Think these facts! In every city and town all over Japan, except those pictures which made in Japan, American pictures unholding their shadows by day and night. In other words, Japan is immersing in the wave of American picture; it is not exaggeration a bit.

And now Japan of present, is being yet on the road to rebuild her new civilization; and she is revealing the appearance of most queer to be seen; her tradition melted with the shawer of foreign tides, and devastating in whirlpool. As a whole, outwardly and inwardly, Japan is now suspending in the state of chaos. Every traveller could perceive it at a glance, when who has set their first step on the soil of "rising sun".

Any-how as the nation of the civilized world, we require the environment that of fine and beautiful, but on this point, we Japanese living far beyond of it, we are breathing in the sorrounding that of most unconfortable.

Out of this seetheing curldolone, what sort of civilization will lined up? It can not be clearly taken in view yet. But the fact is true, to compete or to live in shoulder by shoulder among the civilized nations of world, Japan can not be loitered in the atmosphere that of samurai and daimyo. Efficiency is forcing her to follow along the line of Europe and American civilization. Every material deviced in Europe and America imported and still coming.

Old things substituted by new ones, and

Think now, of saving ⅓ your fuel next winter

AT THIS time of the year, dealers have plenty of time to spend with you, helping you decide upon the size and type of Sunbeam Furnace that will heat your home thoroughly for the least amount of money.

Besides, Sunbeam prices are now lower than ever before, so, this is the season to see a Sunbeam dealer.

He will explain how the Sunbeam Furnace can heat a given number of rooms more evenly, more healthfully and with one-third less fuel than stoves or fireplaces.

The Sunbeam is made on a quantity-production basis by one of the oldest and largest furnace manufacturers in the country; it is for this reason that it can be sold at such a surprisingly low cost.

All parts are accurately fitted by a process which makes them leak-proof and they are made so much over-size that a Sunbeam will practically never wear out.

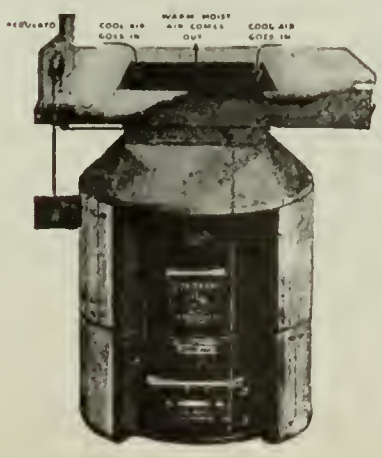
The Sunbeam burns any kind of fuel. It quickly takes the chill off your house in the brisk days of early fall; it maintains an even temperature of warm, moist air in every room; even in below-zero weather. A Sunbeam will warm the most isolated room in the house so that you can dress in comfort on the coldest winter morning.

It usually takes only one working day to install a Sunbeam Pipeless Furnace; and there is no muss or dirt. Its economy of fuel will be apparent from the first day.

Think *now*, of saving one-third your fuel next winter. And think of the wet, disagreeable days still to come this spring. Why wait for winter to save fuel; why not begin at once?

"Warms like the Sun" —heating the entire house with one central register

As everyone knows, warm air rises and cold air falls; that is the simple principle upon which Sunbeam Pipeless Furnaces work. Heated air, mixed with vapor, rises through the central compartment of the large register placed in your hall or living room. A constant, gentle circulation of warm, moist air at an even temperature is maintained in every room; the cool air of the house being drawn down through the outer compartment of your register, heated, and sent upward again. Owners tell us that their Sunbeams save ⅓ on the cost of fuel. See your local Sunbeam dealer.



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Gentlemen: Without obligating me in any way, I would like to learn more about heating my home with the Sunbeam Furnace. Also, mail me a copy of your *"Sunbeam Book."*

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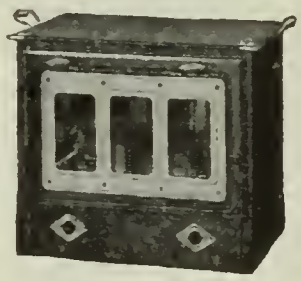
"I bought an oil stove equipped with the Patented KEROGAS Burner and get the same good, uniform results I used to get with my gas range—and at less cost."

The Right Heat When You Want It

The Patented KEROGAS Burner mixes kerosene with air, turns the oil into gas and gives a double flame concentrated on the cooking utensils. Have it high or low—intense or simmering just by the turn of a little control wheel.

You cook at least cost because every particle of fuel is used. Kerosene is cheap and then with the Kerogas Burner, only 1 gallon of oil is used to 400 gallons of air.

The Patented KEROGAS Burner is very simple—made from one piece of brass—rust proof, leak proof. Lasts for years. Be sure that the oil stove you buy is equipped with it.



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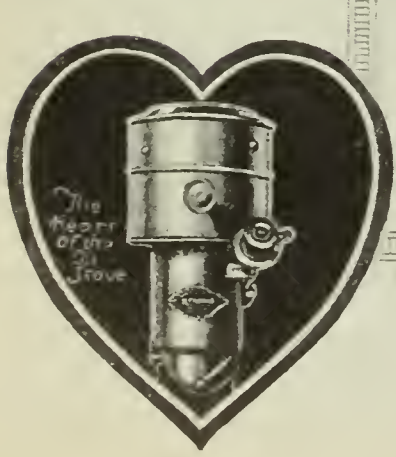

PATENTED **KEROGAS** BURNER

Standard Equipment on the Better Makes of Oil Stoves

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

that new one effects on the other things it cocern. For instance if some one purchased a piano it naturally will attracts the need of a room which furnished in the style of European to harmonize it. Foreign material make by itself gives change to the things around or concern it. It is the material. And through books and magazines or every kind of art, new vision for life well be awaken and planted in the mind of Japanese, and it will give the effection or change on their way of living.

As Mr. Imato tells us, "morally and physically Japan is the country of import yet," for Europe and America "sway upon everything of Japan," but he recognizes that "this influx" is "not yet well digested and refined, the change is never superficial and no more than stuffy mixture."

To adjust, digest and refine or contract the environment which is now landing on such situation and tendency, we must relish the brain with more stress, and must enrich or improve our minds to stand it. For this purpose, we must learn more about of societies of other countries, from which we are chewing the nourishments of to be necessarily for the grown up of our civilization. And whereupon, the need of mental communication is most imperative than that of material's. From this point of view I am luriug by the significance of movie, as I must admit its merits.

As the medium of mental communication, we can count on book, periodical, art and anything which convey the means of information. But it would be most effective on that purpose, that if we can found ourselves in the country itsself, of which we want to know. Because we can see very environment in which those books, arts, and everything are going lively. But this chance is the thing of rare blessing. And then every body naturally be take in mind the ability of movie.

It would be sounds odd, if I say, as, ther are American colony in Japan. But the fact is true. Any movie center of Japanese cities is in its mean a colony of America. In these parts America is living. Where, we can see the sky scrapers of New York, quaint and simple town of New England, and grand view of nature of Colorado. We can hit the trail with cow boy, also can enjoy the part in a gorgeous hall with swell folks of society, and can feel the thrilling sensations in the "fish alley" or the Chaina town of San Fransisco.

We can laugh, anger, and tear with American people at our movie theatres. Of course I know that there are many people in America, who don't want to know, that, there are such fact as through movie understand America by some of people. But I do not intending here a bit, to go touch on any discussion which concern to the quality of movie as an art. But yet, I want to admire American picture as an art and amusement. I am always highly appreciating of its cleanness and healthfulness and yet having the strong value of entertainment. And am always envy for such comunity, in which such healthy amusement is required and going.

But it would be undeniable, that the moving picture bring America wherever it goes, it unhold the vivid scenes of the land

of liverty before the presence of people everywhere on globe. It is most vital and lively interpretation of New World. The message of celloid therfore unoverlookable. It is the nerve and blood of America that of covering all parts of globe.

As in America, the movie is the leading amusement or diversion in Japan. And since Japanese picture can not stand yet for foreign film, almost all pictures are supplying from United States. And the picture of Hollywood found every kind of people as its audience in Japan. But its most absorbing fan wil be found largely among the younger generation.

There are such boy among my acquatances, as who like movie rather passionately, as a result of it, some kind of Americanization became apparent. It is his most pet topic of discussion, as, efficiency. And on the everything he argue on the basis that of he think is America, and always comment on the everything of his country harshly. He is utterly docilled by America of what he thinks she is.

Thus the moving-pictures, by developing an intense interest in things American, tends to develop a spirit of progress in the rising generation in Japan. Says Mr. Imato:

Since they younger people of her are awaking for the unadequatness of their custom and efficiency, for the century they are landing, and therefore they are feeling unreasoness of their standard of moral it is still controlling upon their way of living, which had been back-boning the feudal age. Then better things and reasons will be find by them in the society of the beyond of Pacific.

It can be say that the moving picture is a refrection of the country in which it is making. In American moving picture America is being mirriored. In which we can peep the moral, custom and ideal and everything which currenting and going.

So it is one of good references to Japanese people, now who are on the exigent state to reconstract the structure that of her civilization. It will enrich their minds not least extent, and its effect will visible on the way of their living.

There is such facts, as Japanese tailor learn the cutting and any suggestion from movie, or its customers order their cloths minding what size of clothes was appealed to their tastes and suggest the tailor hoping to realize it. My friend who is an architect often attend to movie theatre to enrich his vision and to learn.

Thus American moving picture are appealing to every kind of audiences, with various meanings in Japan. After all the magic of celloid is now playing on Japan, whose organic body as a whole now on the busiest currency to change into fine state as civilization, as she is now persuading by her friendly nations with agreeing her good achievement on material side.

We Japanese people must wipe away the unfair reputation, as soon as possible of what we are now owing. We are inspiring by America not least degree. We owe very much to her. And it is the thing of blessing for Japan, that her people are enjoying the movie of America. It is by itself telling the progress of amiable feeling towards America is going and latenting among Japanese people. And therefore American moving picture having the mission of peace in its significance, also.

There are in our country many American haters, but I want here to demnstrate the sentiment of friendly feeling to United States, which now prevailing among we younger generation of Japan.

Teeth You Envy

Are brushed in this new way

Millions of people daily now combat the film on teeth. This method is fast spreading all the world over, largely by dental advice.

You see the results in every circle. Teeth once dingy now glisten as they should. Teeth once concealed now show in smiles.

This is to offer a ten-day test to prove the benefits to you.

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A dingy film accumulates on teeth. When fresh it is viscous—you can feel it. Film clings to teeth, gets between the teeth and stays. It forms the basis of cloudy coats.

Film is what discolors—not the teeth. Tartar is based on film. Film holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Thus most tooth troubles are now traced to film, and very few escape them.

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Film has formed a great tooth problem. No ordinary tooth paste can effectively combat it. So dental science has for years sought ways to fight this film.

Two ways have now been found. Able authorities have proved them by many careful tests. A new tooth paste has been perfected, to comply with modern requirements. And these two film combatants are embodied in it.

This tooth paste is Pepsodent, now employed by forty races, largely by dental advice.

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Starch is another tooth enemy. It gums the teeth, gets between the teeth, and often ferments and forms acid.

Nature puts a starch digestant in the saliva to digest those starch deposits, but with modern diet it is often too weak.

Pepsodent multiplies that starch digestant with every application. It also multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is Nature's neutralizer for acids which cause decay.

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THE "ROOSEVELTIAN" LADY ASTOR

"I SAID A MOUTHFUL," quoted Lady Astor on the occasion of her first public address in New York, for, despite her membership in the British House of Commons, she is as jolly an American as when she was Miss Langhorne of Virginia. On the ship, coming over, the quartermaster called her "a regular guy," and reporters seem to have got very much the same impression. According to the New York *Evening Post*,

"You look like a lot of white trash," she shouted from the rail of the steamer to her sister, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, and a deputation of Women Voters' League members who went to the pier to greet her. "You just ought to see my new coat."

It was Nancy Langhorne speaking, and no mistake. The new coat, incidentally, attracted the attention of a dozen women reporters, who journeyed down the bay at daylight to greet the world's foremost woman in politics. It was a furry affair of black broadtail with a collar of gray chinchilla.

"And I bought it just for the occasion," explained Lady Astor, with a twinkle. "At home I dress like Cinderella."

Viscount Astor came with her. At her request he remained at her side while the photographers cranked and the interviewers plied her with questions. And he seemed to enjoy it.

There is something Rooseveltian about Lady Astor. She is ready for any question that comes her way. She is more than ready. Knowing what she was in for, she took the precaution to interview herself before landing and to supply the results to the press in the form of a two-page typewritten statement on things in general.

Reporters and photographers swarmed aboard the steamer after leaving Quarantine. But Lady Astor was ready for them. Some one made the mistake of hailing her as the "leader of the woman's movement."

"That's nonsense," she broke in. "I have been very much overrated. I am just an ordinary woman. I am only a symbol. If an ordinary woman can do what I have done, what can not the others do?"

Copyrighted by Paul Thompson.

LADY ASTOR, A "REGULAR GUY."

This is what the Quartermaster called her on the way over, and he, too, "said a mouthful."

Lady Astor talked like that—in short, crisp sentences, always coming back at her questioners as quickly as they could think up things to ask her about. On only one subject was she determined to remain silent—Margot Asquith. She would not talk about that.

When one insistent reporter, unwilling to take the hint, returned to inquire what she thought about Margot's views on Prohibition, Lady Astor fixt him with her clear blue eyes and said: "Man, you ought to go back to Texas." She guessed the place he came from by his accent.

Speaking of accents, Lady Astor is proud of the fact that she hasn't acquired a full-grown English accent after all these years.

"I still talk like a nigger," she said—tho, if the truth must be told, she didn't talk quite like that.

Whatever else may be thought of Lady Astor during her stay here, it can be set down right now that she won the hearts of the women reporters who went down the bay to meet her.

They found her a "darling." And a sort of a Russian blouse much decorated with Bulgarian embroidery, which she wore under her new coat, caught the feminine fancy quite as much as did the soft, black velvet hat which adorned her slender, girlish head.

Lady Astor was alone when the vanguard of reporters and photographers discovered her.

"Help! Where's my husband? Steward, find my husband at once," she shouted, as the firing squad closed in.

Viscount Astor was found lurking somewhere in the background, and arm in arm with his Lady, led the way to the boat deck. Here, with the Statue of Liberty as a background, Lady Astor was photographed and photographed and photographed, now with her coat on, now with her coat off, now with the Viscount by her side, now all by her lonesome—whatever the camera sharp-shooters commanded her to do was done. Through it all Lady Astor laughed and joked and chided the photographers.

"You think I look foolish," she told them, "but you ought to see how funny you look yourself."

In the midst of it she sighted a gray-haired sailor.

"Come on, Petty," she called, "get into the picture. I love sailors."

Bashfully the tar complied, taking up his stand opposite to the Viscount while the cameras whirred.

"What's your name?" he was asked.

"Murphy," came the reply. "Quartermaster Murphy, and this is my sixty-seventh trip. Get that down."

Lady Astor laughed.

Later on, when interviewed by a squad of newspaper men, she gave her views on various matters, among them Prohibition. It is not yet a political issue in England, she said.

"I have been told tho," she went on, "that the wets are prepared to spend $50,000 to keep me out of Plymouth. I say, let them come on. We need the money."

To another question she said she did not advocate the formation of a woman's party.

"No," she snapt, "we've suffered too much from men's parties, haven't we? There isn't any such thing as the woman's point of view.

"Women are just as individual as men," she assured the nearest woman reporter—who, incidentally, came all the way from Philadelphia to ask Lady Astor what she thought of that city. "The woman's point of view is just as variegated as the man's point of view, and that's a veritable whirligig, isn't it?"

"How about Lloyd George?" some one asked.

"Oh, he's still got his head above water," was her answer, "and"—this with a sly wink—"it's a head, too."

Women's dress? It was "unfortunate."

"Nothing," she declared, "lets women down more than to go about half naked. There is no use talking about equality so long as we use our liberty to expose our hideousness."

There was much more talk—as to her six children, whom she called "mongrels," being more American than English; as to flappers, whose parents, she thought, ought to take them in hand; as to the South, which she was glad to hear was beginning to wake up; as to a score of different things.

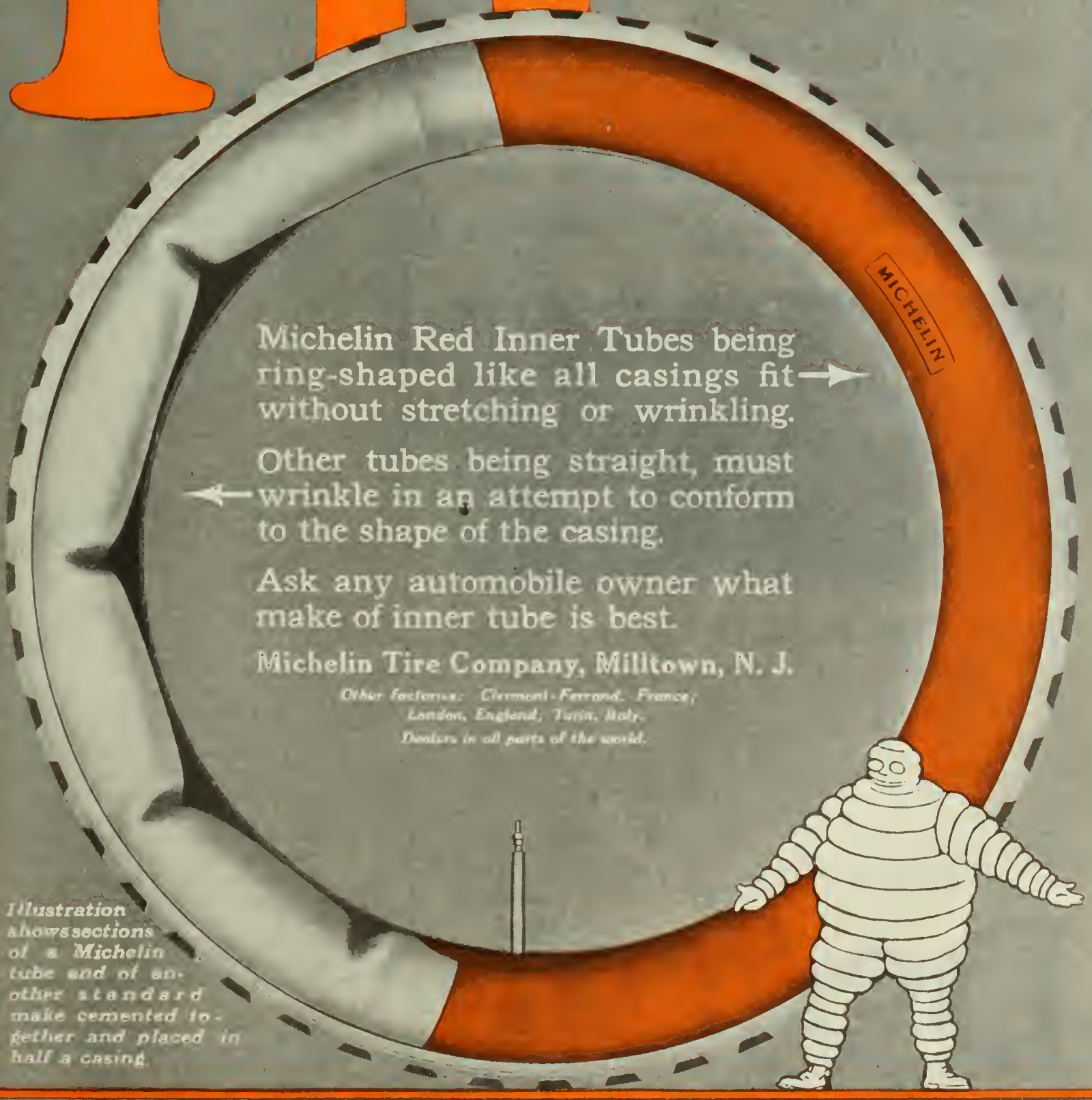
And then, as the liner was being warped into her pier, Lady Astor turned the guns on her besiegers.

"Here," she exclaimed, gripping the arm of her neighbor, ex-Gov. James Goodrich of Indiana, back from a visit to Russia, "why don't you reporters interview this man? He's done something. He's seen things. He can give you a real story. And yet you come to me, just an ordinary woman. Why," she concluded, "you are a lot of half-wits."

In its account of Lady Astor's address at the Town Hall—her first on reaching New York—the *Post* tells us:

On the platform Lady Astor displayed the same quick wit and

MICHELIN
ring-shaped tubes
fit



Michelin Red Inner Tubes being ring-shaped like all casings fit without stretching or wrinkling.

Other tubes being straight, must wrinkle in an attempt to conform to the shape of the casing.

Ask any automobile owner what make of inner tube is best.

Michelin Tire Company, Milltown, N. J.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

sly jesting which some of her colleagues in the House of Commons know to their sorrow. She praised the members of Parliament, tho, even if they did greet her as a pirate instead of as the political pilgrim from Plymouth, which she felt herself to be. "They bore their shock with dauntless decency," she said, "for it was almost enough to have broken up the House."

When Lady Astor had finished her speech, Mary Garret Hay presented her with a bouquet matching the city colors, and said jokingly that she wasn't "the Mayor of New York—yet."

"I hope it would not seem tactless of me," said Lady Astor, with the smile which the audience had already learned to interpret, "but I wish to goodness the presenter was the Mayor of New York."

This remark brought forth a din of approval that shamed ordinary applause to silence, and redoubled itself as the speaker followed up her smile with, "I see you know what I mean." Again there was a big demonstration, but Lady Astor was not yet content. She had another delicate dart in her sheaf, and she launched it with a full appreciation of its barbed edges.

"And that's a saying a 'mouthful,'" she concluded, and turned and left the platform.

Lady Astor was accompanied on the platform by her husband, Viscount Astor, and Vincent Astor. She said her husband was "the one who started her off on this downward path—from the fireside to public life," and declared that if she has helped the cause of women, "he is the one to thank, not me." "He doesn't think you can right wrongs with philanthropy," she said, again referring to Viscount Astor; "he realizes that you must go to the bottom of the causes of wrongs and not simply gild them up." He is, she said, "a strange and remarkable man."

After relating with much gusto her experiences in the House of Commons, Lady Astor discust the more general aspects of woman in politics. There was one point, she declared, at which she agreed with Schopenhauer, namely, when he remarked of woman, "The race is to her more than the individual." She added:

"I feel, somehow, we do care about the race as a whole; our very nature makes us take a forward vision; there is no reason why women should look back—mercifully we have no political past; we have all the mistakes of sex legislation, with its appalling failures, to guide us.

"We should know what to avoid, it is no use blaming the men—we made them what they are—and now it is up to us to try and make ourselves—the makers of men—a little more responsible in the future. We realize that no one sex can govern alone. I believe that one of the reasons why civilization has failed so lamentably is that it has had a one-sided government. Don't let us make the mistake of ever allowing that to happen again.

"I can conceive of nothing worse than a man-governed world, she declared earnestly—"except a woman-governed world—but I can see the combination of the two going forward and making civilization more worthy of the name of civilization based on Christianity, not force. A civilization based on justice and mercy. I feel

men have a greater sense of justice and we of mercy. They must borrow our mercy and we must use their justice. We are new brooms; let us see that we sweep the right rooms."

Lady Astor advised women to enter local politics, saying that it is a "fine apprenticeship to central government," and declaring that women are up against unseen forces, "generations and generations of prejudice." To overcome this prejudice of men, who, she said, have "without knowing it, westernized the harem mind of the East," "woman must go on being his guide, his mother, and his better half. But we must prove to him that we are a necessary half not only in private but in political life."

"The best way that we can do that is to show them our ambitions are not personal. Let them see that we desire a better, safer, and a cleaner world for our children and their children and we realize that only by doing our bit, by facing unclean things with cleanliness, by facing wrongs with right, by going fearlessly into all things that may be disagreeable, that we will somehow make it a little better world.

"I don't know that we are going to do this—I don't say that women will change the world, but I do say that they can if they want, and I, coming in from the Old World, which has seen a devastating war, can not face the future without this hope—that the women of all countries will do their duty and raise a generation of men and women who will look upon war and all that leads to it with as much horror as we now look upon a cold-blooded murder. All of the women of England want to do away with war.

"If we want this new world, we can only get it by striving for it; the real struggle will be within ourselves, to put out of our consciousness, of our hearts and of our thoughts all that makes for war, hate, envy, greed, pride, force, and material ambition."

"Our Nancy," as they still call Lady Astor in Virginia, is the subject of a biographical sketch contributed to the Richmond *Times-Despatch* by Mr. Harry Tucker, who observes:

Many of the middle-aged gallants of to-day remember the Langhorne girls, of whom "Our Nancy" was one of the sprightliest. They could ride and hunt and swim and row with the best of them. They were leaders in their set, and they all came into the public eye more or less. They set the styles, and whatever the Langhorne girls achieved, their followers, a big crowd, tried. Some won, but most of them failed to keep along with the leaders. They all became famous. Yet it was up to "Our Nancy" to reach the apex.

Nannie Langhorne took her seat in the House of Commons on December 1, 1919, following a picturesque and exciting and withal entertaining campaign in the Plymouth District. All America and all England watched that whirlwind campaign. The newspapers pictured it as "charming and classy." The seat which she won was vacated by her husband, Major Waldorf Astor, when he was elevated to be Viscount Astor upon the death of his father, William Waldorf Astor, of Hever Castle and New York City.

Her great wealth, drawn largely from Virginia and New York real estate, and her Virginia birth, gave the famous British hecklers plenty of opportunity to intrude themselves upon her otherwise peaceful stumping tours. But, held up by that old spirit which is so well remembered by men

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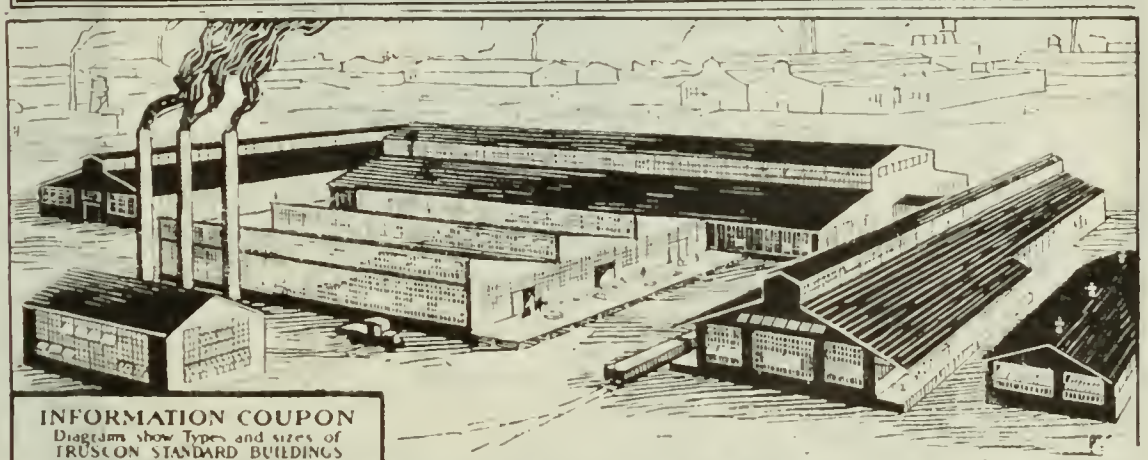

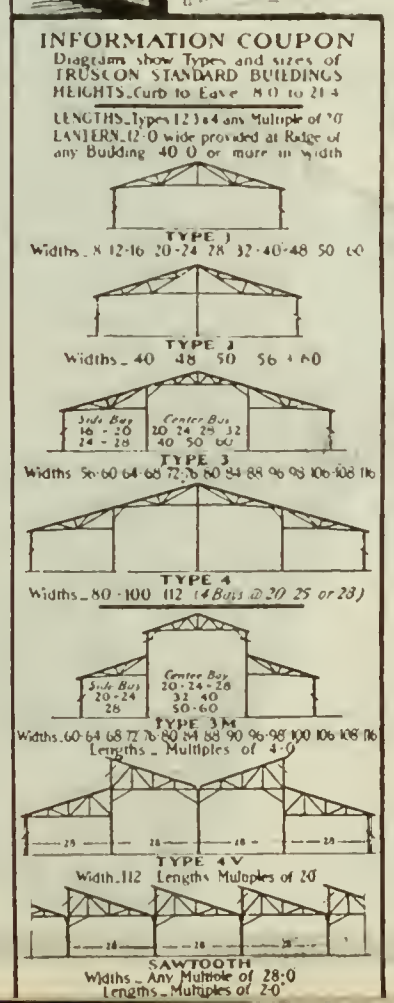

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There are patterns suitable for every room in the house—simple tile designs for kitchen and bathroom, restful color combinations for bedroom, dining room and living room. You will be charmed by their beauty and coloring—amazed at their very low prices.

Waterproof—Sanitary—Need No Fastening

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6 x 9	feet	$ 8.10	1½ x 3	feet	$ .50
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The rugs illustrated are made only in the four large sizes. The small rugs are made in other designs to harmonize with them.

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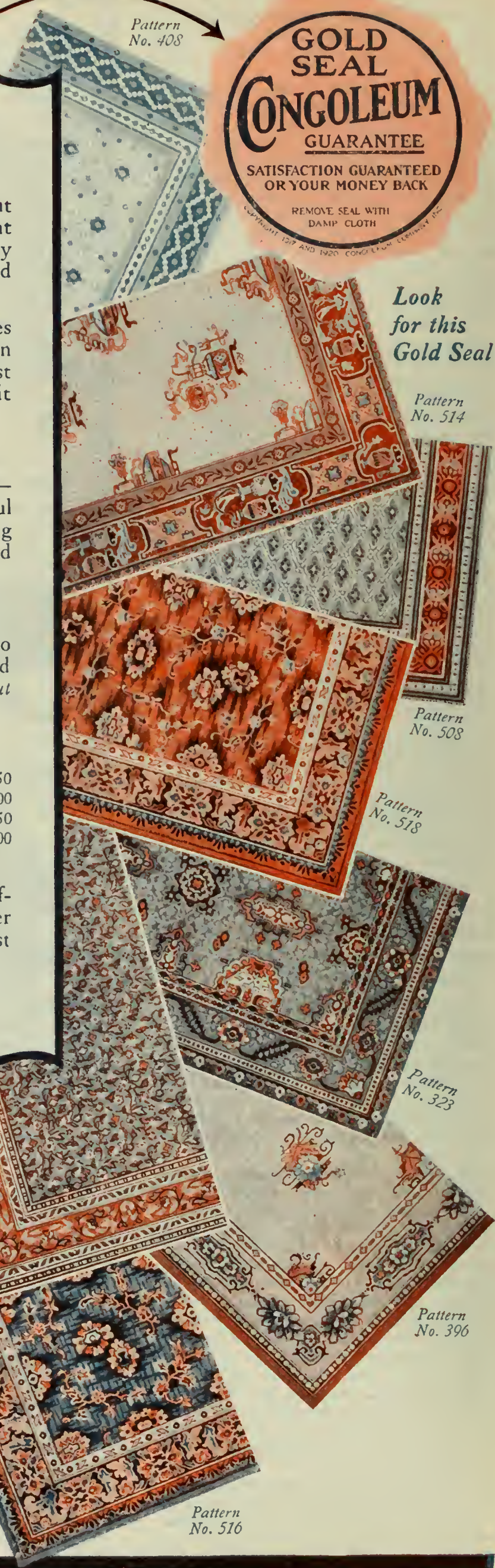

This is Pattern No. 512. The rug to the right of it is No. 381

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But that won't help your next car. *What will?*

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All around you are men who *don't* turn cars in every season or two—who *aren't* constantly face-to-face with unexpected repair bills—who climb long hills easily and quietly even when the car is old.

They are the men who fondle their cars a bit, keep them up well. And they are particularly careful about lubrication.

Have you ever noticed how many of them are enthusiasts on Gargoyle Mobiloil?

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People are learning that they have a right to expect more from their lubrication. More automobile owners will learn the lesson this year than ever before. More will wake up to the fact that incorrect lubrication doubles engine repair bills. Instead of saying "Give me a quart of oil" they will ask for the correct grade of Gargoyle Mobiloil.

If your car is not listed in the partial chart shown here, ask the dealer. He has the complete list of recommendations—covering every car built.

Not a gasoline by-product

Nine out of ten lubricating oils on the market are simply by-products in the manufacture of gasoline.

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It is produced by lubrication specialists who are recognized the world over as leaders in lubricating practice. Gargoyle Mobiloil is manufactured from crude oil chosen for its *lubricating* qualities—not for its gasoline content. Gargoyle Mobiloil is manufactured by processes designed to bring out the highest *lubricating* value—not the greatest gallonage of gasoline.

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Mobiloil

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Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of both passenger and commercial cars are specified in the Chart below.

How to Read the Chart:
A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
BB means Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

This Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

Give us a ring if you need a quart of oil. Make the chart your guide

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1922 Summer	1922 Winter	1921 Summer	1921 Winter	1920 Summer	1920 Winter	1919 Summer	1919 Winter	1918 Summer	1918 Winter
Allen	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
Anderson	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Apperson (8 cyl.)	A	A			A	A	A	A	A	
" All Other Models									A	
Beck (Model A)	A	Arc	A	Arc						
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Briscoe			A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Buick	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chalmers	A	A			A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chevrolet (5 cyl.)							A	A	A	A
" Model 490 (4 cyl.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cleveland	A	Arc	A	Arc						
Cole	A		A		A	A	A	A	A	A
Columbia Dec. Model 7R	Arc		Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" " All Other Models			A	Arc						
Comet	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc
" (Commercial)							A	Arc		
Cunningham	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
D-F (½ ton)									A	Arc
" (2½ ton)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Diamond T (1½ & 5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (Models U 2 ton & K3 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" All Other Models					Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dixie Flyer	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dodge Brothers	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dort	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Durant Four	Arc	Arc								
Earl	A	Arc								
Elgin Six	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
Federal (Model X2 Cont. Eng.)	A	A								
" All Other Models									Arc	Arc
	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	A
Ford	F	E	F	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Grant (6 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Com'l) (Model 12)							A	Arc		
" All Other Models			Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc		
Hal-Fur	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Haynes (6 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (12 cyl.)			A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
H. C. S.	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Holmes	A	A	A	A	B	A				
Hudson Super Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jordan	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Kelly-Springfield	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
King (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kissel Kar (12 cyl.)									A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
LaFayette (Indianapolis)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Lexington	A	A	A	A						
" (Cont. Eng.)			Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Liberty	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Lincoln	A	A	A	A						
Locomobile	A	E	A	E	E	E	A	E	A	E
Luverne (2½ ton)	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc				
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Maxwell	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (Com'l)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mitchell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Moline (Model M-3)									A	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Nash	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Model 671)									A	A
" (Com'l) Quad	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (1 & 2 ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
National (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (12 cyl.)							A	A	A	A
Oakland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oldsmobile 6 & 8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Packard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (Cont. Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (Com'l)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Pan (Model 250)									Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Peerless (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models									Arc	Arc
Pierce-Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" Com'l 5 ton	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
" " All Other Models	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
R & V Knight	BB	A	B	A	B	A				
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Republic Motorbus	B	A								
" ½ ton	A	Arc	A	Arc						
" 1 & 1½ ton	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Rolls Royce	B	A	B	A						
Saxon (Model 12-6)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc						
" All Other Models			A	Arc	A	Arc	E	E	E	E
Scripps-Booth 4 cyl.)									Arc	Arc
" " All Other Models	Arc	Arc	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stearns-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Templar	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Westcott	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
White (Mods 15-45 & 20-45)	A	A								
" (16 valve)							A	A	A	A
" (3 & 5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Willis Sainte Claire	A	A	A	A						
Willys-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Winton	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc

Makes of Engines

(recommendations shown separately for convenience)

Austed	A	A	A	A						
Buda (Models OU, QU, TU)							A	Arc	A	Arc
(Models RU, WU)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Continental (Model B5)	A	A								
" (Model B2)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" (Model T)							A	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Falls	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
G. B. & S. (Model 4A)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Hercules	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Herschell-Spillman (Models JU, S, V & VA)							A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hinkley	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Lycoming	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Midwest (Model 408)	A	Arc	A	A	A	A				
" (Model 409)	A	Arc								
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Northway	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rochester (Duesenberg)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Waukesha (Models CU, DU, EU & FU)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Wendely	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wisconsin (Mod. Q & QU)							A	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Transmission and Differential:
For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C," "CC" or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Their wedding anniversary made happy because he remembered

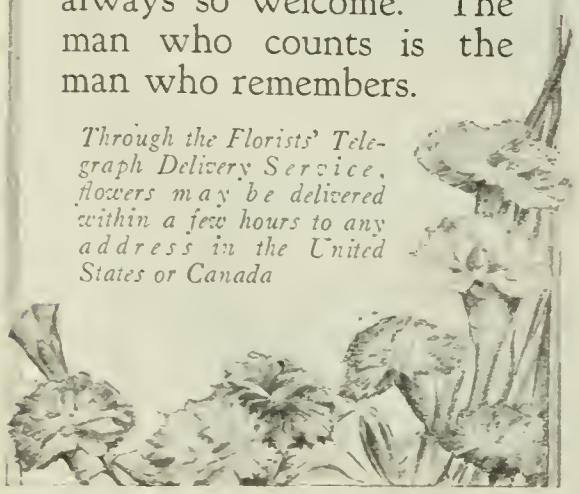
AND flowers expressed for him what words alone could never do. Do you remember? Do you place a red ink ring around that day on the calendar which is your wedding anniversary, somebody's birthday or some special day to remember and

"Say it with Flowers"

A graceful, thoughtful tribute is a gift of flowers to those dear to you.

And flowers so beautifully express you. They are always in good taste, always right, always timely and always so welcome. The man who counts is the man who remembers.

Through the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Service, flowers may be delivered within a few hours to any address in the United States or Canada



PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

the Chicago *Journal* reminds us—one in 1874, the other in 1888.

In 1874 he was a member of the American team which toured England, playing both baseball and cricket. The team knew little or nothing of cricket, but their terrific batting offset their other playing defects and they won every cricket game played, including a victory over the famous Marylebone All-English eleven by the score of 107 to 105 runs.

In 1888 he toured the world with the National League players' party, which included John K. Tener, now president of the National League; A. G. Spalding, John M. Ward, Ed Hanlon and many other noted players of the day.

After Anson's retirement from baseball he opened a billiard hall in Chicago, and later entered the political field. He was elected City Clerk for one term from 1905 to 1907, but failed of reelection.

In 1909-10 he managed a semiprofessional team and toured the country, but all these ventures were financial failures. He was more successful in a vaudeville monologue act in which he appeared in later years.

A great joker was Anson. According to the Boston *Post*,

When "Pop" had been a good many years with the old Chicagos, several baseball writers thought he had been there too long. In their daily stories they called him "Old Man" Anson and boldly hinted that he should give way to a younger and more active man; this despite the fact that Anson still was hitting .300 and driving in many runs.

One afternoon on the ball field, imagine the surprize of the crowd when a figure was seen to take a position near the first sack, this figure wearing the usual habiliments of the ball player, but being facially disguised behind a heavy full beard.

It was Anson, and he had donned the make-up in deference to the old man idea. Not during the afternoon would Anson lay aside the false whiskers, and the chuckling tellers of the story say that the star slugger, even then a veteran, altho playing for years afterward, slammed out three hits that afternoon and trotted gleefully around the bases, his false whiskers whistling in the breeze.

A story "Pop" always loved to tell when Billy Sunday was around, says the *Post*, was one about Ed Williamson, a star of the old Chicago White Sox:

"Ed," said Pop, "was along with the Chicago club when the two teams, piloted by Al Spalding, made the tour of the world. The team crossed from England to France in a steamer during one of the worst storms that ever visited the English Channel. Things got so bad that even the captain of the ship surrendered in despair. Ed grabbed two life-preservers, strapped them around him and then offered up this prayer:

"'O Lord, I will lead a different life if you will spare this ship and our lives.'

"He did," continued Pop. "The ship arrived safely in port and Ed went back to Chicago, gave up baseball and started a saloon."

As to "Pop's" racial origin, accounts

Are you a sensitive person?

NATURALLY, you are. Every person of culture and refinement possesses those finer sensibilities that mark the gentleman and gentlewoman.

And particularly are such people sensitive about the little personal things that so quickly identify you as a desirable associate—socially or in business.

Attention to the condition of your breath ought to be as systematic a part of your daily toilet routine as the washing of your face and hands. Yet how many, many men and women neglect this most important item!

The reason is a perfectly natural one. Halitosis (or unpleasant breath, as the scientific term has it) is an insidious affliction that you may have and still be entirely ignorant of.

Your mirror can't tell you. Usually you can't tell it yourself. And the subject is too delicate for your friends—maybe even your wife or husband—to care to mention to you. So you may unconsciously offend your friends and those you come in intimate contact with day by day.

Halitosis (unpleasant breath) is usually temporary, due to some local condition. Again it may be chronic, due to some organic disorder which a doctor or dentist should diagnose and correct.

When halitosis is temporary it may easily be overcome by the use of Listerine, the well-known liquid antiseptic, used regularly as a gargle and mouth wash.

Listerine possesses unusually effective properties as an antiseptic. It quickly halts food fermentation in the mouth and dispels the unpleasant halitosis incident to such a condition.

Provide yourself with a bottle today and relieve yourself of that uncomfortable uncertainty as to whether your breath is sweet, fresh and clean—Lambert Pharmacal Company, Saint Louis, Missouri.

For HALITOSIS use LISTERINE

vary. Some call him Swedish, others of English and Irish descent, a view held by the great player himself. Says the *Post:*

For his aggressiveness some baseball writers nicknamed him the "Swede." Anson was not at all pleased when he noted the reference in the sporting pages one day, and he immediately looked up the sporting editor of one of the Philadelphia dailies.

"How did you happen to call me a 'Swede'?" demanded Anson, peeved, but fighting to hold himself in control.

"Well, aren't you?" inquired the scribe, slowly.

"No, I'm not," declared Anson, indignantly. "In fact, there isn't a drop of Swedish blood in me. My folks came from England and Ireland."

The sporting editor paused a moment and then remarked slowly and with sarcasm: "My dear Captain Anson, I am very sorry I made such a mistake. There is so much Scandinavian blood in Old England's veins, if I were you really I wouldn't disclose the fact I was a Swede."

Anson spun on his heel and beat it for the door. Afterward he admitted arguing with the umpire was much easier.

However, there was no question as to his Americanism.

When the old Chicago White Stockings visited Boston once in the early eighties with Captain Pop Anson at their head, a Bostonian took the famous ball player for a walk one morning before going with him to the old Walpole Street grounds.

They finally arrived over on Massachusetts Avenue where they could look across the Charles to Cambridge.

"See that noble river?" asked the Bostonian. "This is the place where the British crossed over in boats for the attack on Bunker Hill. Lord Howe was in the foremost boat. Isn't it wonderful to think about?"

"Sure," answered Pop. "How I wish I could have been there."

"On the heights of Bunker Hill with Prescott and Warren?" asked the Bostonian.

"No," said Pop, "along with that fellow Lord Howe doing service for my country."

"Why!" exclaimed the shocked Bostonian. "Would you have fought for the British?"

"Nix, nix," grinned Anson. "But I could have rocked the boat."

No Cause for Anxiety.—Father had been cleaning the bedroom windows outside, when little Muriel came in from the garden, and said, "Mother, did you hear the ladder fall down just now?"

"No," replied the mother.

"Well," said the child, "it fell down and broke three flower-pots. I told daddy you'd be cross."

"Oh, dear," said mother; "I hope your daddy hasn't hurt himself!"

"I don't think he has yet," said little Muriel; "he's still hanging on to the window-sill."—*Exchange.*

What Well-Bred People Do.—Have you ever seen a "Fire-Fly" Rose Comb R. I. Red? Like well-bred people, they have risen to the emergency and rank first as winter layers as well as first in the show rooms.—*From a Poultry Farm Advertisement.*

A machine, capable of adjustment to any human stroke, governed by a falling weight (not a spring) with perfect "follow-thru" and exactly-measured force expended in each stroke.

Dunlop *162*
The *best* ball to play with. Smaller size.
85c.

Dunlop *"D"*
The *most durable* ball to play with.
85c.

Dunlop *Magnum*
The *easiest* ball to play with. Large size.
85c.

Dunlop *Warwick*
The *cheapest* of *good* balls to play with.
70c.

The Serious Business of Making *Good* Golf Balls

Bedded in concrete on the grounds of Fort Dunlop, Birmingham, England, is a patented driving machine—one of the many devices used in maintaining and improving the qualities of Dunlop golf balls.

The ground in front of the driving machine is measured off in a manner similar to the field of a long-range gun. Accurate experiments, many times repeated, have given Dunlop engineers invaluable data on all the important things that affect the flight of golf balls—depth of markings, resiliencies of core and winding, arc-of-flight tendencies, distance factors and shape-retaining qualities.

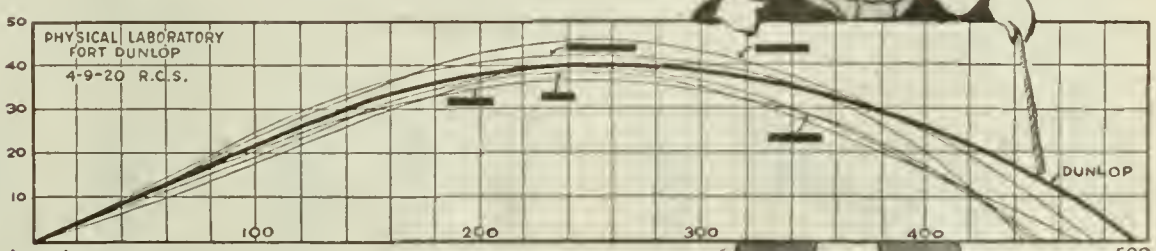
Improved processes and long experience in the manufacture of golf balls have put into the Dunlop many extra items of value. In price, the best grade of Dunlops is only slightly in excess of domestic brands and is less than most imported balls. The Dunlop Warwick (really, much superior to the average ball) sells for 70c.

Dunlops can be obtained thru your usual source of supply. If you have any difficulty in obtaining them, we will appreciate it as a favor if you will write us direct. We'll do what we can to see that your needs are supplied.

DUNLOP TIRE & RUBBER CORPORATION OF AMERICA

GOLF BALL SALES DEPARTMENT

17 East 42nd St. New York, N. Y.



Actual trajectories are compared from time to time, in physical laboratory, determining the height of the ball at 5 positions during its flight. The carry and deviation of the ball (in feet) as well as its "run" after striking the ground are also measured.

DUNLOP

BIRDS - BEASTS - AND - TREES

CLOVER, OLDEST HORSE IN THE WORLD, PENSIONED

WHILE NEW YORK AND LONDON sportsmen, veterinarians, and horse lovers generally are speculating whether Clover is entitled to his fifty-one years of life, Clover himself cares not at all. A few days ago it looked as if he might have to be killed, because his owner could not afford to keep him; but one morning Clover woke to find himself famous, not only for his admirable character, maintained through his years of race-track and church activities, but as actually the oldest horse in the world. And now all his troubles are over, for he has been receiving gifts of money and offers of homes or of maintenance from many sources. An eminent veterinarian even promises him many more years in which to enjoy his good fortune and his fame. It all began from a little story in the New York *World*, from which we quote:

Clover, thought to be the oldest horse in the world, will be fifty-one in July, but if some kind animal lover does not go to his aid he may meet an unmerited end. Any one with a soft spot in his heart for this old-timer will earn the undying gratitude both of his master, the Rev. Dr. U. Myers of St. Matthew's Episcopal Lutheran Church of Catawissa, Pa., and Clover.

Clover, formerly a trotting racer, is of Hambletonian stock. When the horse was fifteen years old his master died, and he was then sold to the Rev. Dr. Myers, with whom he has been "one of the family" for over thirty-five years.

But now Dr. Myers is too old to preach and he has been retired on a pension of a little more than a dollar a day. To save expense the church members have urged him to kill his old horse, but the doctor and his wife have loyally sworn to "share their last crust with Clover."

Still, it is hard even for the old couple to make ends meet themselves, so it is asked of some horse lover to send a little contribution to help along the devoted trio.

A few days later a representative of the *World* went to Catawissa to see Pastor Myers, who greeted him with tears in his eyes, and, says the writer:

The aged clergyman found it almost incredible that the simple story of his faithful horse should arouse such a furore of interest, sympathy and prompt offers of pensioning for Clover. He held a handful of letters with checks in many of them. He told the story of Clover and how he came, sickly and a cripple, into his hands to grow in strength and soon to be identified, as he soberly pulled the pastoral buggy, as a famed racing pacer of the Blue Grass, a winner of many track contests in his earlier days.

Blood kept its promise in Clover. For twice the ordinary span of horse life he has loyally served his ministerial master just as he loyally and well strove to keep faith and win victory in the unreligious activities of his racing youth.

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CLOVER CARRIES HIS YEARS AND HONORS LIGHTLY.

At fifty-one years of age, he is rated the oldest horse in the world. In his youth he was a racing pacer, but for thirty-five years he has lived with his master, the Rev. Dr. Uriah Myers, who appears with him here. "Some one," says Heywood Broun, "has been reading 'Back to Methuselah' to that horse."

He has a certain sporting look, even yet. He stood shaggy and a bit crocky yesterday, for his half-century legs that carried him a mile in the blue grass country when Jay Eye See wasn't foaled, never were mates. One of them is an inch shorter than the other. Oddly enough Clover is not lame, because the hoof of the shorter leg is longer and equalizes its length to that of the longer foreleg. He stands sixteen hands and weighs about 1,200 pounds, and his condition shows the good care his loving master has given him in spite of the narrowness of income which finally brought the appeal for Clover's keep to *The World*.

There is "a look of eagles" about the great horse, some one truly wrote, and Clover has the look of one who was of the eagles in his youth. His sporting history was never suspected by Pastor Myers when in 1887 he decided that he needed a horse and buggy to get about and fully perform his pastoral duties. His cousin, E. J. Walker, of Philadelphia, had bought the horse just previously, but Clover, not then so called, promised ill. He was sick, his ribs stuck out and he evidently needed building up and a quiet life, and not hard work, for which Walker needed a horse. He sold him to Pastor Myers, the latter paying $100 on condition of delivery of the horse in good condition at Catawissa.

Mr. Myers is the kindest and gentlest of beings, and from the Mayor to the terrible example of Catawissa everybody loves him. He probably decided to buy the horse mostly because the horse then seemed badly to need a good friend. He found one then and there, and the name Clover too. He grew strong and plump and forgot the fifteen years which the local veterinarian told Pastor Myers was the horse's age then, in 1887.

Clover demurely trotted about the countryside, drawing the pastor's buggy for six years before his sporting past was suspected. Then one day he was in a blacksmith shop being shod. A stranger in town with a fine team stopt at the shop. Clover caught his eye and he went to the clergyman's horse, carefully

The Small Car Deserves a Good Tire

"A Tire that Will be Known Everywhere"

The 30 × 3½ Clincher Cord at $12.50

You would doubtless like to have cord tires on your car, if you could be sure you could afford them and that they were really as good as the cords made for larger cars.

One of the first things the Seiberling organization determined to do was to satisfy you on both points.

Mr. Seiberling, after many years of cord-tire production—resulting in the world's largest cord-tire business—was satisfied that a high-grade 30 x 3½ Clincher Cord could be built and sold at a price which would put it within reach of the average owner of a small car, and which would at the same time relieve any doubt as to whether it really was a better investment than a good fabric tire.

Such a tire has now been produced. It has equally as good materials and construction advantages as the larger size (straight-side) Seiberling Cords.

This Seiberling Clincher Cord has very strong features to recommend it to the owner of a small car.

The tough durable rubber of the tread is continuous from bead to bead, preventing tread-separation, assuring side-wall resistance to ruts, gravel and other rough going. And it is also strong at the shoulder, where most small clincher cords have been weak.

The On-Air cure process gives uniform tension throughout (no wrinkles or buckles from pinching in the mold) and better distribution of tension in the finished tire.

It has one tread design (anti-skid) for all wheels, making tires interchangeable. It is semi-flat, giving better traction and longer wearing qualities.

Seiberling Cords and Tubes are now on sale by Seiberling Dealers. Write for name and address of one nearest to you.

TO TIRE DEALERS:
Seiberling Cords and Tubes are distributed through regular retail channels. We desire to establish connections with good business men who agree with us that high-grade products, a policy of selected and not closely competitive distribution, and service to the user form the right basis for a lasting and mutually profitable relationship. Write or wire Seiberling Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

SEIBERLING RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

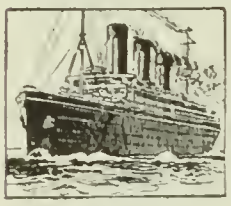
SEIBERLING CORDS

"CORDS ONLY": Seiberling Tires are Cords only. All Tires, Tubes and other products carrying the Seiberling name and trade-mark are of one grade only—as good as we can make them.

SEIBERLING TUBES: Seiberling Tubes, also are of "one grade only, as good as we can make it". They are heavy, large tubes, of long-lived "pure gum, floating stock", and should last as long as the casing itself.

The Magnificent Trio

JUST as the mighty *Olympic* provides a standard of luxury known throughout the world as utmost in ocean comfort, so now a *trio* of White Star ships in our Cherbourg-Southampton service advance trans-Atlantic passenger travel to an even higher plane.



Majestic (56,000 tons)

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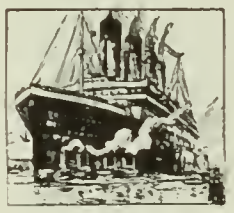
The *Olympic* (46,500 tons)—The Ship Magnificent.



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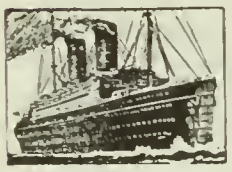

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

inspected him, exclaimed with astonishment and gratification and then put his arm around the neck of Clover, patted him and called him a "good old boy."

As to the horse's age, Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the Museum of Natural History and author of "The Evolution of the Horse," was inclined to be skeptical, and he said:

A horse could not live to that age. All horses between thirty and thirty-five lose all their teeth, and a horse must have teeth to live.

There might be exceptions, of course, for if a horse could grow a new set of teeth he might easily live to be 100 years old.

However, a different opinion was exprest by Cornish Bowden, an authority on horses and a London veterinary surgeon, who said:

It is quite possible for horses to live to an age of fifty-one. Shortly after the Northwest Rebellion I bought an old charger in Canada. I had him until he was well on into the thirties—in fact, he must have been thirty-seven or thirty-eight. When I sold my ranch I intended to do away with him, but he was such a good horse that several neighbors wanted him, so I spared his life. For all I know he lived on for several years longer, to do useful service.

The house surgeon of the Royal Veterinary College, London, which is the foremost institution of its kind in England, said:

To my knowledge the age of fifty-one constitutes the world's record for the life span of any horse. The oldest I can recall is a pony in the Midlands which lived to be thirty-nine and was at work until thirty-eight. Race-horses are usually past their prime after six years, altho hunters and working horses are regarded as in their prime up to twelve years.

Experts at Aldrich's famous sales market, London, said Pastor Myers's horse had won his right to be exhibited in a zoo, for they had never heard of any horse approaching his age.

Finally, because the story of Clover had aroused international interest and because doubt had been exprest by scientists and horsemen whether it were possible for a horse to attain such an age as was claimed for Clover, the *World* sent Dr. R. W. McCully, who is considered one of the foremost veterinarians in the country, to examine Clover and give his opinion on the subject. We quote from Dr. McCully's report in part:

Clover has the oldest mouth I have ever examined. I have seen horses, twenty-five, twenty-seven, thirty years old, but he is the oldest. He is an old, old horse.

Everything about him points to advanced age; his mane, the hair in his tail, his swayback and the atrophy of the muscles of his neck and shoulders.

The Rev. Dr. Uriah Myers told me today that he has owned Clover thirty-five years and before that the horse was raced as a trotter and used as a workhorse more than ten years. In those days it was not

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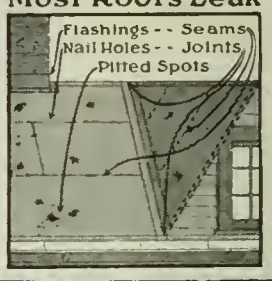

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TOURS AND CRUISES

the custom to race a trotter until he was at least five.

I can well believe the horse is fifty-one years old. He has the oldest face of a horse I ever have seen.

I first examined the horse's mouth, then his legs and hoofs, as tho I were passing on a thoroughbred. I found his general condition good. He is sound in wind and has wonderfully clean legs. There is a luster to his coat that is remarkable in an animal so old. His only blemish is a cataract on the right eye. This is not necessarily traceable to advanced age.

I believe constant care, careful feeding and regular but not too strenuous exercise are responsible for Clover's long life. No horse in the best appointed racing stable in this country is fed better or more carefully selected food. Dr. Myers, for all that he is a man of the cloth, is a good horseman, too.

Clover's ration, twice daily, consists of one scoop of bran, one of middlings and two of a mixture of oats, clover and molasses, topped off with three ears of corn. It takes him a long time to eat this, as he masticates slowly.

It is hard to tell the exact age of a horse by his teeth after the fifteenth year. However, the contour of the mouth changes with age. In a young horse the teeth meet at an obtuse angle, but as the animal grows older the angle becomes more and more acute. Judging by this, Clover has the oldest mouth I ever saw. His incisors are as long as a man's forefinger and straight in the jawbone. The most surprizing thing is that the teeth are in as good condition as those of a ten-year-old horse. His molars are perfect and in this lies the secret of his health.

Another thing much in his favor is a big, deep mouth. As a rule, horses with little fish mouths are little good.

There is no doubt in my mind that this horse is of standard bred trotting family. His head, particularly, resembles that of Rysdyk's Hambletonian. Even tho age has left its mark on the head, which is turning gray, there is the look of the good horse about him.

Clover is a bay gelding, 16 hands, weighing about 1,100 pounds. He stands squarely on his feet, altho his nigh foreleg is about a half inch longer than the other; however, this is a natural conformation. This has no effect on his gait, for he walks without the slightest indication of lameness.

He is remarkably spry and playful. When I examined him in his box to-day I was astonished at the quickness of his movements. He lies down and gets up with ease, a sign that he is still many years from his end. One of the first symptoms of marked old age in a horse is the difficulty of lying down and getting up again.

The horse never has been worked hard, but Dr. Myers tells me he has driven him fifty-four miles in seven hours with perfect ease; also that Clover has trotted a mile in 2.22 and paced a mile in 2.17, many years ago, of course. Last year his greatest effort was carrying Dr. Myers and his wife to the Bloomsburg Fair and back, a distance of about ten miles, but his owner believes he could do fifteen miles a day without any physical strain.

When a horse reaches an age that makes it notable many are ready and eager to question it, basing their contention on records that few horses live 35 years. There is no reason why there should not be an exception, why a freak should not crop up now and then, any more than that no man should live to be 100 years old.

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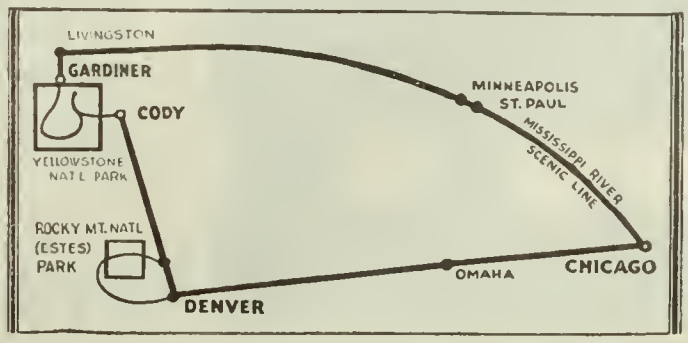

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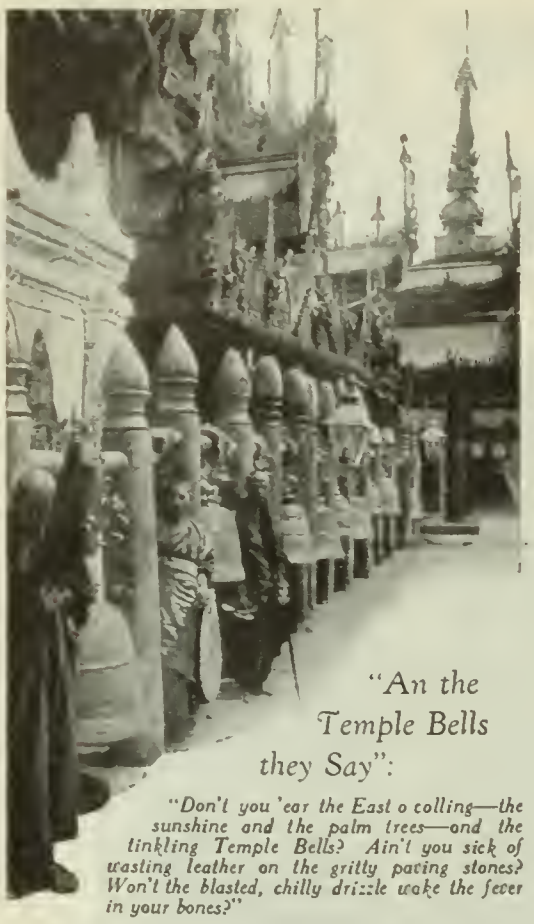

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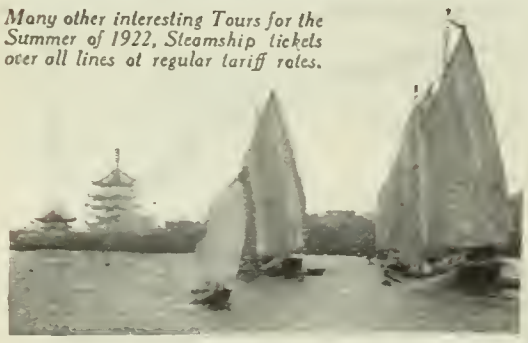


BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

It was established to my satisfaction that Dr. Myers has had the horse Clover in his possession for 35 years. Even with lack of proof of his age, he is an exceptionally old horse.

Heywood Broun makes the following contribution to the subject:

Scientists who are perplexed at the extraordinary age of Clover, now in his fifty-second year, seem to have overlooked the most rational explanation. Somebody has been reading "Back to Methuselah" to that horse.

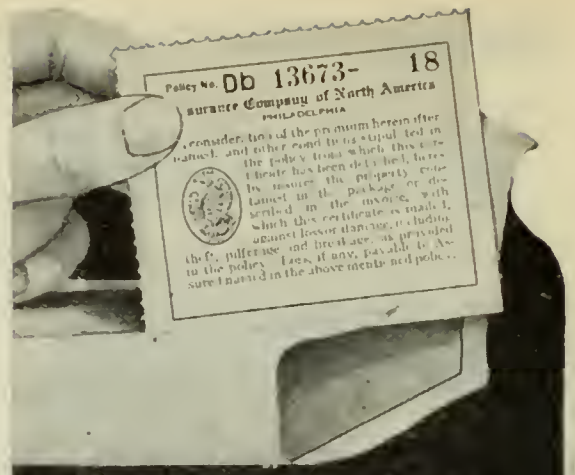
Arthur Brisbane, in the New York *American*, touches ironically upon an angle of the story overlooked by other commentators:

Much interest is shown in the horse. Thus far, nobody has seemed much excited about the Rev. Dr. Myers, too old to preach, and, after a life in the pulpit, retired on a trifle over $1 a day. A horse more than fifty years old is unusual, therefore interesting. A clergyman more than seventy years old, retired with not enough to live on, is not unusual, therefore not interesting.

THE FAMILY CIRCLE OF THE SAW-WHET OWL

OUT popped the little round head and blazing yellow eyes of an owl, in answer to the knocking of the callers. Its house was a giant Douglas fir, weather-beaten and decaying, but with a likely-looking cavity that drew the attention of the naturalists. When they knocked, they had expected to see the flash of the brilliant red wings of a mother flicker, and they were doubly surprized when they realized that their hostess had no ear tufts. What could she be? Not a screech owl, because that little pal of theirs had ear tufts and was gray, while their new friend had none and was brown. They pondered over the owl family, and at last it dawned upon them that they had discovered a saw-whet owl. After twenty years of roaming over Colorado mountains, hills and valleys, finding no hint of the presence of this species, they had supposed it was a myth so far as that State was concerned. The men were Robert B. Rockwell and Clark Blickensderfer, and the result of their intimacy with the saw-whet owl family is set forth in *Natural History* (New York). The owl, sitting there in the entrance to the cavity barely five feet from them, very much awake and equally unafraid, made a comical picture, reminding them of a tiny gladiator, challenging them with her great yellow eyes to mortal combat, and the writer says:

She sat perfectly still, watching us closely with an expression on her funny little face (if the term is permissible) of mingled surprize and indignation. Not until we started noisily to climb the stump did she



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deign to move, and then she launched herself awkwardly into the air and with rapid, weak, and irregular wing-beats fluttered to the lower limbs of an overhanging evergreen a few feet away, and from there watched subsequent proceedings with a lively tho silent interest.

We begrudged the moments spent in climbing the seven feet of stump to the entrance of the nest, and when we did get a peep, we found to our disgust that the cavity was too deep for us to see the bottom and too small to admit our arms, so to our regret we had to cut away part of the rotting wood. When this was done, we hauled triumphantly forth one of the scrawniest, most wo-begone little creatures imaginable, with great homely "nose," heavy, awkward feet, and a puny body covered with soiled whitish down. Its eyes were not yet open, and the feeble neck seemed unable to carry the weight of its abnormally large head and beak, so that it lay flat in our hands, apparently quite helpless, but uttering frequently a soft, musical little "cheep" not unlike that of a freshly hatched chick. After examining it for a moment we replaced it in the nest and then discovered that the cavity also contained three very dirty, blood-stained eggs, which had originally been white, and which were apparently about ready to hatch. After descending the tree, we watched the parent bird for some minutes at a distance of not more than a dozen feet. During this time she repeatedly flew from the dense shade of the pine, where she first sought refuge, to the nest, but at our least movement of approach she would pop out of the cavity and flutter back to the sheltering pine. At last we regretfully departed for fear the eggs might chill. We had left the stump but a few feet behind when the little mother fluttered back to care for her treasures.

A week later we called again to get better acquainted, and found the old stump lying prostrate. Three bedraggled little corpses told an eloquent tale of another forest tragedy, but the bereaved mother was nowhere to be found. To this day—and that was on June 11, 1917—we have a creepy feeling that we were in some unexplained way criminally responsible for the catastrophe.

The second meeting of the writers with these owls was fully as surprizing as the first. They were taking a bird-study trip with some thirty others in the Wildcat Point country, about twenty-five miles south of Denver. Their path led directly under a large dead yellow pine, and, the account reads:

We happened to be the last of the party and as we passed this tree, we made our discovery—the round, fluffy head of a saw-whet snugly framed in an old woodpecker hole about ten feet above our heads. We called the entire party back to where we stood in full sight of the owl and told them to locate a bird within a few feet of them. Thirty pairs of excited eyes, after several minutes' search, failed to locate the bird, and when she was pointed out to the party, bedlam broke loose (a large proportion of the party were ladies).

In spite of all the noise the brave little mother gazed forth calmly from her retreat, and not until the ascent of the tree was begun did she seek safety in flight. She fluttered to a pine tree near by with rapid but rather awkward wing-beats, with the crowd in wild pursuit. Once in the deep shadows of the pine, she ap-

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

parently overcame her fear and permitted us to come within a few feet of her. One of the party almost touched her with his hand before she again took flight and disappeared in a thicket of firs where we were unable to locate her.

Three days later, on May 12, 1918, we returned to the nest site without the crowd. As before, the mother bird greeted us at the entrance to her home. We climbed the tree and carefully cut out a piece below the entrance hole to permit a good view of the interior. An examination of the nesting cavity, which was about ten inches deep, revealed four soiled white eggs lying on an accumulation of chips, bits of rotting wood, and other débris, without any evidence of an attempt at lining the nest. The eggs were apparently far advanced in incubation, so, after carefully nailing the piece of the trunk back into place, we hurried away to give the mother an opportunity to return to her eggs.

The location of this nest was so unusual as to be worthy of comment. All authorities agree that this species is essentially a bird of the deep forest; that the nests are invariably located in shady spots in heavy timber and usually close to running water or swampy ground. The tree in which this nest was located was on an exposed slope commanding a wide view of the adjacent country. The surrounding timber was sparse; the nesting cavity faced directly south into the bright sunlight and was unshaded except for a single overhanging dead branch; and the immediate surroundings were very dry. The nearest stream was fully half a mile distant, and there was not even a trickle of spring water closer at hand. Taking everything into consideration, the nesting site differed altogether from the typical locations described by the various authorities on the subject.

On June 5 we again returned, and to our delight found four tiny birdlings apparently only a few days old, identical in appearance with the one we had seen the preceding year. We were immediately imprest with the striking difference in size of the four babies, the largest being fully twice the size of the smallest. This substantiated the statements of various writers that the eggs of this species are laid at intervals of two or three days and that incubation begins as soon as the first egg is deposited. We had fully intended to photograph the little fellows, but when we removed them from the nest, they seemed so weak and frail, and showed such evident discomfort in the hot sun, that we lost heart and hurriedly replaced them in the nest without taking the coveted pictures.

Our fourth visit on June 16 was especially interesting. The youngsters had begun to take an active interest in life, and photographing them was rather strenuous work. The hot sun seemed to wilt them, unaccustomed as they were to its rays after days spent in their dark retreat. They could keep their eyes open only a few moments at a time, and when exposed to the sun's rays for any length of time, they closed their eyes, opened their beaks, and panted violently, making anything but fast, instantaneous photography impossible.

On June 23 the birds were fully one-half the size of the parents; the general color was much more brownish (the white down having almost disappeared), the wing

coverts were well feathered, and the flight feathers were just beginning to grow.

On June 30 we were greatly surprized at the marked change in their appearance. The white down had entirely disappeared; the wings and tail, while short, were fully feathered out; the prominent, light-colored "V" between the eyes was very conspicuous; the entire plumage was of pure chocolate color (altogether different from the color and markings of the parent); and the birds were almost as large as their mother. This was the stage of their growth we had been waiting for, so we placed them in a roomy box and carried them triumphantly home where they could be more closely studied.

At each of their trips, they had been greeted by the parent bird at the entrance of her nest, and, while she did not show any evidence of fear or excitement, it was plain that she did not relish the company of her callers, and she left the nest a little sooner at each succeeding visit. But she did not go far, for, the naturalists continue:

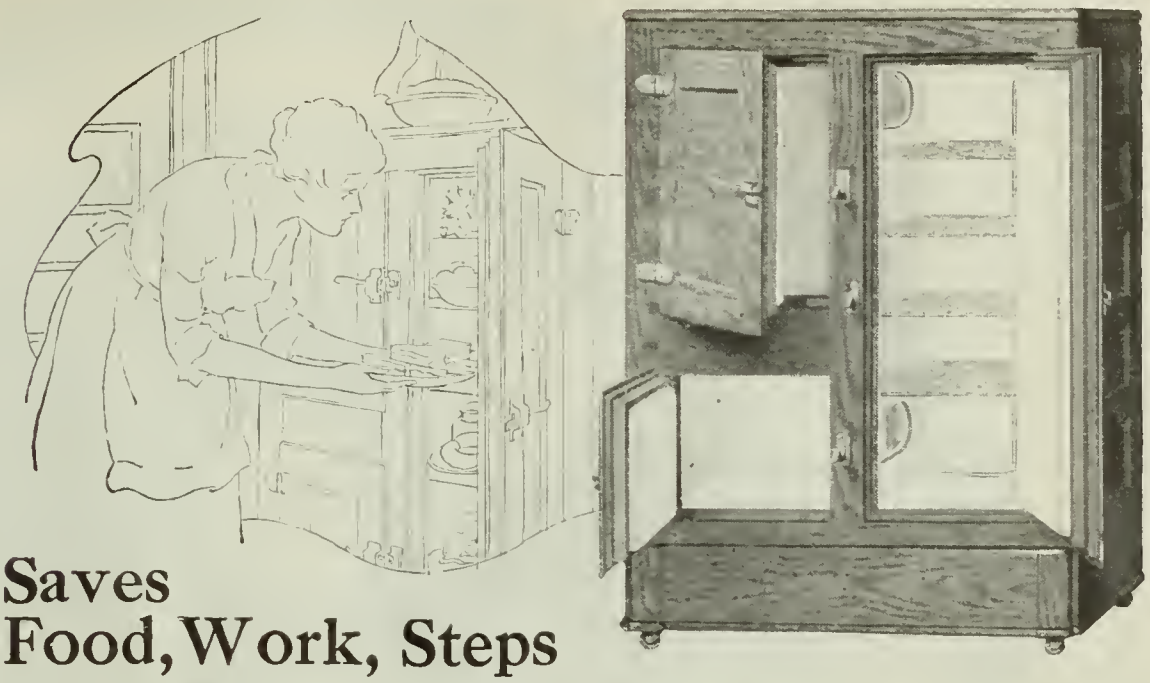
While we had the young ones out of the nest, she made no demonstration, altho a careful search would usually reveal her in a shady spot near by intently watching us. So far as we could tell, we did not see the male bird at all. In any event we did not see both parents at the same time. After our first visit we were unable to approach the old bird closer than fifteen or twenty feet.

The only evidence of food about the nest were remains of mice, and we were unable to find any disgorged "owl pellets," which are the best index of an owl's food. There were no bird feathers about the nest, and in fact no feathers at all in the nest cavity, altho the entire abdomen and part of the breast of the female were entirely devoid of feathers.

The young birds, from beginning to end, showed no fear of us whatever, and did not make any attempt to escape, even when fully fledged. They were very awkward, often falling off the branches where we placed them and (until well grown) frequently tipping forward on to their beaks in a most ludicrous fashion. We handled them freely with bare hands and they made no attempt to use their strong, sharp claws which, even in the very early stages would have made formidable weapons, had the birds been inclined to use them upon us. The attitude of both young and adult, except in rare instances, was decidedly lacking in animation, spirit, and aggressiveness, in sharp contrast to that of other species of owls. They seemed rather to enjoy gentle stroking and would cuddle down in the palm of one's hand in a very confiding manner. As the young grew older, they were much less affected by heat and bright light; and the parent to our amazement would gaze with unblinking eyes directly into the sun's rays reflected from a mirror (used to throw light upon the object) for minutes at a time. During all of our visits we did not hear the parent utter a sound, and unfortunately we were unable to spend a night near the nest to enjoy their peculiar night "song" from which their name is derived.

The young birds from the first took kindly to their captivity, showing comparatively little fear, and maintaining their characteristic lack of animation. They readily accepted a change of diet from the mice they had undoubtedly subsisted upon while in the nest to one of small bits of beef and an occasional meal of liver.

THE 40th LEONARD YEAR



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The Leonard's ten walls of insulation give safe protection to your costly foods. Food chambers are one-piece Armco steel, triple coated with white porcelain; impervious to scratch or blemish. The rounded inside corners are easy to clean.

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Send for an actual porcelain sample and catalog illustrating over 75 styles and sizes of refrigerators. Mr. Leonard's booklet, "Selection and Care of Refrigerators," will be mailed, too.

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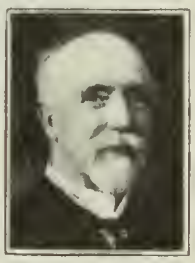
Be sure the refrigerator you buy is made in Grand Rapids



C. H. LEONARD

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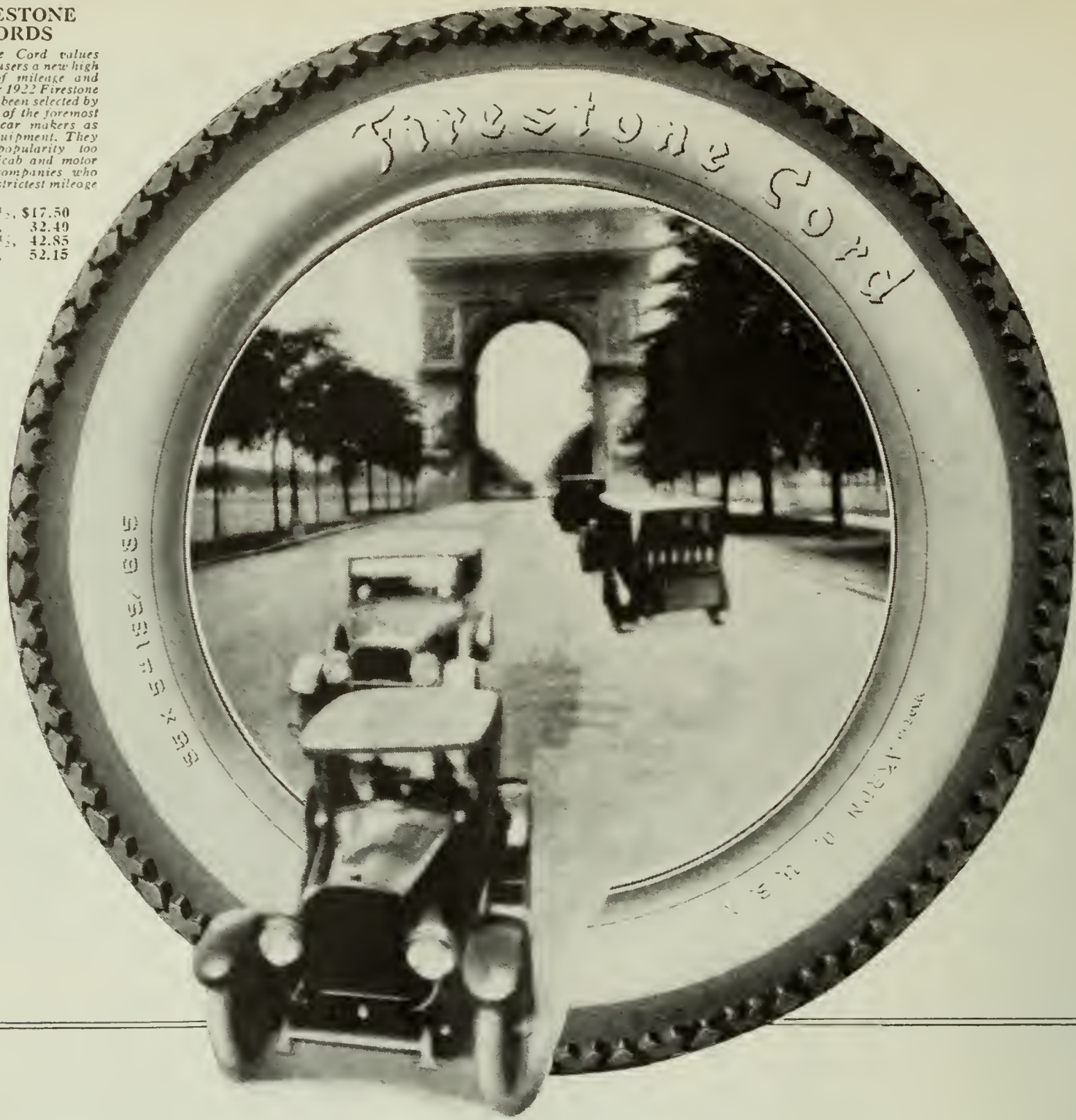
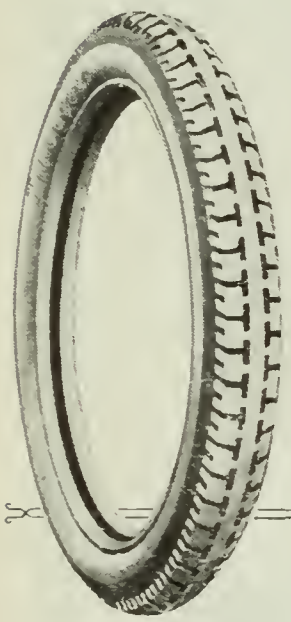
Firestone Cord values have given users a new high standard of mileage and service. For 1922 Firestone Cords have been selected by sixty-seven of the foremost American car makers as standard equipment. They lead in popularity too among taxicab and motor transport companies who buy on the strictest mileage basis.

30 x 3½,	$17.50
32 x 4,	32.49
33 x 4½,	42.85
33 x 5,	52.15



They Come Firestone Equipped



IT is evidence of the recognition accorded Firestone quality that on most of America's fine cars Firestone Tires are standard equipment.

Significant, too, is the fact that when these cars *come* Firestone equipped they usually *stay* Firestone equipped. Quality once so definitely learned is not likely to be forgotten; value so apparent makes a lasting impression.

The reason for such marked preference is Firestone mileage. It makes these tires the choice likewise of leading taxicab companies and motor transport operators—who carefully check mileage costs.

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Most Miles per Dollar

$11.65

30x3½ extra size non-skid, the best known tire in the light car class. Higher in quality than ever and now being produced on a scale that permits its being sold at the lowest price on record. The same unusual value in 30x3 size at $9.85.

Firestone

$9.99

Oldfield "999"—guaranteed—a full size 30x3½ anti-skid tire. Built with four-ply long staple fabric. In 30x3 size at $8.99. Prices that cannot be equalled for a reputable, well-known tire of trustworthy quality. Sold by Firestone dealers.

RED, THE RECORD-BREAKING HOWLER MONKEY

IT was an ominous day. Red, the supposedly "delicate" howler monkey, who had been reared with the greatest care, was left in the charge of two little girls who were very fond of him. A boy came along bearing gifts in the form of a frankfurter, roll, and sauerkraut, and Red partook heartily of the first and last. Later on he was favored by a parking attendant with a copious drink of sarsaparilla. As if this were not enough, in the evening, all too late, the cook discovered that Red had wrecked the frosted decoration of a lemon-meringue pie and had also entered deeply into the foundation of the pie itself, not scorning the crust. But strange to say, Red was none the worse for his dietary carousing, and his owners were led to think that the difficulty of rearing howler monkeys has been due to mental rather than physical trouble. For from zoological records in both Europe and America it appears that the South American howling monkeys are "impossible" as captives. They partake sparingly of food and pine away after two or three months of exhibition. The longest-lived was a howler in the London zoo who lived thirteen months. In New York the few that had ever arrived lived only two or three months. Therefore, so far as known at present, the record for rearing a howler monkey has been broken by Gladys M. Ditmars, daughter of R. L. Ditmars of the New York Zoological Park, who at the time of writing an article for the *Zoological Society Bulletin* (New York) had brought Red safely through a period of fourteen months.

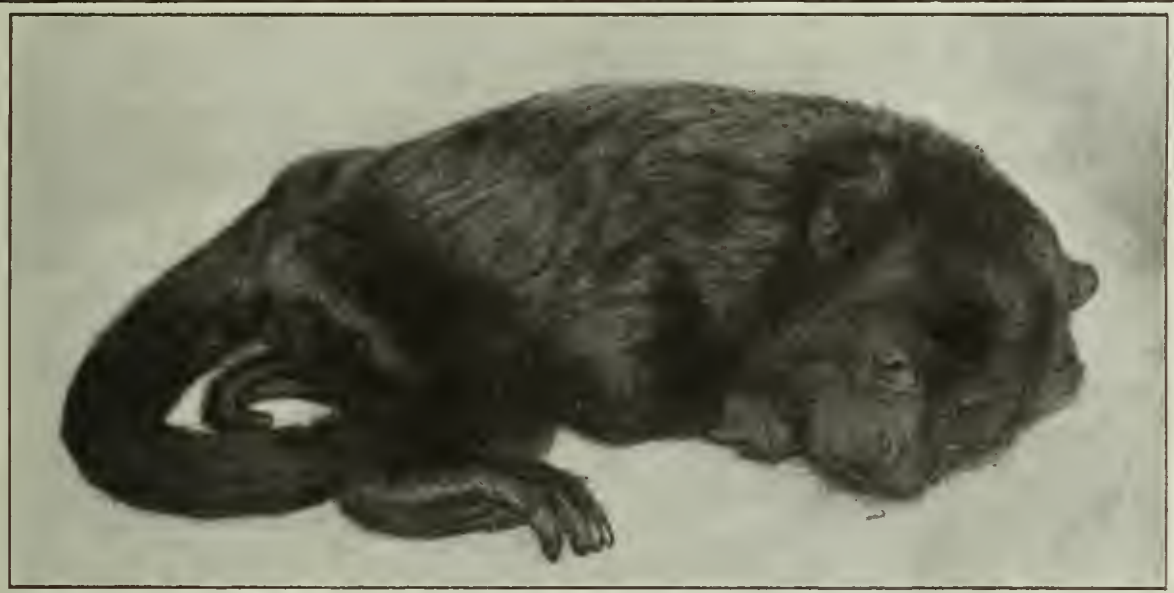
Red was first found clinging to the body of his mother, who had been shot for scientific investigation by some one at the Society's Tropical Research Station at Kartabo, British Guiana. A few plaintive sounds had revealed his presence, and the waif was adopted by the wife of one of the zoologists. It was estimated that the infant monkey must have been born about the 15th of September, 1920. From that time, says Miss Ditmars:

The baby took grudgingly to a diet of powdered barley and evaporated milk. It required frequent feeding, but Mrs. Emerson delivered her little charge at the Zoological Park in good health, and with it gave specific directions for its care.

During its first day in the Park, my father kept the little fellow in his office and fed it four times. He noted that the baby looked very miserable as it sat with drooping shoulders, and with big round eyes gazed mournfully from its cage. To send this tender little waif to the Monkey House, where the keepers were all day very busy with a series of about a hundred specimens, many of them dangerous, seemed out of the question. Here was a rare and interesting baby, of a notoriously delicate kind, and something out of the ordinary course had to be done. Director Hornaday was consulted, and at once his decision was to turn the care of the new arrival over to me.

The fiery hue of the little stranger at once suggested a name, so we called him "Red." As we drove up home to Scarsdale with Red buttoned in my fur coat, his big shiny eyes set in a jet black face frequently glanced up at me in interrogation. That was his last day in a cage. He has been free ever since, and is absolutely different in habits from any other monkey we have ever had at home—and we have reared a number of interesting kinds.

To start properly, I gave the newcomer a warm bath and noted the following facts: Red's estimated age was three months. His total length, including body and tail, was 15 inches. The general color of skin was very dark brown, except the face, hands and feet, which were black. His back was covered with thick, silky hair, ranging from brown to rusty red. His tail and stomach region were devoid of hair. The eyes were very large and intelligent, and at first were of a bluish hue. A month later they turned to very dark brown. The teeth were extremely small, regular and white, with no indication of canine enlargement. Two fingers in the right hand had been broken and stiffened in knitting. There were indications of a break of the vertebræ in the terminal



Courtesy New York Zoological Park.

RED TAKES A SUN BATH.

The howler monkey does not howl—he roars like a big-cat animal. This one from British Guiana has lived longer in captivity than any other. Full-grown howlers weigh twenty-five pounds and measure nearly five feet, body and tail. Their make-up is "weird and grotesque."

The Equal of the Finest Hickory

AS EVERYBODY knows, good hickory is growing scarcer. The Bristol Steel Golf Shaft is equal to the finest hickory shaft in every detail. In actual practice it has met every test. Many of the best professionals have given it their endorsement.

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Buy a new club equipped with the Bristol Steel Golf Shaft from your "Pro.", or have him attach a Bristol Steel Golf Shaft to one of your old club heads; then try it and see if it doesn't appeal to you. Talk it over with your "Pro."

Golf Shops and Sporting Goods Dealers: The Bristol Steel Golf Shaft is meeting with enthusiasm everywhere. Write us for information relative to this interesting development.

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The same can be said of our other products, Meek and Blue Grass Reels, and Kingfisher Silk Fishing lines. They are the leaders in their respective classes.

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Bristol, Meek and Kingfisher Fishing Catalogs will be sent you *free* upon request.

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On receipt of the $30.00 enclosed ($147.00 if you want to pay cash), please ship me the New Multigraph, complete with the Multigraph Typesetter. I agree to sign your regular contract when presented, which calls for monthly payments of $10.00 and interest, until the balance of $120.00 has been paid. (If you want the Two-Roll Printing Ink Attachment in addition to the above equipment, enclose $37.00, initial payment. Your monthly payments will then be $12.34 and interest until a balance of $148.00 has been paid.) (Above prices in U.S. only.)

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If you want more business send this coupon today.

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

half of the tail. All these injuries probably occurred in the fall from the tree.

As Red had appeared to do well on the diet selected by Mrs. Emerson, we followed about the same schedule. Sufficient of the prepared barley to make three meals was thoroughly boiled each morning. With each morning and evening meal we gave him about a wineglassful of milk, slightly warmed; and this he greatly relished.

After about a month he tired of the barley, and also refused strained oatmeal, rice,

Courtesy New York Zoological Park.

A TAIL TO BE PROUD OF.

Red can coil his tail around an object, throw the end over like a half-hitch, and make an absolutely secure loop.

and, in fact, all the standard cereals. It seemed altogether wrong to give this interesting baby heavier foods than milk or cereal. In order to get him to eat at all it was necessary to cut bits of banana, apple or cooked raisins and mix them with the barley. Infant tho he was, he screamed and reached for the banana and apple, and neither appeared to harm him. As he grew tired of the cereal, the milk was increased to three small glasses per day. He grew voraciously fond of it, and after a meal his outline would be distinctly changed, his little round stomach being shiny with distension.

In March, 1921, there were signs of trouble. Red was now approximately six months old, and had grown two inches, but was not developing satisfactorily. There were indications of rickets, or what among monkeys is called "cage paralysis." This comes from a softening of the bones and is due to a lack of lime and bone nourishment.

My father and I discust the matter

Your present cards or ledger sheets go in Kardex.

Kardexing Records Saved Wages of Three Girls

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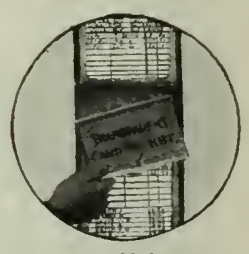
Branches in 72 cities'—see telephone directory or ask your banker.

Men who have earned $5,000 as District Manager or $2,500 as Salesman, write for booklet "Your Opportunity."



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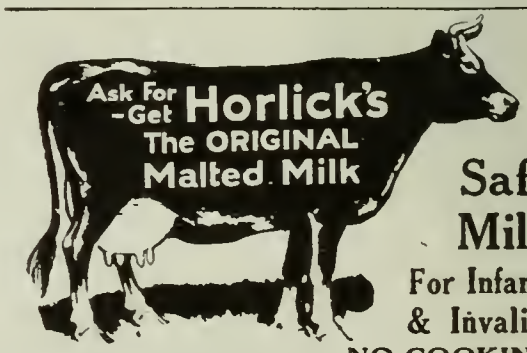

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Avoid Imitations & Substitutes

and decided to substitute meat broths for the cereal; and here we made a discovery. Red was ravenously interested, and in feeding him some of the broth a bit of meat was caught in the spoon. His manifestation of joy over this fragment of meat surpassed all former interests in other foods. He reached frantically into the bowl for more, and then I decided to make a bold experiment. I had a piece of beef broiled for him and he devoured every shred of it, mumbling and grunting in a fashion that he exhibited only when especially pleased.

Truly, the development of the howler is rapid! Here was an infant half a year old, but seventeen inches long (his mother measured fifty inches) and demanding meat. I have always noted the fondness of most monkeys for meat, and believe they actually need it in their diet, but never before have realized its necessity to an animal so young.

The symptoms of rickets had advanced to such a stage that Red was unable to do more than grovel along the floor. Neither arms nor legs had sufficient strength to raise his body. The meat experiment convinced Miss Ditmars that Red must no longer be treated as an infant, and so his diet was completely changed. He was given everything wholesome that he would eat, and he refused practically nothing except the monotonous cereals of his short baby days. He ate all kinds of vegetables and all kinds of meat, but his favorite food was spaghetti, and this he delighted to hold in two writhing handfuls, devouring it strand by strand. He was fed three times a day, having a small high-chair and tray beside the family table, and with each meal he drank about a wineglassful of milk. Miss Ditmars continues:

Upon this formidable diet (which has continued up to the present time without elimination) Red passed through a transformation covering a period of about three months. His weak legs soon showed an inclination to support his body in wobbling fashion, and within six weeks more he was up and walking. His eyes grew darker and more expressive, and his tail became thickly coated with reddish hair. The hair of the body grew long and wavy, and acquired a golden sheen. All indications confirmed our discovery of a successful diet for the howler—plenty of meat and a variety of vegetables.

To my mind there is yet another important factor in the treatment of these delicate little people of the jungle, which receives too little thought, and that is their mental condition. I believe that many monkeys may be mentally ill and in that case, the offered diet is of little avail. Red has been practically a member of our family. He has been taught cleanly habits, and has the run of the house. He has his favorite nooks and spots where he sprawls for a morning sun bath. A wicker basket with some bits of blanket serve as his bed, and when he is tired he hops in and takes a nap. He is satisfactorily nourished and also mentally well, and we are convinced that under these conditions the howler is not a "delicate" species.

As is probably the case with all howlers, our specimen is absolutely unable to endure cold. I believe that if Red were exposed to a temperature as low as forty degrees

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no matter what you wish to do

By A Traveler

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A friend once amazed me with that statement. I had never been to California. But I travel widely, and once went there—to see for myself.

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In no other land are there so many different diversions and strange sights. And nowhere else, it seems, do you *feel* as you do here.

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You fish in mountain lakes or streams, rest at mountain camps, ride horseback over wild trails, bathe at a seashore resort at the foot of a mountain range.

Such is this great summer playground from end to end.

Stupendous hundred-mile views are everywhere on clear days from many points.

And all these diversions within a radius of a hundred-mile drive over perfect roads.

Add these attractions to an ideal summer climate—warm days and nights that are *really cool* and you have not an imaginary summer wonderland, as this may seem, but one *in fact*.

Southern California is America's ideal summer as well as winter resort. Average mean temperature: June, 66 degrees; July, 70 degrees; August, 71 degrees; September, 69 degrees.—The 44-year record of the U. S. Weather Bureau.

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

he would soon perish. He detests the winter, and if the temperature of our living-rooms goes even a few degrees below seventy, he crawls under cushions to hide or squeezes close to the radiators, his arms upraised in order to expose his breast to the heat. If he is cold he will not eat, and during the present winter we have knitted him a woolen jacket, which he greatly enjoys and in which he bravely goes exploring the house in the early morning, before the heating boiler has been looked after, and the radiators, which have been chilled by bedroom windows being open, have attained the heat of the daytime.

As this article is intended to present points of information that may be new in the study of monkeys, it is important to cite a few observations of our howler's habits. One thing we have discovered which may be valuable as a scientific record, and that is, the surprizing tendency of our specimen to give off through the pores of the skin and the hair the reddish color-pigment which gives this species its name. When this little animal is given a bath, the water becomes deeply stained within a few minutes with the same peculiar, reddish color as his hair, and he emerges from the bath as if distinctly bleached, the long hair of the back being almost yellow. Within a week he "colors" again. This dye action of the hair is more strikingly illustrated by the small blanket in which he is wrapped at night. At times this becomes as deeply tinted as if stained with iron rust. We have saved portions of the blanket for analysis. The strange dye-giving tendency of the hair may explain the great difference in color observed among wild howling monkeys, some of which are dark red, some pale rusty red, and others actually yellow. It may be that the exposure of some individuals to heavy rains in the jungle, while others have been sheltered, has resulted in these color variations.

Our howler has a fair vocabulary of distinct sounds. He seldom utters his deep-toned and weird roars unless he is hunting some one and is in doubt as to just where he is. When he unexpectedly discovers a member of the family in one of the rooms quietly reading, he enters the room uttering low short grunts or barks, sounds difficult to describe. Climbing up on the chair and settling in one's lap, he croons in soft fashion and makes gurgling sounds, produced by gently expelling air against the roof of the mouth. He has a habit of pleading, with prolonged whining sounds, to have his back scratched, or to be noticed; and when frightened he utters an altogether unique, sharp bark, repeated several times. The exhaust whistles on automobiles passing the house will often cause him to glance toward the windows and utter these barking sounds.

Red is horribly afraid of a human sneeze, we are told; just why is not known, as his vocabulary contains no such sound. If any one sneezes, Red gives a quick glance at the nearest window, and then rushes for shelter. He usually hides under a heavy chair, then slowly emerges, glancing cautiously toward all windows in the room. He shows no fear of the one who sneezes, but seems to consider the sneeze as an emphatic warning to take to cover. All

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STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

Corns?

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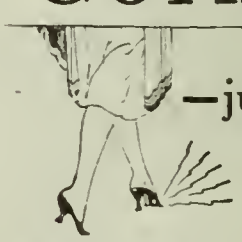

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his fears appear to come from imaginary things outside the windows. He is afraid of nothing in the house. He lords it over the cat and dog; the cat is a particularly large, lazy animal, and if any one makes a move to "shoo" her out of the way, Red rushes at the cat with growls and barks to help. He has been severely cuffed by the cat for pulling her tail and deliberately pawing over her dinner while she was eating, but he has no fear of her. Red is absolutely regular in his habits, and Miss Ditmars says:

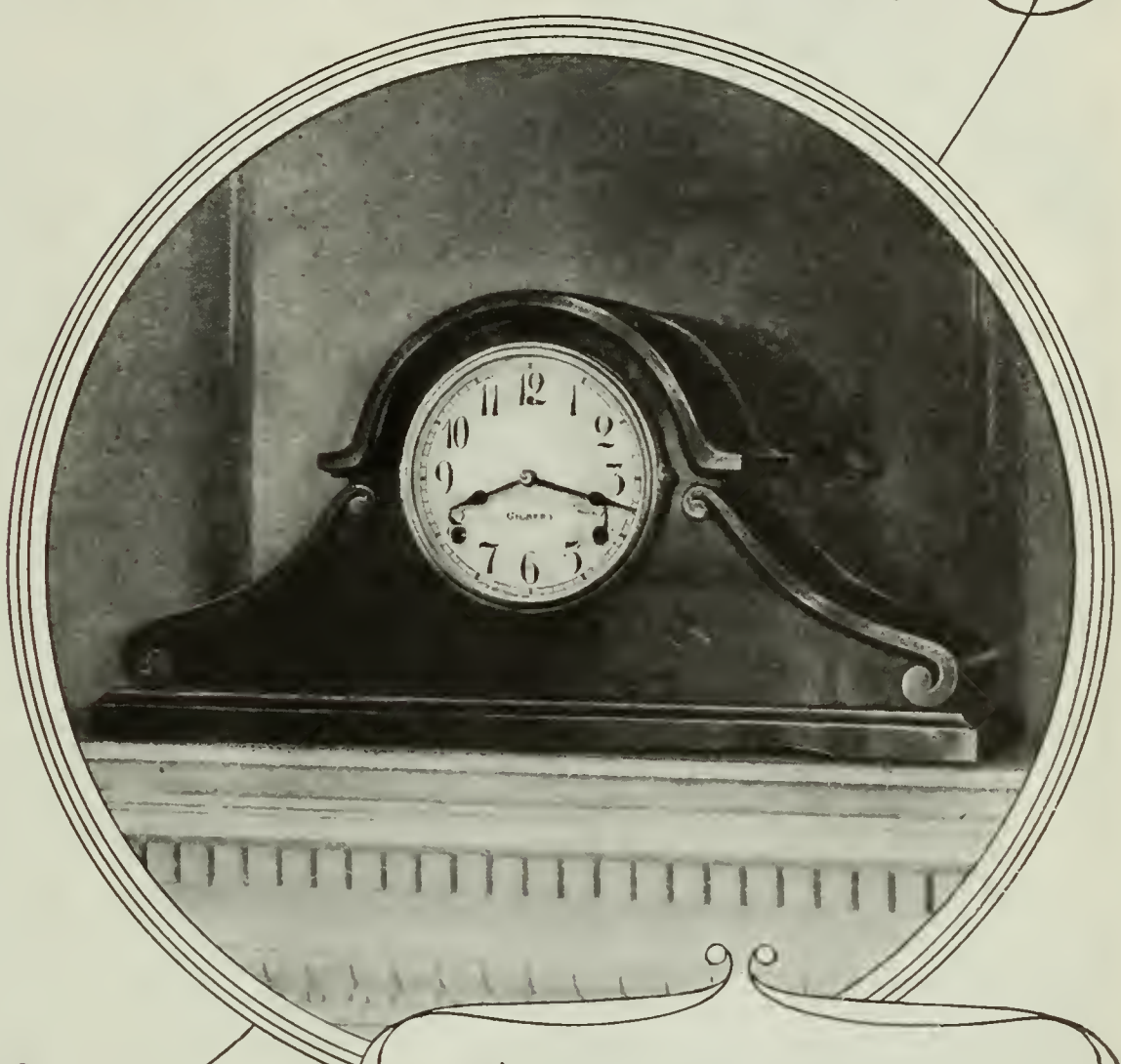
He is tucked in his blanket by the last member of the family retiring for the night, and makes no move to venture out again. He seldom wakes until he hears some one stirring in the morning, when his plaintive cry is heard at the door of the room where he sleeps, as he demands freedom for the day, and breakfast. Early morning is his noisiest time, for the howler appears to usher in the morning with many yawns, each accompanied by a noisy intake of breath, followed by a roar that ends in a squeal. His morning toilet includes much scratching of head and sides, and usually the latter half of his marvelously prehensile tail, and then follows an astonishing exhibition by the tail itself. This dexterous appendage can be curved over any portion of his back, and the tip works precisely like the human forefinger in scratching any portion of his body.

While Red has been with us for over fourteen months, he has never broken anything in the house. He solemnly inspects many objects, but makes no attempt to pick up anything unless it is very small, and even then he never carries it away. He has never knocked over a vase or a glass. This is remarkable in comparison with most species of monkeys, which if liberated will literally wreck the contents of a room in a very short time. Yet Red is not morose and loves to play. He delights in being rolled on his back, and wrestles with one's hands amid an accompaniment of explosive grunts and growls, his ample mouth wide-spread in an unmistakable grin.

After fourteen months of our care, Red is now twenty-six inches long (more than half grown), and is developing strong canine teeth. Later on he may become a problem, but at present we are determined to maintain him as a member of the household. Since we received him, he has never been entirely separated from the family. He has traveled thousands of miles by motor and Pullman cars, and he has slumbered in many hotels where no rules have yet been formulated to bar red howlers from the premises.

Howling monkeys as a species have some particular points of interest. They attain a considerable size—weighing over twenty-five pounds—and they attain a length, including body and tail, of nearly five feet. Their make-up is weird and grotesque; they are described as "savage" and deliberate in motion; and unlike most monkeys, they give voice to deep, throaty sounds. This is made possible by the expansion of the hyoid bone into a large "sound box" in the throat, which swells to great proportions as the animal roars—for that is the correct word. How the name "howling" monkey ever originated is

There's Personality in a Gilbert Clock



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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

rather a puzzle. These animals growl, in a tone well worthy of a big-cat animal. Red in his baby days roared tremendously, and the sounds were utterly out of proportion to his size.

THE "BREAKING" OF PERFORMING ANIMALS

THE trainer repeatedly thrust his iron hook into the tenderest parts of the elephant's hide in his efforts to teach the animal to lie down.

"Why do you do that?" asked a man who had been watching.

"To make him lay down."

"But it's brutal."

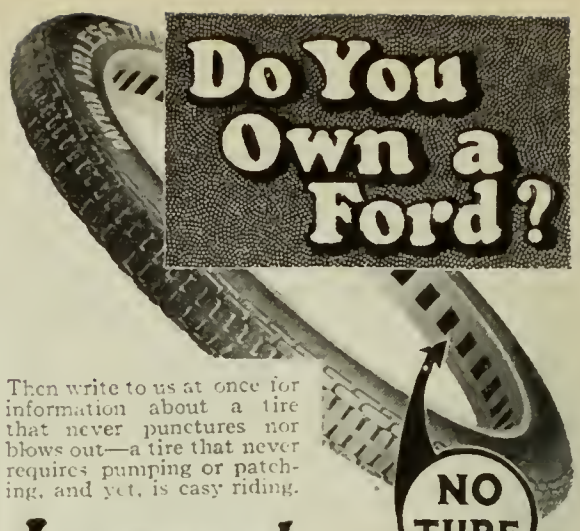
"Well, ain't he a brute?"

"I know," persisted the man, "but you should do it some other way."

"Mister," said the trainer in a tone of finality, "there ain't any other way. You can't break animals with a feather duster."

And that sums up the evidence that has been collected for the hearings of a committee of the British House of Commons that for some time has been conducting an inquiry into the treatment of animals trained to perform. The interests of the trainers are defended by a powerful trade union, the Variety Artists' Federation, but from convictions in the courts and from sworn statements by eye-witnesses, given often at the risk of loss of employment and in one case of personal danger, an array of facts that needs no comment has been gathered. A "minute percentage" of the whole is tersely set down in the London *Nation and Athenæum:*

A showman was convicted for keeping a bear in a cage "only big enough for a terrier," and another for goading with a spike and dosing with whisky a sick elephant which fell down twice before performance and subsequently died. Another was convicted for piercing a dromedary until the blood ran down its legs, and for whipping a bull covered with scalds and sores. Bears have been taught to dance by keeping them on a sheet of hot iron while music was played. Another trainer was convicted for spiking and hooking her elephants under the tail and behind the ears until the blood poured down, and another witness testified on oath to seeing elephants driven to the top of a chute by hot irons. A trainer was seen to thrust a pronged pole repeatedly into a lion's open mouth, which was "a mass of sores." Trainers have been prosecuted for jabbing broken lions about the eyes, nose, and mouth to make them into "wild beasts of the forest," in other words to pander to the depraved appetites of the Roman arena-hungry audience. A trainer was seen to train his bear by hitting it continually across the snout with a log of wood. He told the witness it was necessary to keep this up daily for six months until the bear "knew his master." Another witness swore to a lion being kept five days without food or drink between the trainings with trident and whip. A trainer was convicted for keeping his bears under the stage all day long in boxes in which they could not



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stand upright nor move from side to side. They were never released from them except to come on the stage. A trainer told a witness that he hung up his dog every day by the hind legs from a trapeze to teach him a balancing trick. Another witness declared on oath that she saw a dog trained to stand on its forepaws by being beaten with a thin wire rod on the belly. A trainer was seen by a witness to begin savagely beating his baboon for no obvious cause. When questioned, he said it was to "keep him under." Another trainer was convicted for thrusting a stick into a bear's nostrils for "discipline." The cases of merciless and gratuitous flogging for the same reason are endless. Thus do men become worse than wild beasts in order to teach beasts to parody the more inept actions of men.

Sjamboks, tridents, spiked collars, saddles, and clubs (for lions), steel spikes, electric cages (for making tigers jump and roar with make-believe ferocity), wire whips, are the normal properties for training stage animals. One method of grinding down a bear's spirit into the abject submission necessary for training purposes is very ingenious. The animal is lassoed and a "choke" collar attached. When he is helpless, a hole is punched through one nostril and a metal ring clamped to it. The bear rips it out, and a second ring is inserted in the other nostril. If this is torn out, the hole for the ring is made in the septum of the nostrils, and if that fails, through each ear. There is a case on record of a bear so recalcitrant to education that he tore the ring out five times and saved himself thus from the amenities of further discipline. An eye-witness relates how a tiger was trained. First noosing and lassoing; then a heavy collar with rope attached. He is now ready for the trainer, who enters the cage with revolver, whip, and steel fork. The beast springs—and the men holding the rope outside the cage haul sharp on to it at the top of the parabola, bringing him down with a crash on the floor. The trainer then goes for him, pounding his nose with the butt end of the whip and jabbing with the fork, until he is forced to rest from exhaustion. The process is continued—spring, fall, pounding—until the spirit is cudgelled out of him. The way he was then forced up into an iron seat is too disgusting to repeat. Enough that at the end of his first day's training he literally fainted, and was only got on to his feet again "with an uncertain step of locomotor ataxia" by being doused with bucket after bucket of water. A fortnight of this and his tigerhood departed. A broken, slavish shadow of a once burning mettle was ready for the arena.

But this actual training of animals is only the fiery part of their ordeal. There are two other forms of agony that they must endure. On the one hand, says the writer:

There is the performance—the routine of imbecilities which is the goal of their torments, the mental disgrace of their audience, and their own unremitting strain, bewilderment, and constant terror of the consequences of failure in feats even more unnatural to them than bounding on all fours and eating and drinking without hands is to men and women. The psychological rack of satisfying their trainers up to a compulsory pitch beyond the orbit of their natural intelligence is on its own plane as severe as the physical martyrdom endured to achieve it. On the other side, the conditions of stage traveling and accommodation make it inevitable that they should be confined in boxes, packing-cases

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

and cages, cramped very often to their own lengths, where they lie from rehearsal to rehearsal or performance to performance in darkness and damp, and without respite, exercise, variety, or interest of any kind. As animals are often trained through starvation, a refinement of pain is distilled from the hours of listless waiting.

There are people with heads even softer than their hearts who maintain an analogy between the tricksiness of their own pet creatures and the vulgar grotesqueries of performing animals. They forget that the latter are professionals, machines for extracting money for mountebanks; that they must not on any account fail; that speed and efficiency must go together, and force and terror are the only agents that will make them. A performing animal that is not drilled down to the final obedience of mechanical response is a contradiction in terms. One marvels at the magnanimity of these miserable beasts—that they so seldom turn and rend their persecutors—until one sees it is not that, but the last abasement of craven terror. It takes some terrorism to make an elephant groan like a man in anguish, a bear shut its eyes and cover up its face, and a tiger whimper.

HOW LEONARD, THE FAWN, WAS SAVED FROM THE HOUNDS

THE long-drawn-out baying of the hounds and an occasional shot had been coming all day long across the bay. On their own side of the bay, too, high up in the wooded hills, the children could hear the dogs at chase, and their hearts were heavy with fear for the hunted things of the woods. Outside the little log cabin, their faces raised to the hills, the children were listening shiveringly. The baying of the hounds alternated with the crash of the underbrush where they were running, men coming close behind. Some dogs were skirting the top of a hill. All at once their baying became a series of whimpering barks. They were for the moment off the scent. And then a very strange thing happened, and the story of it is told in "The Wild Heart," by Emma-Lindsay Squier (Cosmopolitan Book Corporation, New York), who writes:

Down the hill, with such flying leaps that he scarcely touched the earth, came a little deer, a fawn, heading straight for the cabin. Was he mad with fear that he sought the home of humans? Or did he know by that unexplainable power which animals have that we were friends, that we would protect his life with ours—did he, I wonder? For he cleared the four-foot fence with a bound and trotted up to us, then stood trembling, his soft eyes glazed with fright, white foam at the corners of his mouth.

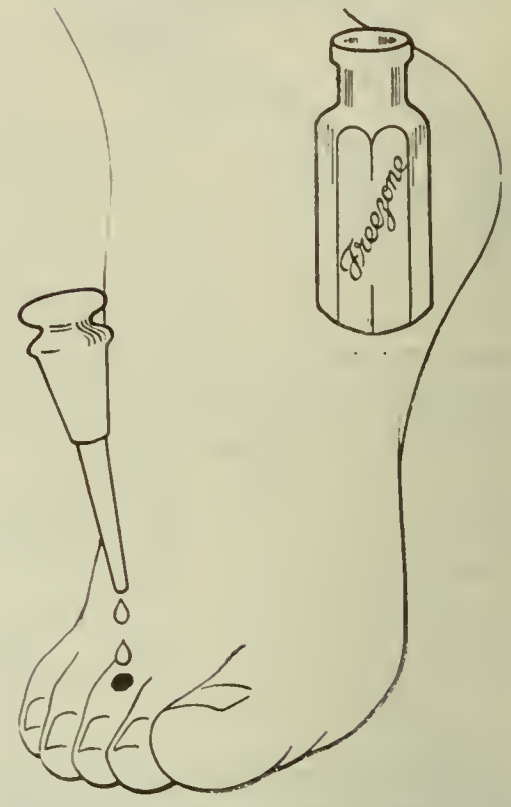
This is not a fiction story: I am telling it as it happened.

The little fawn thrust his hot, dry nose against my hand, and when Brother and I, recovering from our petrified amazement, put our arms around his velvety neck, he did not shrink away, but prest against us as if mutely begging protection.

If you have never had a wild creature throw itself upon your mercy, if you have

Corns

Lift Right Off



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never known the feeling of a soft, brown deer body prest against yours in pleading and in confidence, you can not realize the wild thrill of ecstasy that went through us.

"His name is Leonard!" I found breath to say, my face against the velvety neck of the little deer.

But Brother, being a man in embryo, was thinking of sterner things. The hounds would shortly find the scent of the deer. If they came baying down the hill, the fawn would take fright and dart away before the children could stop him. What were they to do? The short, whimpering barks of the dogs had already changed to the long, triumphant cadence of the hound in full cry. They would come down the hill, the hunters would claim Leonard as their game, and then—but at that moment the idea came to the boy. "Meat!" he whispered tensely, and cryptic as it may sound, the little girl understood perfectly. Miss Squier continues:

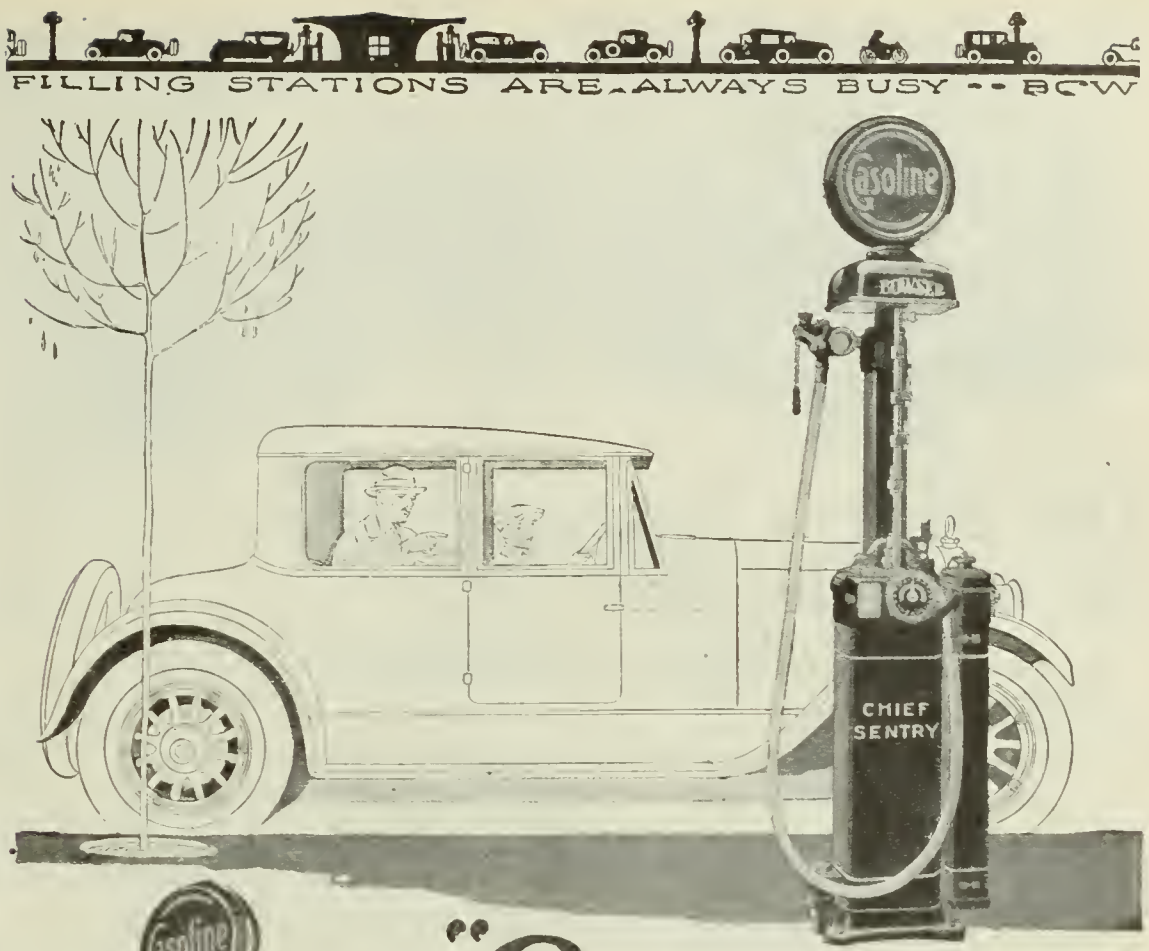
Brother outlined a plan of action in a few brief words while the baby deer, with knees wobbling sadly, turned terror-haunted eyes up the hill, his delicate nostrils quivering, yet made no move to leave us.

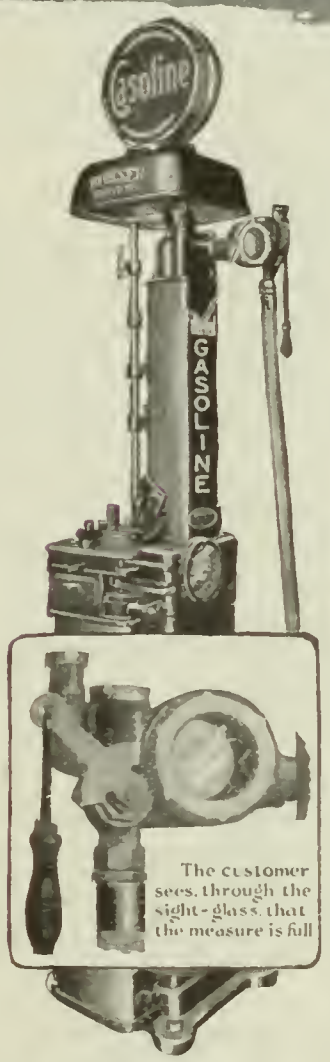
It took my best efforts to lead the little fawn into the shelter of the brooder-house. The scent was foreign to anything he had known before, and the darkness terrified him anew. He could not have known that safety lay within that strange place, but he did know—of that I am sure—that he could trust himself with me, for he came, hesitatingly, urged always by my voice and my hands gently caressing him. He went with me, even through the door, into the semi-darkness of the frame brooder-house, and tho when I swung the door shut he nervously leapt away from my side, it was to return an instant later, as if begging my pardon for his involuntary action.

Brother, in the meantime, had dashed into the kitchen and emerged as quickly with a juicy steak—it was to have been cooked for dinner that night—which he hacked into chunks with his jackknife as he raced up the hill.

With my eyes against a crack I could see him panting upward to the point where Leonard had emerged from the underbrush of the woods.

And scarcely had he arrived when a lean hound, with lolling tongue and nose to the ground, burst from the shrubbery, uttering a long-drawn-out bay. The little deer beside me shook in every limb, and I was trembling, too, as if it were I, not Leonard, whom the dogs were trailing. We crouched there in the darkness, the wild thing of the woods and the child who loved the wild things of the woods, and in those tense moments I felt the heart of the baby deer pounding against my body. Can you wonder why now, when I see the body of a deer killed in the hunt, I can not congratulate the hunter on his prowess? I know how the deer at bay stood still and trembled! I know how his soft, brown eyes grew wide with helpless terror. I know how his heart pounded suffocatingly. And I can not be glad for the hunter; I am only sorry that he does not understand. And up on the hill Brother was acting his part in the drama. When the first lean hound swung into sight, he deftly tossed a chunk of red, juicy meat in his pathway. The dog ignored the first piece, so intent was he on the fresh scent of the deer. But another chunk aimed just ahead of him was a temptation not to be





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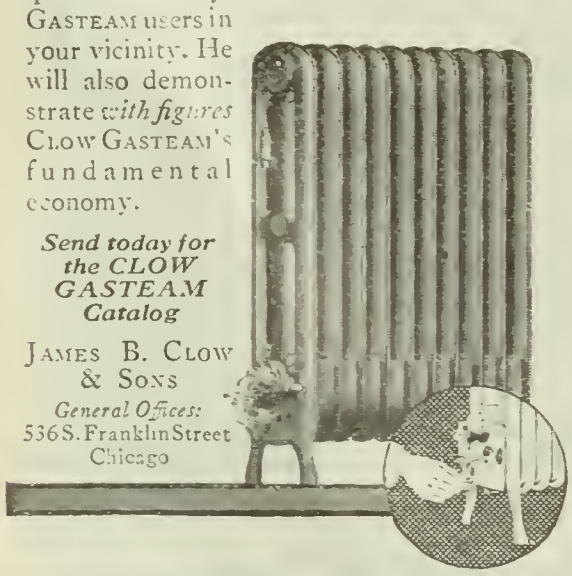

CLOW

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

withstood, and he gobbled it up, pausing a second in his chase. Another dog followed him out of the underbrush, finding the first piece of meat Brother had thrown.

It did not take long for the two hounds to finish off the entire steak so obligingly tossed to them by the small boy almost hidden in a clump of tall ferns. And when it was gone, Leonard was safe, for the dogs, with the smell of fresh meat in their nostrils, had lost the lighter scent of the little deer's flying hoofs, and they sniffed shamefacedly and with befuddled yappings, until the hunters came cursing down the hill and crashing into the open, to berate the dogs soundly for having lost the game—as they supposed—in the woods.

They could not know that the little boy in the clump of ferns, looking on so innocently, was responsible for the hounds' failure, nor that their game was at that instant held tightly in the arms of a little girl who was shaking with excitement as well as with fear, lest something happen to betray the refugee's hiding-place.

But nothing did. The men stamped back into the woods, taking the hounds with them, and that day at least we heard no more baying on the hill.

The children were afraid to let Leonard go back to the woods until the deer season was over or until he was of a size better able to care for himself. A pen was contrived of wire netting with the brooder house as shelter for nights. There they kept Leonard a willing prisoner, while the hounds bayed on the hills and shots echoed across the water. In time they released the deer, first with a collar and a rope, and then with nothing to hold him. He followed the children like a dog, trotting beside them with dainty, mincing steps, and he soon learned his name, and would come bounding out to them when they called. They fed him things his ancestors probably never tasted—cookies, apples, lettuce leaves and candy. But best of all delicacies was chewing-gum. When it was first offered him, Leonard accepted it daintily, and chewed it, with an actual expression of surprize coming into his brown eyes. He chewed and chewed. Perhaps he thought it was a new variety of cud. At any rate, he gave it his hearty indorsement, and after that he would nose in Brother's pockets to find the stick of gum that was always there for him. Leonard seemed perfectly content to forget the ways of the woods for those of civilization, until, the story goes on:

One night I woke to find Brother's hand tugging at mine. He was whispering to me that something was outside Leonard's pen—perhaps it was a bear or a wildcat trying to get at him.

Foolish children we may have been, but we were not cowardly. It never occurred to us to rouse the grown-ups. Leonard was our friend and our responsibility. From my window the two of us crept out on the roof, white night-gowned figures, shaking with cold and excitement. From the roof we dropt easily to the railing of the picket fence at the back of the cabin and from there to the ground.

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All we could distinguish was a dark form against the wire netting, a shape that moved restlessly, now away from the pen, now back to it.

As our eyes became accustomed to the darkness, we saw that Leonard was in the pen outside the brooder-house, and we questioned each other silently. Surely no deer would come thus to meet an enemy animal that wanted to destroy.

And then, as if in answer to our question, the clouds parted and a pale moon turned the darkness into half-shadowed light. With the sudden effulgence came the weird gleam of four eyes turned in our direction—for our scent had carried to sensitive nostrils. Brother and I, for an instant, caught each other's hands and gasped.

Then two of the luminous lights vanished, as the slim animal outside the pen sprang away in great bounds that carried her into the shadows beyond our ken—but not before we had recognized the slim, fleeing form of a doe. We knew it was Leonard's mother, who had found her baby.

Because we loved him so, we tried to pretend, the next day, that the deer we had seen was not Leonard's mother—that it was merely a friend from the woods who had come down by moonlight to pay a nocturnal call. In our hearts, tho, we knew better. Leonard all the day was restless; he pricked his ears continually as if waiting for a voice from the forest. We could scarcely coax him out of his distrait mood, even with a double ration of the chewing-gum he loved so well.

The next night sleep was impossible. Tho we heard nothing, we knew, somehow, that outside Leonard's pen was a slim brown body prest close against the wire netting. We rose, at last, and crept out over the roof and down to the ground. The doe was there, as we had foreseen. At our approach she bounded away with only the faintest rustle of leaves and snapping of twigs to mark her progress. But knowing that she would not go far—that she would come back to her baby—Brother and I went quickly forward and opened the door of the pen.

Leonard came to us and thrust his nose against my hand. We knelt on the ground, putting our arms around him, pressing our faces against his soft, brown neck, telling him with tears behind our whispered words that he must go with his mother, that the danger season was passed, and that he was free to go back to his kindred.

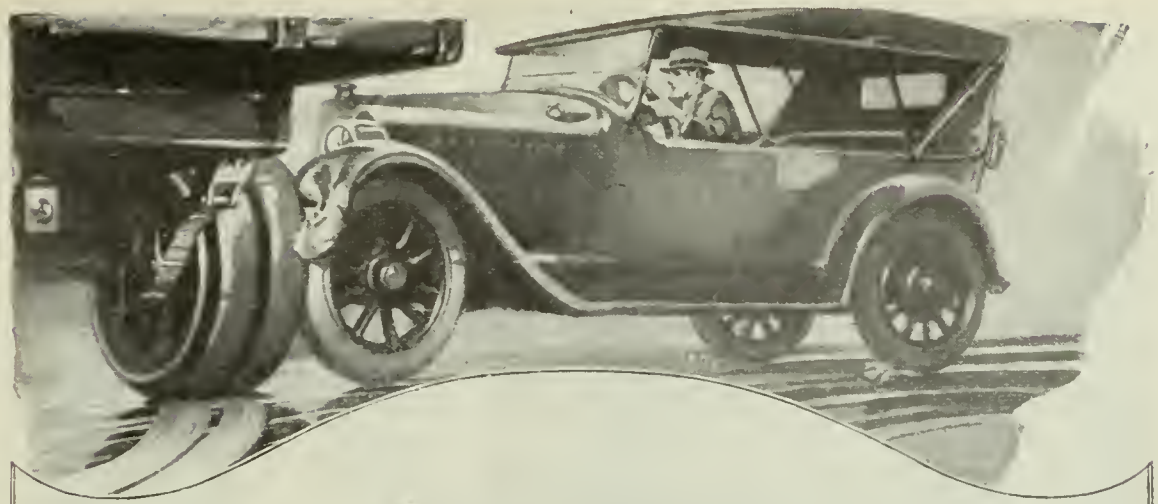
We stole away, but Leonard followed us, as if asking where we went and why he was not to go with us. For the first time we pushed him away from us, tho you can not know what it meant to us to do it. He stood still then, as if wondering, perhaps a little hurt, and we, not daring to look back, ran for the fence, clambered upon it, and gained the roof.

Once there, we could not resist watching a bit, and it was not long before the two luminous eyes gleamed from the underbrush. Then we saw a shapely, dark body come slowly into the open, and Leonard, with light, springing bounds, had rushed to meet his mother. For an instant we saw again the glowing orbs of two pairs of eyes. Then the lights vanished.

Two dark bodies moved side by side into the blackness of the woods; we heard the light crackle of underbrush; and then silence.

Silently we crept into our beds, and long afterward I heard Brother's choking whisper coming through the darkness—my own face was buried in the pillow:

"I know—Leonard's going to miss—his—his—gum—"



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

NEW USES FOR COPPER INDICATE A BETTER MARKET

THERE has been a slump in copper production ever since the war demand ceased. Copper, as *Financial America* notes editorially, "is no longer sought in enormous quantities to build up the ammunition dumps of European armies." Our foreign sales of copper last year, we are reminded, "were about one-third less than in 1913 and 1914." The market comment in the daily papers reveals no optimism regarding any increase in European consumption during the next six months; but "domestic demand is stronger than foreign" and there is general improvement of late weeks in copper consumption. Copper mines which have long been closed are opening again. *Financial America* explains it by saying that "peace and limitation of armaments have freed this metal for much greater usefulness than it has ever before known." Producers are "seeking new outlets by creating new demands." In particular, a concern like the Anaconda Company, which recently absorbed the American Brass Company, is now producing copper roofing. Other copper products, we read, are to be produced on a large scale. Remembering the copper tea-kettle and washboiler of his boyhood, the editor observes: "If the entry of the big copper mining company into the manufacture and sale of copper-finished products brings copper within reach of 1922 incomes it will restore one of the substantial benefits that gave peace of mind to our ancestors." In the opinion of the writer—

The large capital invested in copper mining and smelting makes it probable that the copper industry has entered building material competition to remain. It must find buyers or scrap a part of its large and costly equipment. The Anaconda Company alone has an investment of 169 million dollars. Our mines produced more than half a million tons a year and developed nearly double that capacity for our war need. The copper mines proved a strong national asset for defense. We provide most of Europe with crude copper. But the industry has been weak in exports of finished products. The electrical industries, however, absorb much of the copper output and export a fair share of their production.

Crude products of the copper smelting and refining industry alone in 1919 were valued at 632 million dollars. The value of partly or wholly finished copper and copper alloy products was 487 million dollars. There were then more than 1,150 establishments in smelting, refining and making copper products.

Yet conditions forced these large industries last year to run at a much diminished rate. Thousands of workers were idle in consequence. Our copper-mining production averaged about 18 per cent. of that of the monthly average of 1913 during the last eight months of 1921.

THE WESTWARD TURNING TIDE OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURING

AMERICAN manufacturing had its beginnings, as did pretty much everything American, along the Atlantic seaboard, particularly in the New England and Middle Atlantic States; but there is evidence enough now that manufacturing industries are slowly moving from our Atlantic frontage toward the great interior which produces the bulk of our raw materials and most of the fuel used in manufacturing. So reflects a writer for the National City Bank of New York in the current issue of the bank's *Trade Record*. The recently published Federal census of manufactures shows that the area occupying the Atlantic frontage from Maine to Florida, New England, the Middle States, the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida produced in 1919, the last year of record, less than one-half of the manufactures of the country, as against more than two-thirds a half century earlier. Or, as the bank's publication states it statistically, "the 17 States of the Atlantic frontage supplied 68 per cent. of the manufactures recorded by the census of 1870; 64 per cent. in 1880; 56 per cent. in 1900; and 49.7 per cent. in the census of 1920. The total outturn of the manufacturing establishments of the Atlantic frontage in 1919 was eleven times as much in value as fifty years earlier, while the outturn of the other parts of the country was 22 times as much as a half century earlier." It is noted that this western movement of manufacturing seems to be chiefly into the Mississippi Valley, "which produces most of the cotton and wool and iron and copper and lead and timber of the country," and much of its fuel. The States adjacent to the Great Lakes have also shared in this westward move. Our attention is called to certain other facts as follows:

Illinois, with its great iron and steel manufacturing establishments and plentiful coal supplies, increases its output of manufactures from $1,120,000,000 in the census of 1900 to $5,425,000,000 in the census of 1920.

Michigan, with its great automobile manufacturing industry, advances from $320,000,000 in the 1900 census to $3,466,000,000, or ten times as much in 1920 as in 1900.

Indiana, with the aid of its natural gas fuel, increases its outturn of manufactures from $337,000,000 in 1900 to $1,899,000,000 in the 1920 record.

Ohio, which combines the copper and iron of Michigan and Minnesota with its own coal and labor, advances from $749,000,000 in the 1900 census to $5,100,000,000 in that of 1920.

New York, which still shows a bigger total of manufactures than any other State, advances from $1,872,000,000 in

Journal of Commerce reports the Interstate Commerce Commission announcement that the class I railroads made a net operating profit of 4½ per cent. on their estimated valuation for February. While this is still far from the 6 per cent. mark, it is looked on in railroad circles as distinctly encouraging. The 170 roads reporting showed a net income of $43,614,238 for February, which means a return, when the few remaining roads have reported, of at least $45,000,000. "Compared with the showing of February, 1921, the returns for the month are striking. The same 170 roads piled up a deficit of $6,348,390 on operations in February, 1921." The financial editor already quoted is inclined to attribute this improved earnings condition partly to the recently introduced economies and partly to "the gradual restoration of sounder business" conditions which "is tending to improve the traffic prospects of the roads as a whole."

AMERICAN CAPITAL BUYING CANADA

AN important consideration in the revived tariff discussions in Canada is the rapidly growing proportion of Canadian business and manufacturing owned by American capital. The Trade and Commerce Department of the Dominion has just published an analysis showing that 34 per cent. of the capital of Canadian manufacturing establishments is owned by citizens of the United States; 56 per cent. by Canadians; 9 per cent. by persons living in Great Britain; and 1 per cent. by residents of other countries. Since it has taken about two years to prepare these figures and as the invasion of American capital has been going on apace, says a Toronto correspondent of the New York *World*, Canadian business authorities believe "that at the present time Americans own at least 50 per cent. of the total manufacturing capital employed in the Dominion." The immediate object of the publication of these figures, we are told, was to induce British capitalists to pay more attention to Canada. Aside from the attempt to attract British capital, no remedy is being suggested for the situation; indeed, many would deny that any remedy is needed. That is—

Canada must have fresh capital, and it would be foreign to the present century's spirit of speed to suggest that she should wait and save up her own capital for further exploitation and development. When all Governments in Canada, from the Federal to municipal, have acquired the habit of going to New York to float loans, who shall blame the private promoter for doing likewise?

Nevertheless here and there a voice is being raised calling upon the Government to float future loans at home, and also warning private enterprise that the present tendency in financing abroad has its danger. Immigrants assimilate, but foreign capital remains foreign and takes an eternal toll.

Some of the American branch factories have come into Canada as a result of the

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

tariff, others as a result of mergers. Sometimes a Canadian business in a tight corner has turned to American capital or management for help; sometimes the American industry has taken the initiative. The Canadian writer goes on to show the extent to which American capital has taken over certain industries in Canada:

One is not surprized to learn that the motor-car industry is largely in American hands. Of its capital 61 per cent. is American, 39 per cent. Canadian, not a dollar British. Motor-car accessories is 93 per cent. American.

It is more surprizing to learn that the large and indigenous meat-packing industry was 41 per cent. owned in the United States. The proportion to-day is larger.

In the rubber industry 50 per cent. of the stocks and bonds representing ownership is American, 40 per cent. Canadian, 2 per cent. British, 8 per cent. other countries.

In railway-car construction 54 per cent. is American, 46 per cent. Canadian.

In petroleum refining 53.1 per cent. is American, 46.7 per cent. Canadian, one-fifth of 1 per cent. British.

In lumbering, oldest and most profitable of Canadian industries, Canadians retain only 61 per cent., Americans hold 27 per cent., and British 11 per cent.

In pulp and paper concerns Canadians own 68 per cent., Americans 24 per cent., British 4, and other countries 4.

In electrical apparatus 49 per cent. is American, 36 per cent. Canadian, 12 per cent. British, 3 per cent. other countries.

And so on through the whole list. One estimate is that there is from $700,000,000 to $800,000,000 of American capital invested in Canadian industry. Some might put the figure at an even billion.

SWITZERLAND'S EMBARRASSING RICHES

MR. H. G. WELLS once set out to prove the fallacy of the proverb, "In the country of the blind the one-eyed man is king," by telling of the wretched plight of an adventurer into an Andean valley inhabited by a blind tribe. Switzerland offers a similar proof that it does not make for happiness to be the only solvent country in a continent of near-bankrupts. Alone among the European nations, we read in a Paris letter to *The Wall Street Journal*, "Switzerland has the distinction of a currency a gold parity, tho Sweden is running close." But, it seems, "she is as unhappy as any country in Europe, with the exception of Russia." The foreign tourist and the foreign buyer alike stay away because Switzerland "is too expensive to live in and too expensive to buy in." Things are said to be so bad "that Swiss manufacturers actually find it worth their while to migrate, lock, stock and barrel, to southern Germany and eastern France." Prospects for this year are far from bright, according to *The Wall Street Journal's* correspondent. "Save for a few orders from countries with undepreciated cur-

rencies like Japan, and certain South American states, there is no sign of better trade abroad." The cost of living remains high. In fact, it is about where it was a year ago. As Swiss money gets dearer, and German and Austrian currencies get cheaper, the competition of cheaply made foreign goods becomes more and more overpowering. "Thus the country stands isolated and cold-shouldered. There is a two-thirds gold reserve behind its notes, and actually gold is reappearing in common currency. But it is the gold which is its curse." The tale of 1921 now being published "makes sad reading":

In weight the export trade is little more than half that of 1913. Sales of silk goods have declined by 50% and of embroideries by 77%. The value of watch parts exported for the first nine months of the last year was 126,000,000 francs only, against 244,000,000 the year before. There is a noteworthy slump also in sales of machinery, cotton goods, straw goods, condensed milk, and even anilin dyes. Germany, Poland, Italy, Austria and the Balkan States, which were Switzerland's best customers, are wholly unable to purchase in large quantities, save the cheapest of Swiss products, and where Swiss articles come into competition with similar articles produced by these countries where wages are much lower, they have no chance.

The farmer is suffering equally with the manufacturer. During the war he made good money, since the country was thrown on its own resources, but when prices began to decline the farmer found he could no longer sell his live stock abroad, owing to the exchanges. An epidemic of foot-and-mouth disease combined with increase in agricultural wages to accentuate his distress, and soon he suffered from decline in the demand for milk from chocolate and condensed milk manufacturers, owing to their difficulty in maintaining sales abroad. Finally cattle and meat began to come into the country under favor of the exchanges. For a similar reason the wine-growers began to feel the competition of foreign wines.

German and French competition with Swiss articles in Switzerland itself grew so formidable that in the end Parliament had to abandon the traditional policy of a low tariff and the rates were raised and various imports were forbidden or restricted. It was hoped thus to preserve the home market for home producers, to check unemployment and to obtain more revenue for the Treasury. But the new rates had the effect of stopping the decline in prices also and thus prolonging the difficulties obstructing the export trade. Nor did they reduce unemployment.

Last January the "out-of-works" registered 97,000 out of a population of less than 4,000,000, having increased during the month by 7,500. In the metal industries alone there were nearly 30,000 men out of work, and in the cheap watch and jewelry trade 26,000. A further 50,000 people were working half-time, making 147,000 victims of the depression.

Government finances show a mounting deficit from year to year. It has been expensive to demobilize the Army, to keep down food prices and to relieve unemployment, and ever since 1914 the history of the state-owned railways has been one of "successive deficits despite repeated increase of rates."

How Large is Your Lawn?

Many people are surprised at the big saving they can make by caring for their lawns with power mowers. Even those with medium sized lawns can now afford to use a power mower.

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Of course the Ideal Junior is also well adapted to work in cemeteries and for trimming and close cutting in large parks. The Junior Mower will nicely care for 4 or 5 acres of lawn, and will cut as much grass per day as 3 or 4 hard-working men with hand mowers.

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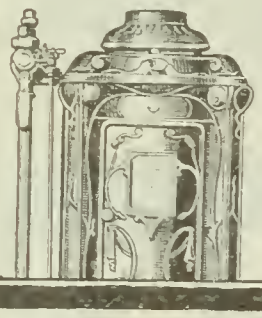

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

April 19.—One man and two women are killed and many wounded in rioting in Belfast, while in Dublin there is much firing in the streets.

April 20.—The Russian reply to the Allied proposals at the Genoa Conference for the restoration of order in Russia and establishment of economic relations with Allied nations proposes a Russian international loan, recognizes the pre-war Czarist debt, rejects the Allied war claims against Russia and makes some concessions in regard to private property rights.

Asked to choose between annulling their treaty with Russia or withdrawing from further joint consideration of the Russian problem at Genoa, the German delegates to the Conference elect to withdraw from the Russian discussions and to hold to the treaty.

The Irish labor party issues a manifesto calling for a one-day strike on April 24 in protest against the disorders by the republican malcontents and demanding the formation of a coalition government under the Dail Eireann.

Four hundred carloads of ammunition and high explosives exploded April 18 at Monastir, Serbia, it is reported in a dispatch from Belgrade, and more than 400 soldiers were killed, many thousands were wounded and much of the city was destroyed.

Serbian and Montenegrin irregulars attack the American Industrial School at Danilograd, Montenegro, and steal 10,000 francs and other property. The Jugo-Slavian Government expresses regret to the American Red Cross, and makes reimbursement for the theft.

April 21.—A new economic treaty has been concluded between Soviet Russia and the Far Eastern Republic of Siberia, it is announced from Moscow.

General Chang Tso-Lin, Governor of Manchuria, takes possession of Peking and Tientsin in an effort, he announces, to unify and pacify the Chinese.

April 22.—Irish Republican soldiers prevent Michael Collins, head of the Irish Free State Provisional Government, from delivering a lecture from a public platform at Listowel, and he delivers it from a private residence.

April 23.—An agreement is reported to have been reached between the military leaders and the Republican Free State forces in Ireland.

The financial commission of the Genoa Conference suggests for the reconstruction of Europe that all European currencies should be placed on a gold basis and that external loans should be floated at once in the countries where it is impossible to balance the national budget.

A German-Finnish agreement regulating urgent economic questions between the two countries has been signed, according to an announcement from Berlin.

April 24.—Louis Barthou, head of the French delegation to the Genoa Conference, proposes a probational armed peace of Europe under Allied military control in place of the "pact of confidence" suggested by Premier Lloyd George.

The one-day strike carried out by the Irish labor party in protest against the

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military disorders closes with three large demonstrations approving labor's protest against militarism.

April 25.—Richard Washburn Child, American Ambassador to Italy, notifies the Genoa Conference that the United States reserves all rights on the repayment of war debts due from Russia, according to a dispatch from Genoa.

Edouard Benes, Czecho-Slovakian Foreign Minister, submits to the Genoa Conference a plan for the stabilization of Europe which calls for settlement of boundary questions first, followed by a non-aggression pact, and pledges among nations not to carry on political agitation or economic pressure on foreign soil.

The Russian Soviet Government formally notifies Poland that Russia considers that Poland has violated the Riga peace treaty with Russia by participating in negotiations at Genoa questioning Russia's right to negotiate treaties.

Brigadier-General Adamson, commanding the Irish Free State headquarters at Athlone, is murdered by mutineers.

DOMESTIC

April 19.—President Harding informs Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana, that he will veto the bonus bill unless it contains some provision for raising the necessary funds.

Three people are killed by a terrific windstorm which sweeps through Chicago.

The annual appropriation bill for the State and Justice Departments, carrying $28,700,000, an increase of $2,300,000 over the measure passed by the House, is passed by the Senate.

April 20.—Allied Governments have been advised by the State Department that the American Debt Refunding Commission is prepared to negotiate for conversion of the various debts owed by them, amounting to $11,000,000,000, into long-time securities, it is announced from Washington.

A "profound improvement" in business conditions over those of a year ago is shown throughout the country in the statistics of commercial and industrial movements during March, according to the monthly survey of the Department of Commerce.

April 21.—The Federal Government makes $1,000,000 available for the control of flood waters of the Mississippi River, now at its highest stage in ten years.

President Harding signs the Langley bill authorizing an additional appropriation of $17,000,000 for hospital facilities for disabled former service men.

April 24.—Twenty-three union coal miners are placed on trial at Charles Town, W. Va., for alleged sedition, as the result of the disorders in the coal-mining area which culminated in the "battle of Blair Mountain" last summer.

The arrest of every person over twelve years old in the Mill Creek neighborhood of Clay County, Kentucky, is ordered by Circuit Judge Hiram J. Johnson in an effort to break up lawlessness arising out of the arrest of moonshiners.

April 25.—Twenty-three deaths are reported as a result of rainstorms and resultant floods which sweep over north, central and southwest Texas and inundate Fort Worth.

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All Clear Now.—"Money is the root of all evil." That is the reason we all try to dig it up.—*Columbia Jester.*

His Scattered Acquaintance.—She—"What were you doing after the accident?"

He—"Scraping up an acquaintance."—*Widow.*

Tough One.—"Do you call that a beefsteak? It makes me laugh!"

"I'm glad to hear it, sir. Most people swear."—*Kasper (Stockholm).*

Up-to-the-Minute.—"Are your new neighbors modern people?"

"Modern? Say, they sent in last night to borrow our radio set!"—*Buffalo Express.*

Local Color.—Poet—I am out here to get local color for a pastoral poem.

Farmer—I reckon you're gettin' it, mister. I painted that settee only this mornin'.—*Boston Transcript.*

Yes, but Don't Bank on It.—Efficiency is the art of spending nine-tenths of your time making out reports that somebody thinks he is going to read but never does.—*Kansas Industrialist.*

Everybody's Doing It.—Lots of folks that laugh because it takes 5,000,000 rubles to buy a pair of shoes in Russia are saving cigar coupons over here to get a grand piano.—*Life.*

Sad Give-Away.—Mrs. Hibrow—"Did the earl you had to dinner last night bring his coronet?"

Mrs. Newrich—"I didn't even know he could play one."—*Passing Show.*

The Simple Life.—First Cannibal—"Our chief has hay fever."

Second Cannibal—"What brought it on?"

First Cannibal—"He ate a grass widow."—*Journal American Medical Association.*

Try This.—"Waiter, here's a half-crown for you."

"Thank you, sir. Did you wish to reserve a table?"

"No. In a few minutes I shall come in with two ladies, and I want you to tell us that every table is engaged."—*London Passing Show.*

Never Again.—A philanthropic lady visited an asylum not long ago and displayed great interest in the inmates. One old man particularly gained her compassion. "And how long have you been here, my man?" she inquired.

"Twelve years," was the answer.

"Do they treat you well?"

"Yes."

After addressing a few more questions to him the visitor passed on. She noticed a smile broadening on the face of her attendant, and, on asking the cause, heard with consternation that the old man was none other than the medical superintendent. She hurried back to make apologies. How successful she was may be gathered from these words: "I am sorry, doctor. I will never be governed by appearances again."—*Presbyterian Banner.*

Moonshine Visibility Test.—One moon—pretty good; two moons—the real stuff; no moon—wood alcohol.—*Life.*

Of Course, Unintentional.—Joe—"Sweets to the sweet?"

Sephine—"Oh, thank you; may I pass you the nuts?"—*Goblin.*

A Great Hit Missed.—Stage Manager—"All ready, run up the curtain."

Stage Hand—"Say, what do you think I am, a squirrel?"—*Froth.*

Sing Singers.—Teacher (to class in Natural History)—"What kind of birds are frequently kept in captivity?"

Tommy—"Jail birds."—*Christian Sun.*

Larger Exemption Helps.—"I wonder why Bill married."

"So as to have some one to help him live within his income; he couldn't do it alone."—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Might Be Called Gossip.—Mrs. Jameson—"Do you believe that awful story they tell about her?"

Mrs. Johnson—"Of course I do! What is it?"—*Kasper (Stockholm).*

Meteorological.—First Gentleman—"Did you get home last night before the storm?"

Second Gentleman—"That was when it started."—*London Mail.*

Force of Habit.—Waiter—"Sir, when you eat here, you need not dust off the plate."

Customer—"Beg pardon, force of habit. I'm an umpire."—*Lemon Punch.*

Others Might as Well.—"Personally, you know, I am very fond of hunting. But then, you see, I belong to the society for the protection of animals. However, I found a way out of my difficulty. When hunting, I use blank cartridges."—*Paris La Baionnette.*

Musical Note.—A very deaf old lady, walking along the street, saw an Italian turning a peanut roaster. She stood looking at it awhile, shook her head and said: "No, I shan't give you any money for such music as that. I can't hear any of the tunes, and besides it smells as if there were something burning inside!"—*The Congregationalist.*

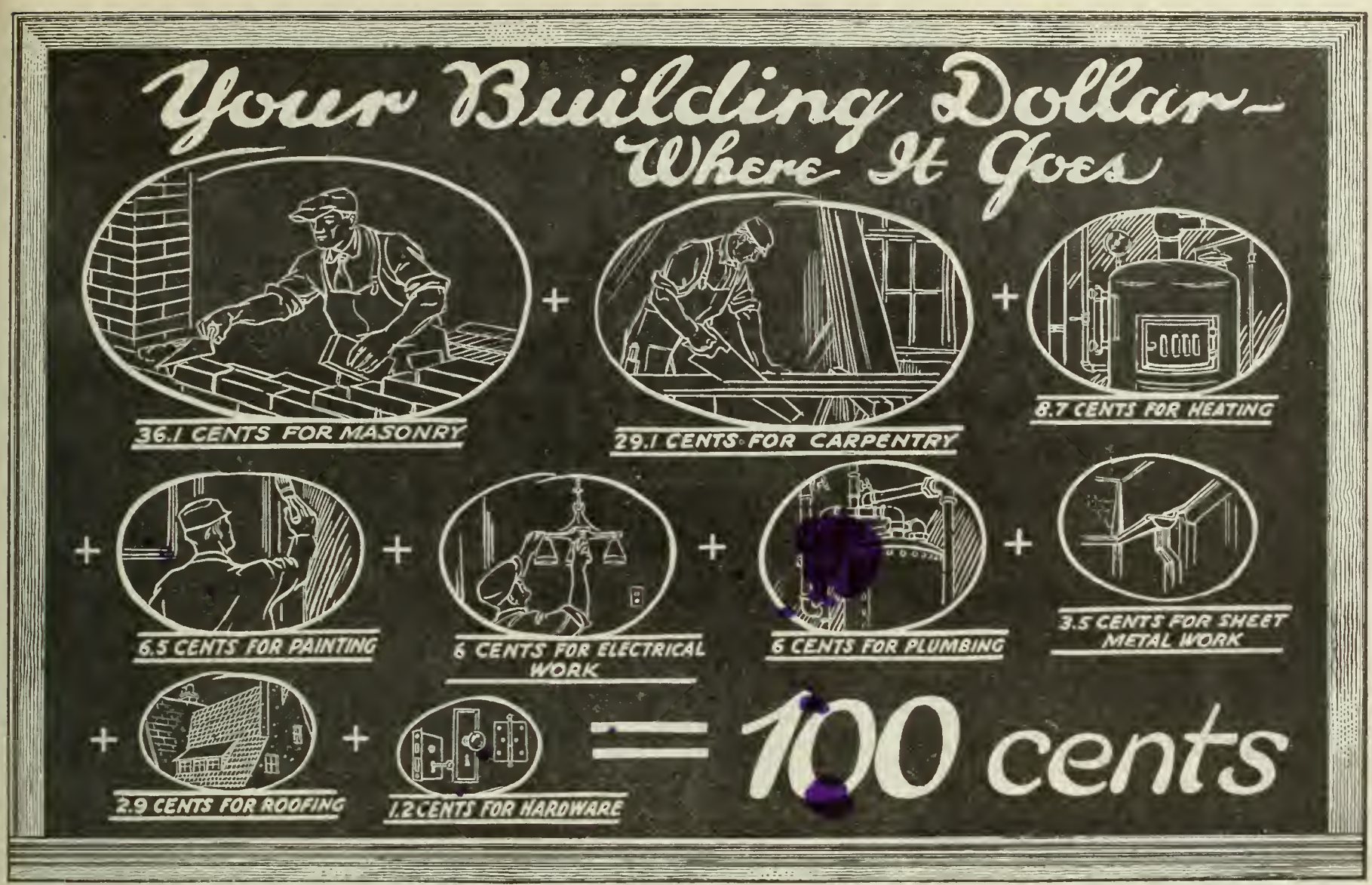
Mother's Gentle Hand.—The little boy in this story from "Touche a Tout" was evidently a firm believer in the old adage, "Of two evils choose the less." Turning a corner at full speed he collided with the minister.

"Where are you running to, my little man?" asked the minister, when he had regained his breath.

"Home!" panted the boy. "Ma's going to spank me."

"What!" gasped the astonished minister. "Are you eager to have your mother spank you that you run home so fast?"

"No," shouted the boy over his shoulder, as he resumed his homeward flight, "but if I don't get there before pa, he'll do it!"—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.*



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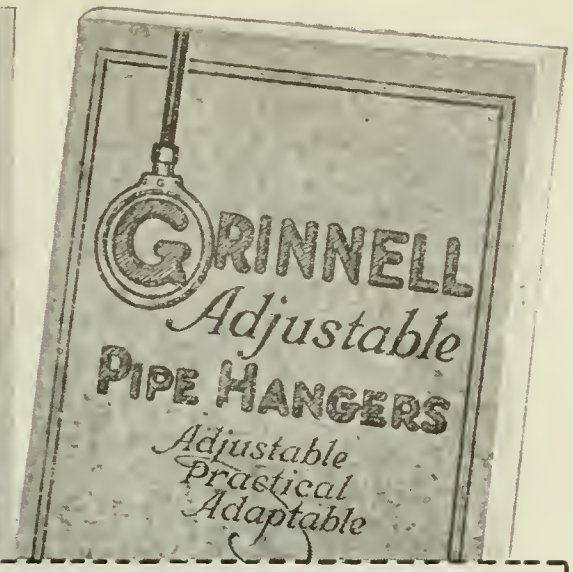

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"But figuring types and dimensions of 10,000 hangers is some job," said the Chief Draftsman.

"Just have the plans brought in so he can see what it means," said the Consulting Engineer.

Two minutes later a keen looking youth laid a roll of tracings on the table and with them a sheaf of neatly written pages. "Here's the list of hangers on that job," he said hesitatingly.

"List of hangers!"—"Where did you get it?"—"Who worked it out?"—"What kind of hangers?"—

"This looks—like—really looks like a complete schedule," said the Consulting Engineer as he turned the sheets headed—Pipe Rings—Wall Coil Hangers—Saddle Hangers—Pipe Rolls. "Who did this?"

"I did," said the boy nervously. "Took them right out of a slim gray pamphlet."

"Pamphlet—what pamphlet?"

"Why, the hanger book."

"There's no book you can get this kind of data from," said the Chief Draftsman, turning to the Consulting Engineer. "It's a matter of careful calculation by experienced men."

"Just a minute, gentlemen," interrupted the sugar magnate. "Boy, you mean a volume—not a pamphlet. Where did you get it?"

"I got it out of the Chief's waste basket," he replied, drawing the slim, gray pamphlet from his pocket and handing it to his questioner.

"My waste basket?" exclaimed the Chief Draftsman.

"Excuse me again, gentlemen," interrupted the sugar magnate. "I'm overdue at my office. Please 'phone me in half an hour if this lad's schedule checks with your plans. I'll bet a hundred to one it does. Companies like Grinnell don't print booklets like this unless they've got something valuable to say. Good morning."

* * * *

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$10,000 reward for a Palmer student's imagination

MISS WINIFRED KIMBALL—who wins first prize of $10,000 in Chicago Daily News scenario contest.

THE first prize of $10,000 in the Chicago Daily News scenario contest was awarded to Miss Winifred Kimball, of Apalachicola, Florida. It is the biggest prize ever offered for a scenario.

The contest was open to everybody. Nearly 30,000 entered, many professional scenarists competing. Miss Kimball, an amateur heretofore unknown to the screen, wrote "Broken Chains," the scenario adjudged best.

Miss Kimball is an enthusiastic student of the Palmer Course and Service. Of the Palmer Plan she writes:

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* * *

This is the kind of story that needs little elaboration. The awards speak for themselves. The Chicago Daily News put its great influence and resources behind the motion picture industry, which desperately needs fresh imagination for scenarios. Thirty-one cash prizes amounting to $30,000 were offered. Thirty thousand professional and amateur writers competed. Their manuscripts were identified to the judges not by author's name, but by number.

The judges—among whom were David Wark Griffith, the famous producer, Samuel Goldwyn, whose studios will produce the first prize scenario, Norma Talmadge and Charles Chaplin, screen stars, and Rupert Hughes, celebrated author and scenarist—selected "Broken Chains" as the best of the 30,000 scenarios entered.

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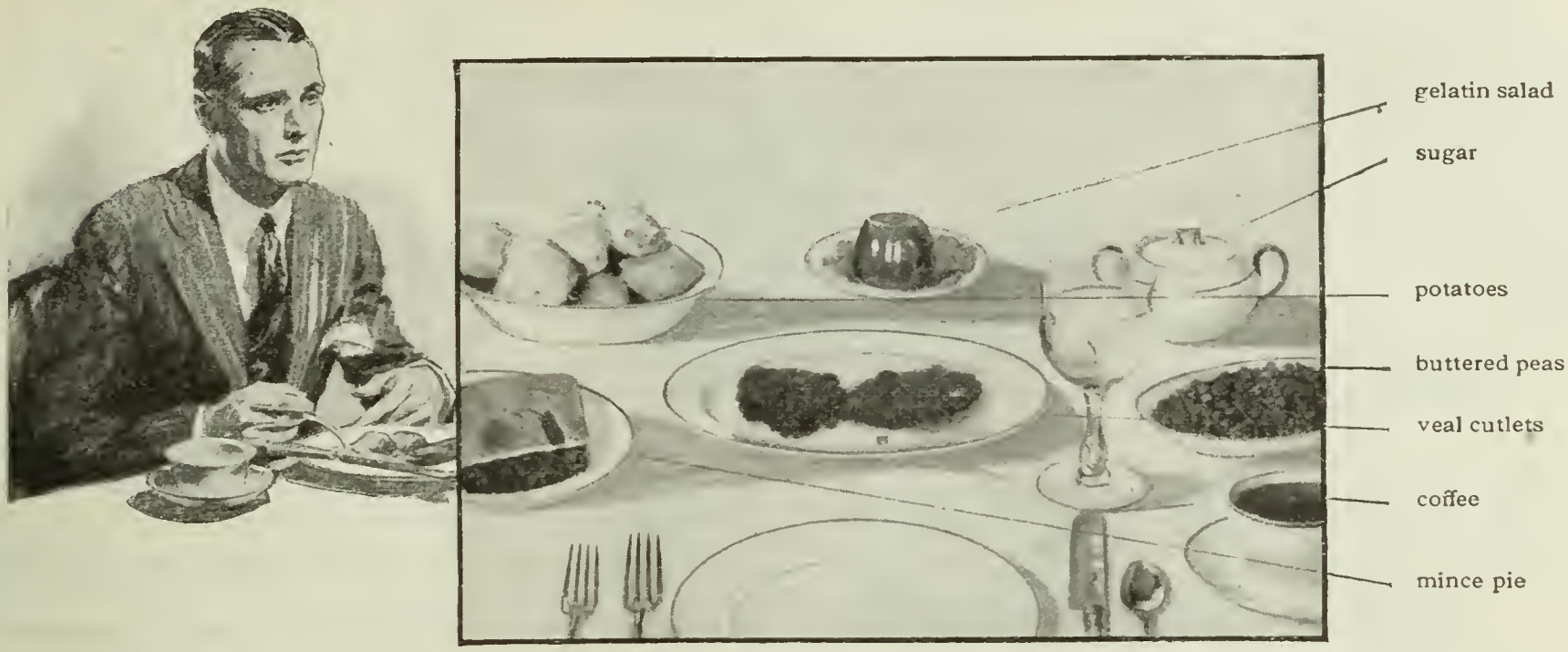

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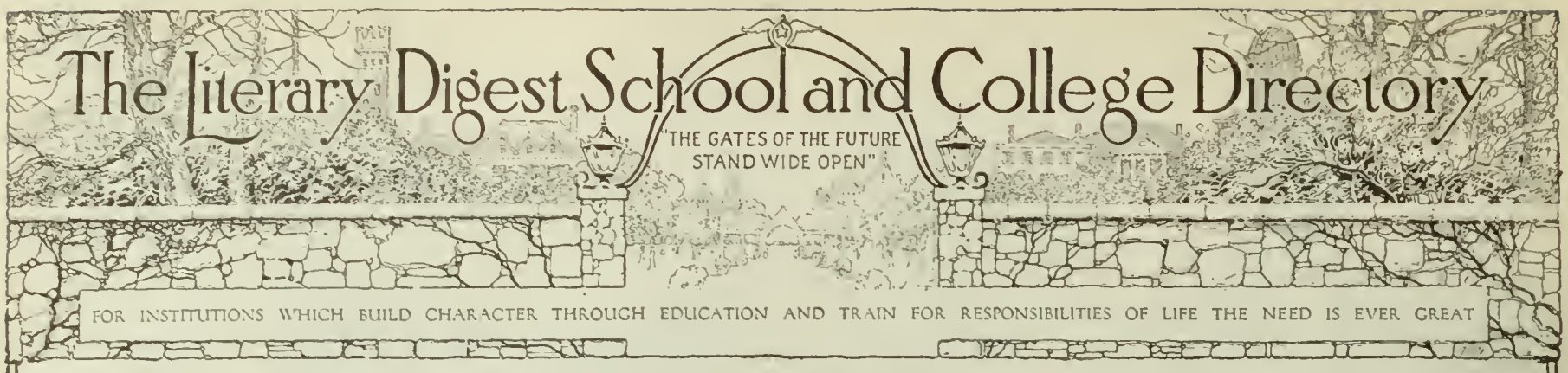

LITERARY DIGEST readers seeking private institutions of learning will find in our pages between May 13th and September 9th, the following Classified Directory containing the names and addresses of some distinctive residential schools; vocational, professional, special schools; colleges, and supervised camps. Advertisements describing these institutions will be found in the first issue of each month from May to September.

You are invited to write for information to any of the institutions in which you are interested. We list only such schools as we believe are under highly trained and public-spirited executives. Our School Advisory Department continues to serve, as it has for many years, our readers and the schools without fees or obligation. It is necessary for inquirers to give specific information that may aid us in giving prompt service.

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Vol. LXXIII, No. 7 New York, May 13, 1922 Whole Number 1673

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

THE DOVE FROM GENOA'S ARK

WITHOUT A PACT OF PEACE, Lloyd George told the correspondents, "Genoa will have accomplished nothing," and in the lifetime of this generation Europe will again "welter in blood." What is at stake, comments the New York *Globe*, "is not the fate of Russia, of Germany, of France, or of England, but the fate of European civilization." Moreover, to quote the British Prime Minister again, "whether America will or not, she will inevitably be brought in, as the last war brought America in." To safeguard the world against this disaster Lloyd George proposes an agreement among all the thirty or more nations represented at Genoa to refrain from all acts of aggression for a period of ten years. The French Cabinet agrees to this Pan-European non-aggression pact, dispatches tell us, with the single reservation that all France's rights under the Versailles Treaty shall be respected. Walter Rathenau, Germany's Foreign Minister and head of the German delegation to Genoa, informs the press that "Germany will support loyally Lloyd George's plan for a pact of non-aggression"; and he adds enthusiastically: "The proposed pact will constitute one of the greatest acts ever taken on behalf of humanity. It will make the Genoa Conference the greatest in the history of the world."

"ARE WE DOWNHEARTED?"

That Lloyd George refuses to be discouraged by the perils that beset his peace program is evidenced by this picture, taken at Genoa.

The Lloyd George plan, several American editors explain, represents a wider application of the principle embodied in the Washington Conference's Four-Power Treaty. If it is consummated, notes the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin*, it "will immediately remove the cause for most of Europe's armaments." Mr. Tchitcherin, leader of the Russian delegation, points out that "only by a policy of peace can the nations balance their budgets." And a European correspondent of the New York *Tribune* reports that Marshal Foch is among the supporters of the British Premier's plan. "It is quite certain that in Europe there is a strong popular demand both for peace and for a lightening of the burden of armaments, a burden which is even heavier, and far more crushing, than before the war," says the Springfield *Republican*, which notes that "even in Paris" the idea of a ten-year truce is growing in popular favor. The Manchester (N. H.) *Union* even suggests that sentiment in Western Europe is moving in the direction of a European federation; and in an Associated Press dispatch from Genoa we read:

"It is understood that Lloyd George has a profound ambition to make his non-aggression pact the precursor of a broad movement to bring all the peoples of Europe, including Russia and Germany, closer together, perhaps, as the first step toward some form of European federation.

"It is learned, also, that one of the drafts contains the proposition that the members of the Little Entente mutually shall agree to organize a kind of flying army corps, which will act as international policeman to protect the frontiers and punish violations of the non-aggression agreement. It is understood that the idea emanated from Roumania, but several delegates gave it as their opinion that there seemed little chance of its being incorporated."

Those who would wreck this pact are classed by one correspondent with "the men who sank the *Lusitania*." While the proposed agreement would not end international aggression absolutely, remarks the Chicago *Evening Post*, "it would put the aggressor overwhelmingly in the wrong." In an editorial headed "A Dove from the Genoa Ark," this Chicago paper goes on to say:

"Thus, for instance, it would not greatly affect the actions of the Bolsheviks if they signed it, since being in the wrong is their chosen be-all and end-all; but it would separate them more clearly from the mutually self-respecting Government. It would tend to form a coalition against their aggression, just as the Pacific Treaty tends to form a coalition against any possible Japanese aggression in the islands of the western ocean. . . .

"We suppose, after all, that this newest peace treaty is still in the trial-balloon stage. But it is high statesmanship, and non-aggressive America should give it a sympathetic send-off."

A round-robin agreement against aggression would be a great step toward European recovery, agrees the New York *World*, which remarks that "the real difficulty of such a treaty is to assure France that she does not surrender all right to enforce

her claims against Germany." As the New York *Evening Post* sees it, "Lloyd George's non-aggression agreement is popular all round, and the peace of Europe is assured." Concerning France's attitude it goes on to say:

"Only on the hypothesis that France is bound to say No every time Lloyd George says Yes was there any reason for supposing that France would object to the British Premier's proposal of a ten-year pledge of non-aggression. France and her good friends in Central Europe have everything to gain by such an arrangement. France and the new or enlarged nations in Central Europe have the frontiers they want; and a pact of non-aggression means a guaranty of those frontiers. There is thus removed that mischievous factor which roused hostility to the Genoa Conference before it met and which made trouble after it met: the suggestion, prest in some quarters, that

"ARMAMENTS ISS FOOLISH UND VICKED—NOW!"

—Alley in the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*.

the conference should take up the question of boundaries, which meant the rewriting of the Versailles Treaty and other treaties.

"We assume that accompanying a non-aggression agreement there will be some machinery for its supervision. It will not be the military sanctions that France has asked for without really expecting to get them, but it will be a united European moral sanction behind the *status quo*. The machinery for the purpose may yet turn out to be the League of Nations. That explains the news from Paris that even Marshal Foch is sympathetic to Lloyd George's proposal."

But there are American editors who doubt the practicability of this program. "Can a red Russian live peacefully side by side with the capitalistic nations of Europe?" asks the Washington *Post*. And the New York *Tribune* finds the proposed pact "superfluous or vicious." To quote *The Tribune* further:

"What is the real purpose of the non-aggression treaty which Lloyd George is urging on the Genoa Conference? All the European Powers except Germany, Russia and Hungary are already protected by a non-aggression compact. This compact, contained in the League of Nations covenant, goes much further than the Genoa proposal does. It pledges the signatories not only to refrain from aggression, but to preserve against such aggression the territorial integrity and political independence of any threatened state. Here is a full-blown guaranty of stabilization. What is the use of supplementing it with a far more limited and purely negative one?

"It may be said that the Genoa project is intended as a measure of protection to Germany, Russia and Hungary, putting them to some extent on a parity with the other European states. But a more complete parity could be effected by admitting them into the league. The process of admission is simple. Bulgaria and Austria, former members of the Teuton alliance, have already been taken in.

"If the Lloyd George plan involved nothing more than a second oath on a second altar to the principle of stabilized boundaries a good deal of the zeal behind it would be beyond explanation. It appears, however, from hints dropt at Genoa that the aggression which the suggested compact would be most useful in restraining is 'aggression' for the purpose of enforcing the Versailles Treaty. Such 'aggression' can not be halted by the league because it does not constitute war and is authorized by the same convention which created the league. Viewed in this light the non-aggression compact is not so much an attempt to supplement the league covenant as to break down the reparation section of the Versailles Treaty. It seeks to destroy the one genuine sanction behind the peace settlement with Germany."

Other American editors and many foreign correspondents remind us that the question of boundaries looms ominously in the background of any European peace pact. Lloyd George himself said recently of Europe's contested frontiers:

"Every one of those lines involves in itself the possibility of a terrible conflict in Europe. Sometimes the complications are the result of the terrible muddle of races, which you have surging like a caldron in the center which has not settled down.

"You have this racial lava surging right through the center of Europe, and unless you settle the line there which will be accepted by everybody, there are interminable possibilities of future conflicts that will embroil the whole world."

This problem, it seems, must be met before any ten-year truce can be confidently pledged. In a Genoa dispatch to the New York *Times*, Edwin L. James tells us that Lloyd George is now wrestling with this question of boundaries; and he goes on to say:

"It is doubtful if any living man could have tackled a more difficult problem. There are border disputes between Russia and the Baltic States, between Russia and Poland, between Russia and Roumania, between Poland and Czecho-Slovakia, between Austria and Hungary, between Jugo-Slavia and Italy, and numerous other disputes. Just to give an idea of the job—Poland and Lithuania have been quarreling for two years over the Vilna lines, and the best efforts of the Supreme Council and the League of Nations have not brought a settlement. Mr. Lloyd George purposes to try and settle all these frontiers at Genoa. When they are fixt then the nations will be asked to sign a non-aggression compact, or a promise to observe those lines.

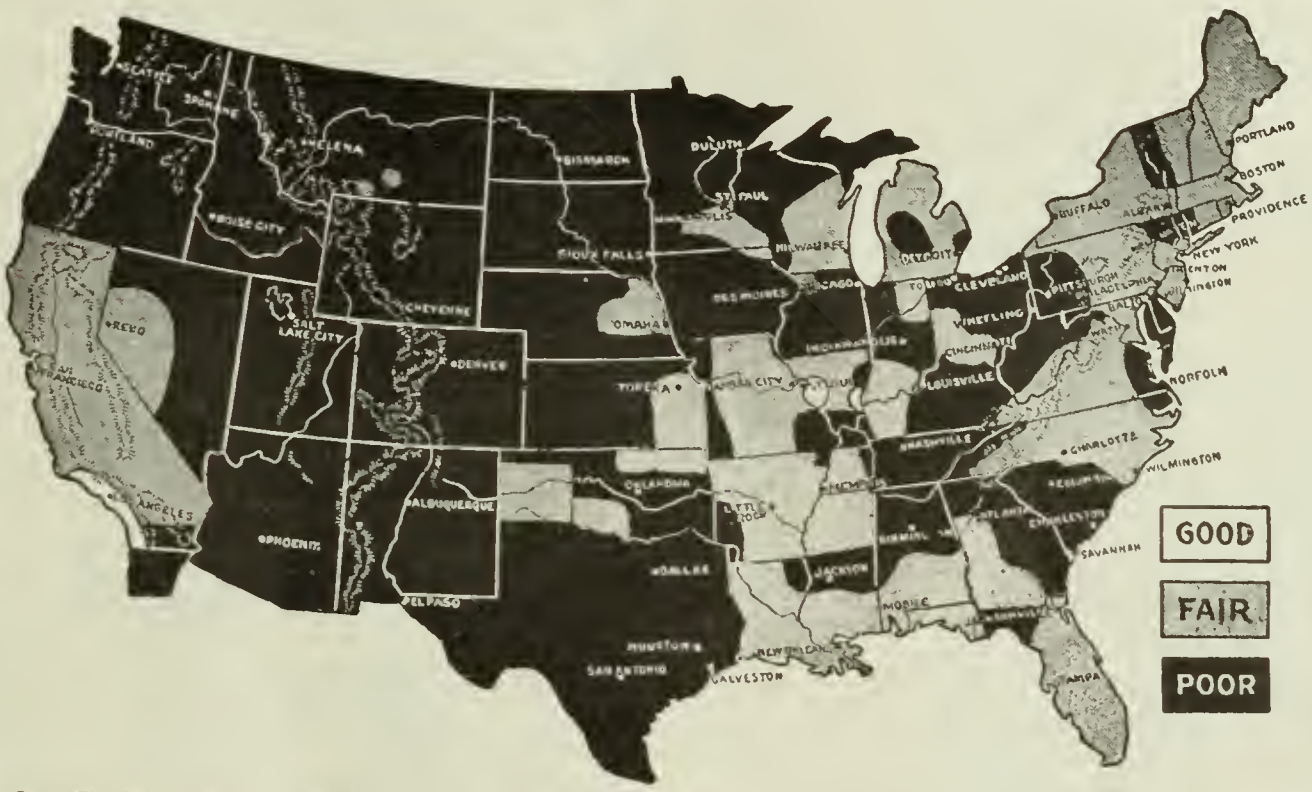
"Whether the British chief can get the other nations to go deeply into these nationalistic questions remains to be seen, but he intends to try. Sir Edward Grigg, his private secretary, told me to-night that all the reported drafts of the non-aggression compact were manufactured, and that no draft existed for the reason that it would not be written until the frontier problems had been considered. He said it was Mr. Lloyd George's opinion that a peace compact would be worthless without frontier agreements.

"The British Premier has undertaken perhaps the most tangled political task in the world. Any one who has followed the history of Besarabia and is familiar with the Russian claims against Roumanian occupation of that territory can get a grasp of what the proposal means. There is absolutely no limit to its complications. Can he do it? Can the little Welshman repair the weaknesses of the Treaty of Versailles? Can he quiet the racial lava running from the Baltic to the Black Sea? He has precious little real help in the undertaking, for brotherly love is a scarce commodity in the world to-day."

Editorially *The Times* characterizes this dispatch as "bad news," because "any serious attempt to rearrange Europe's disputed boundaries would start a dozen new wars." Another *Times* correspondent, however, suggests that the problem might be solved by leaving the present actual possessors in temporary control of disputed territory while vesting the legal sovereignty for the time being in the League of Nations until the disputes are satisfactorily settled.

FOUR MONTHS OF "RECUPERATION"

WHEN THE YEAR OPENED, all the authorities—government officials, bankers, financial experts, newspaper editors—raised their voices to tell a hopeful nation that 1922 was to be, in Secretary Hoover's words, "a year of recuperation." A third of the year has gone, during which time the nation has been traveling the road to normalcy. Have these four months justified the optimistic forecasts of the new year prophets? Yes, says Wall Street, where "million dollar days" have followed one another in quick succession and the "bulls" have had it their own way in a remarkable upward movement affecting practically the whole list of securities. But while the barometric nature of Wall Street happenings is acknowledged, our careful authorities on business are far from admitting that one Wall Street spring boom guarantees a summer of prosperity. During April and the early days of May business authorities have been recasting their views on the prospects of returning good times, and their conclusions based on facts are worth noting. Secretary Hoover believes now, as he did four months ago, "that we have some time since gone by the worst part of the depression; that we are on the road to recovery." Associated Press reports gathered from all over the country are said to show general improvement in the industrial situation, particularly over conditions as they existed in the winter months. Department of Commerce business figures available up to April 18, we read in *Commerce Reports*, "show a profound improvement over the conditions a year ago," two outstanding features being "the increases in iron and steel activity and the big increase in construction."



From "The Nation's Business," Washington, D. C.

NATION-WIDE BUSINESS CONDITIONS IN MID-APRIL.

This map, prepared by Mr. Archer Wall Douglas, shows actual conditions on April 15. White areas indicate good crops, industrial activity, and "high-pressure" buying markets. In the black areas these conditions are lacking. The shaded areas are half-way.

Discussions of business conditions in the daily press, as recorded a few weeks ago in THE LITERARY DIGEST, have laid great stress on the improved lot of the farmer. Mr. Eugene Meyer, Jr., head of the War Finance Corporation, which has been helping so successfully to finance the farmer during the past winter, has just returned from a trip of observation through our agricultural States. He reports to President Harding "that the severe and indeed unprecedented depression which dealt such a hard blow to the agricultural interests is in some sections of the country already a thing of the past; that in other sections it is rapidly passing, and that everywhere hope and confidence are taking the place of despair which six months ago was so widely prevalent." Mr. Archer Wall Douglas, of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who has also been traveling through the country districts, similarly reports that "the cheerfulness of the countryside is wide-spread, tho not vociferous." The Secretary of the National Association of Credit Men is a third traveler who comes from the chief agricultural States to tell us that those regions have gathered "energy and confidence from the rise in prices of farm products and this is reflected in retail and wholesale lines." "Prosperity in the Middle West," comments the New York *Tribune* editorially, "is the most reassuring among the many indications of the return of general prosperity." Several authorities, including Mr. John Moody, head of Moody's Investors' Service, report a high degree of prosperity on the Pacific Coast. The improved buying power of the farmer takes first place among the evidences of really better times, in the opinion of such important financial institutions as the National City Bank and Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York and the First National Bank of Boston. Officials of the Republic National Bank and National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis report good conditions in the lower Mississippi Valley.

But the Irving National Bank of New York's April *Mid-Month Review* prefers to lay chief stress on the revival of activity in basic productive industry: "The recovery in iron and steel has broadened, many copper mines have resumed, the movement of freight is far heavier than a year ago, industrial employment, despite the coal and textile strikes, continues steadily on the upgrade, foreign trade is much better than in several months and building construction shows phenomenal expansion." The outstanding evidences of improvement noted by W. S. Cousins in his weekly review of business are "the greater activity in the steel industry and the improved railroad outlook, the advance in foreign exchange, the gradual stabilization of commodity prices and the revival of building construction." The Harvard Economic Service sees a country-wide improvement during the opening months of the year and it expects "that the upward trend of business will continue," saying:

"The basis for this expectation is not that business must improve because it has been bad. Rather, an analysis of the fundamental economic situation—increases of wholesale prices gradually predominating over decreases, moderate manufacturing output compared with freight movement, low money rates, and a strong security market—reveals powerful forces making for business expansion."

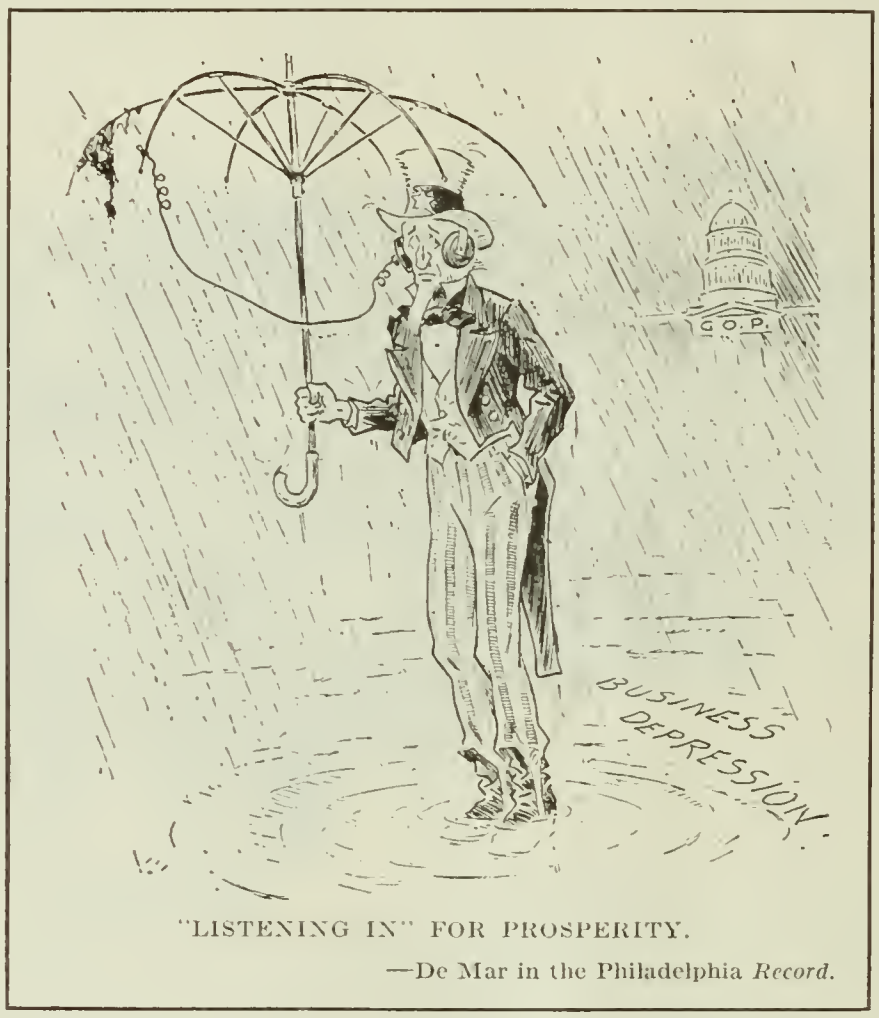
It is such evidence that leads a business man's paper like *The Manufacturers Record* (Baltimore) to voice the change in the popular attitude. It sees "the light of prosperity breaking over

the land." Slowly, it observes, "the psychology of disaster has been changed into the buoyant psychology of enterprise and initiative." With the year one-third gone—

"More than one hundred million of the most virile, active, optimistic, aggressive, upbuilding people of the world, having about one-half of the world's producing power, with more than one-half of the world's coal and many other things in proportion, have grown weary of pessimism and stagnation and are now bending their activities to constructive work.

"They have seen the advance in the stock market, following an advance in farm products, and now they see a marked betterment in iron and steel and other products. They see hundreds of millions, even billions, pouring into construction work such as highways, streets, office buildings, hotels, schools, churches, and dwellings, and they know this spells PROSPERITY in capital letters."

But there is such a thing as being too optimistic. Over and over we are being told by most eminent authorities that growing prosperity does not by any means necessarily mean a boom, and that recuperation is likely to be slower than many of us have hoped and that there are a number of unfavorable factors which must be taken into consideration. There are "ifs" and "buts." For instance, the Federal Reserve Board itself in its review of financial and business conditions for April sees industry in much better shape and "every reason to expect business to improve steadily tho perhaps slowly." "But for labor disturbances," the Board continues, "the industrial outlook would be pronounced definitely good, with evident promise of improvement even in those directions such as foreign trade in which heretofore prospects have been unsatisfactory." And there is another "but"—"with world conditions as they are to-day there is no likelihood of an immediate boom movement." An unofficial body of observers like the National Industrial Conference Board notes that wage reductions are less frequent and that wage levels are still most irregular:



"LISTENING IN" FOR PROSPERITY.

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

"This lack of adjustment and the general feeling that with wage reductions for coal miners and railroad workers imminent, fuel and transportation costs will be lower, and consequently manufacturing costs and prices of goods less, is causing some hesitancy among manufacturers and tends to retard operating activity."

The great wholesale markets, we read on the market page of the New York *Times*, are still in large measure marking time. The writer explains that:

"Against the natural trend toward normal conditions are arrayed the labor disturbances, the threat of a reactionary tariff, the instability of values and the reduced purchasing power of so large an element of the population, to say nothing of the still unsettled financial condition of nearly every foreign country. Progress is being made, but it is slower than it should be. The demand is still for lower levels of value, while producers are insisting that they can not make both ends meet at present prices."

"Business is distinctly on the upward trend," we read in the May *Credit Monthly*, organ of the National Association of Credit Men. On the basis of its reports, the "improvement in business as a whole is due to the increased activity of the construction industry which comprehends not only building in its narrower sense but construction of railroad equipment. But *The Credit Monthly's* correspondents in various parts of the country are aware of hindrances to more rapid betterment. They are said to agree that the things that are holding us back are "the low price of farm products, general depression, lack of export demand, strikes, the coal situation, unemployment, weather, and freight rates."

The improvement of trade in recent months "has been of a fitful sort," as the Alexander Hamilton Institute sees it. This New York business service organization lists certain favorable and unfavorable factors affecting business. The three favorable factors seem so potent at the present time "that trade revival during the next twelve months seems assured, regardless of whatever unfavorable influences may develop." They are:

"1. A healthy mercantile situation.
"2. A promising agricultural outlook.
"3. A surplus of banking funds sufficient to finance an expansion of trade activity this fall and throughout 1923."

The third factor, namely the plentiful supply of banking funds, seems to this judge the most important, for while "unfavorable developments may retard trade revival," the "existence of surplus funds insures an upward trend." The factors which are retarding improvement and "are adversely affecting business confidence at the present time" are set down as follows in the Institute's *Monthly Letter* for May:

"1. Continued inflation in Germany.
"2. The prospect of currency deflation and price declines in England, France and Italy.
"3. Overbuilt manufacturing plants in the United States.
"4. Possibility of lower construction costs in larger projects.
"5. The Fordney-McCumber Tariff Bill.
"6. The soldiers' bonus bill.
"7. Allied debts."

At the end of April *Bradstreet's* preferred to use the word "irregular" to characterize the state of trade, elaborating as follows:

"Generally speaking, cold weather with killing frosts, injurious to fruits and early vegetables, or heavy rains, with floods in many of the country's streams, and poor country roads are still credited with retarding retail trade, farm work and crops, while the circles of disturbance proceeding from the coal, textile and other labor troubles are obstacles to what would otherwise be the best industrial situation in nearly two years.

"Despite these drawbacks, at least three basic industries, building, iron and steel and automobiles and accessories, are active, the first preeminently so, while iron prices are all stronger; lumber is firmer, with orders far exceeding output; there is an unquestionably more optimistic tone in jobbing trade, which is fully fair; mail-order houses are moving more goods, and collections make the best showing since late last fall."

Dun's Review found "decisive gains in business in April": "previous irregularities and unsatisfactory phases have by no

means been eliminated, yet there is now more uniformity to commercial dispatches and it is clearly evident that major movements are in the right direction." According to *The Wall Street Journal*, "reports received by New York bankers from correspondents in other cities indicate that while business improvement is 'spotty,' buying is gaining momentum," and a real business boom is looked for later in the year.

Some of the bank bulletins issued around the first of the month are cautious about summing up the situation. In New York the American Exchange National Bank sees some of the industries and trades which have been lagging behind being "picked up and carried along by the broadening current" of improvement, but "no marked acceleration of the general movement." Careful study of the situation seems to the Guaranty Trust Company to warrant only a confident outlook rather than expectation of a 'boom.'" Another large New York bank, the National Bank of Commerce, notes that "important gains are shown in basic industries simultaneously with a disappointing spring retail trade in many parts of the country." The writer for this bank explains that:

"The set-back in retail trade is the direct consequence of two factors. Buying by farmers, long at a low level because of unprofitable prices for farm products, has not shown much improvement, as farmers have very little money, and their buying power can not expand materially before autumn even if the current year's crops are good. They are wisely using their credit to buy fertilizer, tools and other necessaries of their business. Buying by workers in cities has declined heavily—the cumulative effect of prolonged unemployment. It now seems likely that retail trade will continue at not far from its present levels or better until the normal mid-summer dulness occurs. If gains in basic industries prove permanent the autumn offers promise of expanding retail operations on a stable basis.

"The progress of the nation toward normal business has not stopt; operations have merely shifted to a new field."

UNCLE SAM: "QUIT LOOKING AND GET BUSY!!"
—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

Outside of New York we find the Cleveland Trust Company aware of six conditions, which taken together mean that business is recovering:

"1. Prices of staple raw materials are advancing.
"2. The production of iron and steel is increasing.
"3. The prices of stocks and bonds are rising.
"4. The volume of unemployment is diminishing.
"5. Interest rates are falling.
"6. The amount of building construction is growing."

But this, we are told, does not mean that the recovery is to be rapid, or anything that could fairly be called a boom: "it would be reasonable to expect the present recovery to continue irregularly during the present year, and to reach by the end of the year a condition that might be described as statistically normal, but which would be considered something less than that by most business men."

The Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank's business review for April is even more cautious, saying: "while the business outlook is growing better almost daily, we must remember that it must necessarily proceed at a slow pace." The Philadelphia Reserve Bank finds business improving in April as compared with the preceding three months, but a "normally active market not yet reached." In St. Louis the Federal Reserve Bank reports betterment in April not universal, and several important lines of business showing a decided slowing down. In the same city, the Liberty Central Trust Company was unable to say last month that there has been any great impetus toward normal conditions in mercantile business this spring. It records the curious fact "that the two principal mail-order houses in March sales records have run in opposite directions. One shows a decrease from 1921 and the other an advance." But these Missouri bankers are far from disappointed because progress seems so slow:

"It is not right or proper to look for 'booms' at this stage; the period of feverish prosperity, with its after effects, is past, and in its place we should look for something less spectacular but far more substantial. That it is approaching but slowly is in itself a favorable omen."

With this a writer on business still farther West thoroughly agrees. We read in the Seattle *Business Chronicle:*

"Overconfidence resulting in premature expansion could easily destroy much of what has been accomplished so far.

"Business is like unto a sick man who is convalescing—he must be most circumspect in his exertions and discriminatingly cautious in his diet. The dictionary definition of the verb convalesce is, 'to gather strength; to recover health and strength, especially, gradually, after sickness or weakness, to get better.' Let us drive home the thought by quoting the definition of the noun convalescence: 'recovery, especially gradual recovery, of health and strength after disease; state of a body renewing its vigor after sickness or weakness; the time between the subsidence of a disease and complete restoration to health.'

"If we do not forget in the enthusiasm of returning strength that we are still 'convalescing,' and if we do not disregard the obvious limitations of 'convalescence,' it will not be long before we are well—but beware of 'backsets.'"

In line with these Western reflections comes a conservative and thoughtful statement from the New York *Journal of Commerce.* As this organ of business sees it, business is, indeed, getting better, but it "has been making its advance by main strength and quite against the current of events." Our indisposition to finance trade with Europe, the unsettling effect of tariff discussion, and "threats of bonus and heavier taxation" all have their effect. And "in addition to the easily adjustable evils which grow out of administrative weakness or legislative perversity is the general fact that industrial readjustment is still with us in an acute form." So, as *The Journal of Commerce* concludes:

"Business is better, no doubt, but its improvement is not what is being so often painted. It is not such as to warrant further advances in the general run of stocks and bonds. Least of all will much greater prosperity come unless there is decisive action on the part of our public men to bring about a fairer and better condition of taxation and foreign trade and to reduce the burden of taxation."

WAR-LORD OF MANCHURIA.
General Chang Tso-Lin.

"SPLING DLIVE."
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

DICTATOR OF CENTRAL CHINA.
General Wu Pei-Fu.

CHINA TORN BY A STRUGGLE FOR UNITY

THERE IS NO ANALOGY between the civil war now raging in China and our own Civil War, altho the immediate struggle is sectional, for the cables say that instead of there being a secessionist movement, all the contending factions favor union. There is no likeness to the upheaval in Russia, either, for no economic revolution is involved. Nor can the situation be compared to the clashes in the Balkans, for the Chinese are not divided by racial animosities or territorial disputes. "Perhaps Ireland," the Philadelphia *North American* goes on to suggest, "comes nearest to presenting a parallel, for there, as in China, the battling factions all proclaim that their ideal is unity." There is one difference, however: In China, poison gas, artillery, tanks, machine-guns and airplanes claim their victims along a modern front a hundred miles long. The statement that two thousand dead and wounded were found after the first serious battle near Peking leads the New York *World* to remark that "civil war in China is not the joke it once was." Moreover, predicts *The World*, "now that China has taken over scientific methods of warfare there will come a change in her attitude toward the world—and a change in the world's attitude toward her." "It is quite possible," in fact, in the opinion of the New York *Globe*, "that a storm is brewing in China that will shake the whole Asiatic world."

China, say foreign correspondents, is in the worst political plight of recent years; war-lords on every side are defying the Peking Government. The outstanding personalities in the present rebellion, it is said, are Hsu Shih-Chang, President of the Chinese Republic; Liang Shih-Yi, Premier of the Peking Government; Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, President of the Southern Chinese Republic in Canton; General Chang Tso-Lin, war-lord of Manchuria, in Mukden; and Wu Pei-Fu, Inspector-General of Liang-hu in Hankow. As the *North American* explains the events leading up to the present:

"Following the overthrow of the ancient Manchu dynasty in 1911, a Republic was established, but democracy and representative institutions prove an ill-fitting garb for a people devoid of any practical sense of nationalism. Yuan Shih-Kai, the first President, had been a leading statesman under the Empire; he set up a virtual dictatorship, and at the time of his death was contemplating a reversion to the monarchical system. During the World War the Government fell under control of reactionary and militaristic leaders who found it profitable to admit Japan to a dominating position in the country's affairs. In 1917 they dissolved the Parliament, and since then have maintained an oligarchic rule in Peking by military means and with political support from the Japanese.

"This Government, tho incompetent and insecure, was the obvious legatee of national authority, and was duly recognized by the nations of the world, including the United States. But there was wide-spread opposition to it, especially on the ground of its subservience to Japan, and eventually the more democratic and progressive elements of the South established at Canton a Government which they assert is really representative. Its President is Dr. Sun Yat-Sen, father of the Chinese Republic, and its Foreign Minister, Dr. Wu Ting Fang, former ambassador at Washington; they and their chief supporters are enlightened men and ardent friends of the United States.

"The principal cause of the strife in China, therefore, is the rivalry between these two Governments; each of them declares that it alone can speak for the nation, but in fact each wields only a sectional and indefinite power. Probably that at Canton is more representative, but that at Peking has the technical advantage of world recognition."

"The fundamental difference between the Peking and Canton Governments," points out the San Francisco *Argonaut*, "appears to be the familiar one of conservatism and progressivism. The dominant ideals of the Peking group are those of old China; the ideals of the Canton group have been affected largely by contact of their leaders, notably Wu Ting Fang, with the Western world." Dr. Sun Yat-Sen and Chang Tso-Lin are reported to have formed an alliance, with the object of catching Wu Pei-Fu in the jaws of a military nut-cracker and crushing him and his army. Continues *The Argonaut:*

"If this shall really happen the result would be the return of Sun Yat-Sen to Peking under Chang Tso-Lin's protection and his reestablishment with his parliament in the capital from which he was expelled some years ago. An alliance of Sun Yat-Sen and Chang Tso-Lin would imply the end of the weak and trembling Peking Government, which has existed only by sufferance of Chang Tso-Lin.

"With Sun Yat-Sen as President, and the powerful and adroit Chang Tso-Lin supporting him, China would be in the way of having a stable Government."

General Wu Pei-Fu, declares the Newark *News*, was the father of the national convention scheme for unifying the country and forming a stabilized Government, "and he was on the road to success when Chang Tso-Lin stole his thunder." Hence the

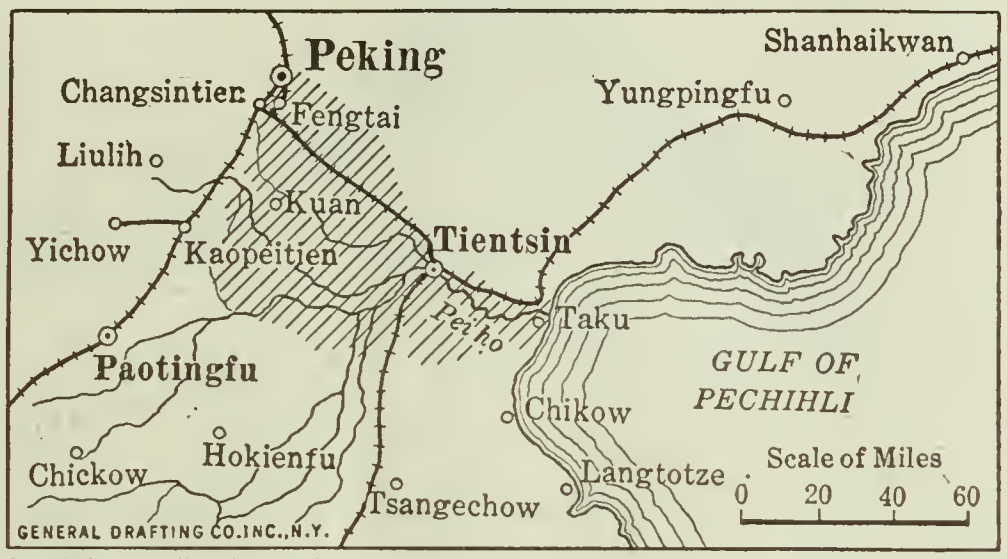
bitter fighting near Peking. According to the New York *Tribune:*

"The three chief figures in the Chinese disorders are all fighting for the same thing—the unification of China. Their chief differences lie in who shall be the leader and what methods of unification shall be adopted. None of the trio desires to secede from the empire, but only to control all of it. Sun Yat-Sen is popular among the literati of China because of his progressiveness and idealism, but the educated are all too few to make his control far-reaching.

"Chang Tso-Lin has had a rapid rise to power, in large measure the result of his successful tactics in getting money from Peking. He has repeatedly drawn large appropriations to be used ostensibly for the suppression of banditry in Manchuria and for the protection of the Russian frontier, but again and again these sums have been used to strengthen his own army.

"Wu Pei-Fu is dominant in the nine central provinces, and his annihilation of the Szechuan army several months ago makes him almost immune from attack on the west. But he is handicapped by shortage of both men and money, whereas Chang, on the Manchurian front, has made heavy raids on the Peking purse, and Sun Yat-Sen has been able to find adequate funds. Wu controls the most prosperous and most populous part of China and unquestionably is the most popular leader in the north, but attacks from two sides are bound to prove embarrassing to his defense.

"He has the support of more than 250,000,000 persons, whereas the population of Chang's three barren provinces is not more than 20,000,000. Sun dominates an area in which the population is nearly 100,000,000. This makes Wu, on the surface at least, the most powerful leader in China, but his handicaps are greater than those of his adversaries."



From the New York "Evening Post."

WHERE THE STRUGGLE FOR UNITY IS BEING WAGED,

the shaded portions being the fighting area. Under the protocol between China and foreign Powers, signed after the suppression of the Boxer uprising, the line from Peking to the sea must be kept open. Nevertheless American, British, French and Japanese soldiers are on duty there, and American Navy vessels are being kept in Chinese waters.

General Chang Tso-Lin's purpose, as revealed to the American Minister to China, is to call a convention of political and military leaders to form a new Government, revise the Constitution, summon Parliament and elect a president acceptable to all factions. It is the contention of the Peking Government, however, that all these changes are unnecessary, as the present Government was legally constituted. As the New York *Evening Post* sees the situation:

"The real issue is between Wu Pei-Fu and Chang Tso-Lin, in their conflict for control of the Peking Government and of Shantung and Anhwei Provinces by means of the railroad from the capital to Shanghai. Chang, an ex-bandit with an unsavory reputation for violence and corruption, is suspected of playing the Japanese game, either by agreement or under pressure of the threat of Japanese troops in his Manchurian provinces and around his capital of Mukden. Wu Pei-Fu, while he has used some high-handed methods in requisitioning means to support his army in central China and keep order in his Yangtze provinces, has more support from the student and merchant classes and the name of being a sincere Chinese patriot, with liberal tendencies and a desire for a Government in accord with the needs and aspirations of the people.

"Reports of an alliance between Chang in the north and Sun Yat-Sen in the south are really beside the point. Such reports are read without a realistic sense of the immensity of China. In actuality they mean something like what the situation would be if the Governor of Massachusetts and the Governor of Texas formed an alliance against the Governor of Tennessee—with only one railroad through Washington between Massachusetts and Tennessee and no complete railroad at all between Tennessee and Texas."

"For the moment, of course, all this agitation plays into the hands of the aggressive party in Japan," notes the New York *Times;* "it affords a convenient excuse for delay in letting go of Shantung; and it gives the world a picture of disorganized China, who can not be helped so long as she does not help herself." "The Japanese," agrees the New York *Globe*, "are watching the fighting, and perhaps getting ready to intervene if a Japanese skin is abraded or a Japanese pocket is picked by any one of the contending soldiers." And if the present disturbance keeps up, points out the Baltimore *American*, "much of the work of the Washington Conference will have been in vain." In the opinion of the Newark *News:*

"If the war is maintained for any length of time, no one can expect Japan soon to turn over to battling China the control of the Tsingtau-Tsinanfu Railroad and withdraw her forces from Shantung, in accordance with the agreement reached at Washington. Neither will it be possible for China to arrange while fighting is going on for the financing of the deal that would bring the trans-Shantung line under her control and ownership.

"Should President Hsu Shih-Chang be forced out, along with his supporters, and should no other Government be firmly established within a period of six months, then the commissions provided for at the Washington Conference to go to China next fall and arrange for initiating the reforms agreed upon may as well stay at home. There is danger that the whole program adopted to bring about peace in the Far East will be of no avail unless the war can soon be brought to an end."

Peking is reported cut off from South China to-day as effectively as it was in 1900, during the Boxer uprising, altho the way to the sea is kept open by British, French, Japanese and American soldiers. There are also a number of American naval vessels northeast of Tien-tsin.

There is little confidence among American editors that order will be brought out of chaos in China, for, as the Baltimore *American* puts it, "the military governors themselves are collectively more powerful than the Government at Peking. Moreover, they are all jealous and suspicious of each other, and contemptuous of any movement designed to pacify and subordinate them." As the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* surveys the situation:

"Chinese unification seems very far from realization. After north China has enjoyed its civil war, and after Chang or Wu has been declared the victor, there will still be forbidding obstacles in the path of north Chinese readjustment on a solid basis. And even with north China pacified and unified there remains the big and fundamental problem of bringing together the seemingly irreconcilable north and south."

Yet as Walter Littlefield writes in the New York *Times:*

"Even if civil war should for a time prevail, even resulting in a change of Government in Peking, there is little in the situation to cause despair. For it was the people who brought about the revolution of 1911-12, and since then the people have learned a great deal about self-government, and when the proper time comes will put that knowledge to use."

SHE HAS CUT THE RUNNING TIME FOUR DAYS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND RIO DE JANEIRO.

The *American Legion*, one of the four fast new 21,000-ton, 535-foot Shipping Board steamers operated by the Munson Line between New York, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires in competition with the "V-fleet" of the British Lamport & Holt Line. "So long as the American Government is operating ships it is going to keep the flag flying and these splendid accommodations going to South America," says Chairman Lasker.

THE FIGHT FOR THE RIO ROUTE

MORE OF A SKIRMISH than a real fight came off in the brief rate-war between the American and the British lines running from New York to Brazil and the Argentine. Day after day came the militant newspaper headlines—"SHIP BOARD SLASHES FARES IN RATE-WAR"; "LASKER'S CHALLENGE STUNS BRITISH LINES"; "SHIP BOARD DIRECTS RATE-WAR AND WILL BATTLE IN ALL SEAS"; "LASKER IN RATE-WAR TO FINISH"—only to end quietly in the announcement of an agreement between the two companies concerned to settle their rate controversy by a quiet conference. The real winner in this maritime battle would seem to be the consumer, the traveler between North and South America. Now, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* observes, it will be "Cheaper 'Rolling Down to Rio!'" First the British Lamport & Holt Line cuts its New York-Rio fare from $415 to $315. The American Munson Line, operating fine new oil-burning Shipping Board vessels, meets this cut and betters it to $295. The pre-war rate, by the way, was $160. So much for the rate-cutting, which is complicated by various "differentials," and has been the subject of rather technical controversy.

But the big thing, as Chairman Lasker of the Shipping Board and several of our editors see it, is that here was a real test of the ability of our new merchant marine to hold its own in the face of foreign competition. Chairman Lasker called the British rate cut "unfriendly," and predicted that it would usher in "a test fight in all the oceans as to whether America is to continue expanding its merchant marine and maintaining it." In Rooseveltian phrase he exclaims: "Our hat is in the ring, and we are going to stick as long as necessary to insure the dominance of American-flag ships between North and South America!" The Manchester *Union* believes that "a test of the sort has been looked for and that a fight may be beginning which will spread to all the Seven Seas." This particular rate-war was soon settled, but, says the Grand Rapids *Herald*, "it will serve to notify Great Britain and the rest of the world that there is now an American merchant marine and at the same time should convince Americans of the necessity for its expansion." More is involved, agrees the New York *Herald*, "than the great bulk and value of the carrying trade between this country and the lower continent." It is a matter of "the maritime prestige of this nation on the Western Hemisphere." As we read:

"Aside and apart from the South American commerce with the United States, which soon after the war ran well beyond a billion dollars a year, if there is one place where the American flag ought to be kept flying over a busy and splendid merchant marine it is here in our western seas between North America and South America. It may never be possible to do the business at a profit made out of the traffic itself so long as wages on our ships are so much higher than wages on British and other foreign ships are, food and repair bills so much heavier, and general expenses so much more burdensome.

"The New York *Herald* can not see how American ships can compete with British and other foreign ships on such uneven terms unless the United States Government pays the difference in one form or another. But the test is well worth making in the South American trade if anywhere, and while we are making that test it behooves the United States Shipping Board to sail into the South American ports the biggest, fastest and finest ships of all the merchant fleets that show their colors in those waters."

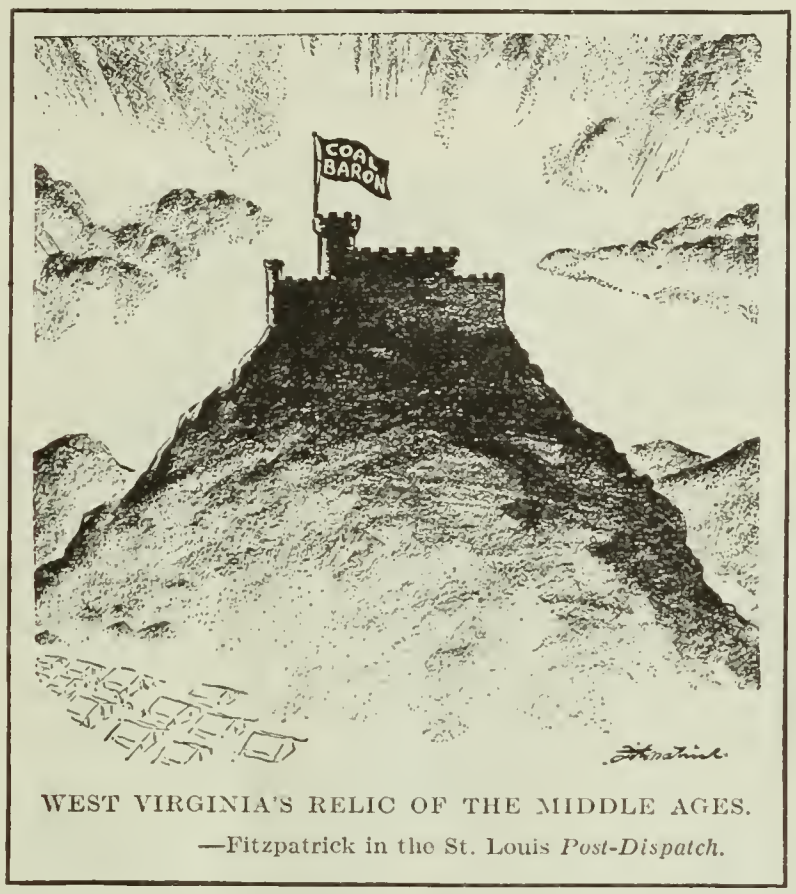
But in the correspondence over the rate cuts, a spokesman for the Lamport & Holt Company asserted that at present "the South American berth is over-tonnaged," 80 per cent. of all the passenger accommodations offered in this trade by both lines going vacant. Everywhere there is surplus tonnage, remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce*, which concludes that there must be some routes and some classes of business in which it will not be "possible to force the trade into American ships." And the Baltimore *Sun*, in another Atlantic seaport city, observes that while such rate-wars may keep the traffic for American ships, they are "not likely to reduce the Shipping Board's deficit." It judges from recent utterances in the British press that if Mr. Lasker were to go ahead with his idea of trying "to assure American domination of the passenger traffic on all oceans" he might have on his hands "a war of competition with the whole British Government, world-wide in scope, accompanied by reprisals, retaliations, atrocities and all the other accompaniments of war, particularly gigantic expense." *The Sun* suggests a connection between the rate-cutting incident and the ship subsidy controversy, particularly as affecting the taxpayer:

"Of America's legal right to grab the trade of Great Britain or any other nation there is no doubt. But tho all things are lawful, all things are not expedient. It is clear that there are a great many ramifications of this subsidy question which have not yet been thoroughly considered. Congress should consider them before acting on the subsidy. And it should always keep in mind the effect on the taxpayer. If a subsidy of $30,000,000 is required under existing conditions in order to make profitable the operation of the American fleet, a vastly greater subsidy will be required if these costly competitive wars are entered into. The taxpayer must bear the burden, and altho the glamour of the idea of America dominating the seas may make him forget that fact for the moment, it will not do so permanently."

WEST VIRGINIA'S TREASON TRIALS

Treason, an overt act of betrayal, treachery, or breach of allegiance or obedience toward the Government; levying war against the States, or giving their enemies aid and comfort.—(Standard Dictionary.)

SUCH IS THE MOST SERIOUS CHARGE—the first to be brought since the Homestead, Pa., riots of thirty years ago—on which several hundred West Virginia United Mine Worker officials and miners are to be tried in the little red court-house at Charles Town, W. Va., where John Brown was sentenced to die some sixty years ago for the same offense. The charge is not a Federal one, but is founded on an accusation of treason against the State of West Virginia. There are other charges against the miners, ranging from assault to conspiracy and murder—the outgrowth of the miners' armed march in August and September, 1921, from Marmet, Kanawha County, through Boone and Logan counties to Mingo, which the Governor of West Virginia had declared under martial law. There are twenty-four test cases, and more than five hundred to follow if convictions are obtained in these. "Nothing like it is recalled in history," writes Roy P. Roberts in the Charleston (W. Va.) *Gazette*.



WEST VIRGINIA'S RELIC OF THE MIDDLE AGES.
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

It is the contention of the State attorneys that the march of the miners last year, and the assistance given them by officials of the United Mine Workers, amounted to "levying war against the State"; murder, they say, was in the killing of three deputy sheriffs and mine guards. The district officers of the union, backed by the international organization of miners, are in charge of the defense. They hold that the uprising was in no sense an act of war either against the State or the people of West Virginia, but that it was a revolt against the acts of West Virginia coal operators in taking over the political power into their hands, and their suppression of free speech, free assemblage, and the liberties guaranteed American citizens by the Constitution.

The specific provisions in the indictment against the miners and their officials as summarized by Circuit Judge Woods, before whom the men are being tried, are as follows:

"First—That the defendants, with their confederates, intended to invade Logan and Mingo counties, and by force, violence, murder and open warfare to deprive the people residing in said counties and members and citizens of the State of West Virginia of the protection afforded them by the laws of the State of West Virginia.

"Second—To destroy and nullify by force of arms, violence, murder and open warfare, martial law in said Mingo County, and the military occupation in said county, which martial law had been duly proclaimed by the Governor of the State of West Virginia.

"Third—To release from imprisonment persons who had been duly and legally arrested and incarcerated in the jails of Mingo County for violation of the law and violation of the martial law proclamation of the Governor.

"Fourth—To take possession of the counties of Logan and Mingo in the said State and to prevent the execution of the laws of the said State in said counties and to deprive the people of said counties of the protection afforded by the laws of the said State.

"Fifth—Especially to destroy and nullify martial law in said Mingo County, and to nullify the proclamation of the Chief Executive of the State.

"Sixth—The release of prisoners duly held in jail in Mingo County as also stated in the first count."

Certainly, asserts the New York *Times*,

"Such a demonstration of wild disorder and sedition could not be allowed to pass without action by the courts to vindicate the law. Examples must be made of the leaders of the mob and of those who conspired against the peace of the State. How shall insurrection be defended? How shall alleged wrongs be redressed by defying the police of the State? Can a labor organization be a law unto itself? What provocation and mitigation, if any, were there for such a rising, for such destruction of property, for such license and disorder and the taking of life?"

"That armed march of miners was rebellion, and men convicted of rebellion deserve punishment," admits the Newark *News*, "but those who marched claimed the desire to liberate 'the slaves of the non-union coal regions' from a rule which has no place in free America." "Moreover," adds *The News*, "it may seriously be questioned whether the march ever would have started had there not been reasonable ground that the State Government was allied with the coal operators." "There was much violence in West Virginia," notes the Norfolk *Virginian Pilot*, "but no one believes that even the guiltiest of the guilty parties were guilty of intent to overthrow the State in the way that is suggested by the word 'treason.' Why, therefore, resort to such extraordinary prosecutions, when outraged law could be avenged far more simply—and less theatrically?" "When you charge treason," notes the New York *Evening Post*, "you must have an act so flagrant, so wanton, so menacing to the national existence as to convey in the very charge a sense of dreadful odium." Continues this paper:

"Treason to a State is hard to conceive at best, and infinitely hard in the case of a State with the notorious recent history of West Virginia. It has been a State which had been derelict in exercising its duty to enforce order. It has left the maintenance of 'order' to armed detectives in the employ of the mining companies or to deputy sheriffs, who too often have been in the pay of the operators. With so long a record of violence on both sides it is rather late in the day for West Virginia to awake to its injured dignity and invoke the charge of treason."

The West Virginia State code, points out the chief counsel for the miners and officials, prohibits the employment of deputy sheriffs by private persons.

The New York *Evening Mail* is another of many papers which "can not see on what grounds the miners are being prosecuted for treason." Says this paper:

"If the miners have been violent, let them be prosecuted for violence, and for violence let them be punished. If they have conspired together to commit a crime, let them be prosecuted for conspiracy, and for conspiracy let them be punished. Neither conspiracy nor violence is, however, treason."

"In bringing the charge of treason before the Court," maintains the New York *Evening World*, "the prosecution lays itself open to the suspicion that it is merely endeavoring to intensify the hostility of the two factions, and so win support for extreme measures against future efforts of the mine unions to exercise their rights. The very seriousness of the crime charged against the miners is an impeachment of the good faith of the prosecution."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE Irish border is frayed.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

YOU can save daylight by using it.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

ALL right, raise the bonus by a tax on radios.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

OPTIMISTIC Lloyd George seems to think he has picked up most of the beans.—*Boston Globe.*

IF they keep on, all Irishmen will soon be equipped with the emblem of the country.—*Brunswick (Ga.) Banner.*

ECONOMY now thinks it has scored if the country is run as cheaply in peace as in war.—*The Buffalo Enquirer.*

NEW YORK had 91 murders in 93 days; the other two days, no doubt, being holidays.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

GERMANY and Russia may make treaties, but they can't borrow money from each other.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

EUROPEAN merchants can take Russia's orders if Russia will take their orders at Genoa.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

IT would be well to find out if those fish coming out of the California oil well are suckers or sharks.—*Brunswick (Ga.) Banner.*

"IRELAND is yours for the taking," De Valera tells the "young men and women of Ireland." Taking from whom?—*Springfield Republican.*

JOHN D. says in an interview that the financial outlook is very bright. What does the guy on the park bench say?—*New York American.*

THEY are arguing over why most wars started in April. Perhaps house cleaning had something to do with it.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

THE number of people in the United States who can not speak English is less than two millions. This includes train callers.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

A MAN is not eligible for the hall of fame until ten years after his death. That's another thing to worry the college seniors.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

MR. GOMPERS says in substance that the labor unions are above the law; oh, come, the law isn't as bad as that!—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE latest product of protectionism has been christened "Consumers' Tariff." It ought to be theirs; they will pay for it.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

NOW that it is proposed to appoint a government commission to investigate the coal strike, its chances for long duration are bright.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE Republican Army in Ireland is so enthusiastic for freedom that it refuses to permit an Irish leader to make a speech in the market place.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

IF the Genoa Conference wants any expert advice on finance, Jack Dempsey and his manager, who are now in Europe, could tell them a few things.—*New York Evening Post.*

THOSE European nations seem to be in the position of the man who complained that his creditors wished him to deplete his capital by using it to pay his debts.—*San Francisco Argonaut.*

THE white man's real burden is his own cussedness.—*Atchison Globe.*

INTERNATIONALISM manifestly aspires to inter nationalism.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

WHEN business is slow it is a good idea to get after it.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

NOBODY appears to be making any money in Europe except the Governments.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE hold-up business isn't as big a crime as the business hold-up.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

IN these tight times, labor wants to keep all the hands across the sea they possibly can.—*Brunswick (Ga.) Banner.*

ATTENDING conferences seems to be all the rage. Looks as if the world was going to the pow-wows!—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A MOVIE kiss lasts 50 seconds. Their marriages, however, often last much longer than this.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

LANDLORDS should remember they don't have as hard a time collecting the rent as tenants do.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

THERE are thirty-four reasons why the bonus bill is kept alive in the Senate, and they're all up for reelection.—*Wall Street Journal.*

WORK, of course, is the cure for unrest, but there are lots of people who think the remedy is worse than the disease.—*Columbia Record.*

WE need a nation full of tender consciences and calloused hands. The thing seems to be reversed at present.—*Richmond News-Leader.*

WHEN the Administration fires a Democrat it grows remorseful and turns around and hires three Republicans to fill the job.—*Columbia Record.*

Now that the radiophone has provided the largest audiences ever known for the statesman's words of wisdom, is it too much to hope that he will give more attention to knowing what he is talking about?—*Springfield Republican.*

"HE'S GETTING BETTER!"

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times.*

THE more Conan Doyle writes about spiritualism the more we regret that he stopt writing detective stories.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

DR. DOYLE gives an attractive picture of the place where we are going, but as yet he hasn't started the slogan "Let's go!"—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

WHEN the farmers get all they ask from the Government, they may come into the cities and spend some of the money.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

A PEN portrait of Conan Doyle's family is headed "Doyle children normal." No reflection on Sir Arthur and his lady, we take it.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

PROPOSED airplane line will make it possible to be robbed in Chicago one morning and shot in New York that afternoon.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

"WE were not beaten in the field," writes General Ludendorff. The only reason the German armies did not receive a beating which even he would acknowledge is that they quit before it could be administered.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

RUSSIA AS "A LAND OF OPPORTUNITY"

EVERYBODY WANTS TO HELP RUSSIA, and to help himself in the operation, is the remark frequently heard among Soviet sympathizers, who smile at the "graciousness" with which European statesmen now comport themselves in dealing with the "unspeakable Bolshevik." But "business is business," they say, among the nations of the world as among individuals, and it is "time this principle should be recognized." Meanwhile, Genoa dispatches advise us of the proposals for an Allied agreement with Russia, in which it is said that the French contribution is devoted to projects for restoring Russia's agricultural and industrial activities, while that of Great Britain is concerned chiefly with credits for Russia. France insists on the full payment of Russia's war debts and the return of private property to foreigners, according to press dispatches, while Great Britain favors a reduction in Russia's war debt and will be satisfied if Russia grants former foreign owners the use of their property instead of restoring them to actual ownership. Genoa correspondents relate further that the British proposals indicate that Great Britain has a fund of £25,000,000 available for development in Russia, which could be placed at the disposal of Englishmen interested in that country. The same informants aver that Belgium and Japan possess large amounts of capital for development in Russia, that Italy could help through her cooperative agricultural organizations, and that other countries could send technical experts to Russia.

CONFERENCE GREETINGS.

TROTZKY: "Powers of the West, the hearts of the Bolshevists are open to you!"

THE POWERS: "We want something quite other than your hearts."

—*Mucha* (Warsaw).

Meanwhile we read in the official organ of The Friends of Soviet Russia, *Soviet Russia* (New York) that Russia to-day is as the United States was after the Civil War, "a land of opportunity" and a modern Horace Greeley might say: "Go to Russia, young man, and grow up with the country." Of the land's wonderful riches, we are told that—

"In the Urals, for instance, every foot of ground literally covers some hidden wealth: coal, iron, copper, gold, platinum, graphite, quartz, limestone, asbestos, salt. The wealth of Siberia has hardly even been investigated. In many localities there are enormous deposits of copper, mountains of coal, silver and gold, excellent iron ore—just waiting for human hands and capital to develop them. It would take too long to describe in detail the mineral wealth of the South of Russia, of the Caucasus with its oil wells, of the North with its timber. There are unlimited opportunities for agriculture and for cattle and sheep raising, both in European Russia and in Siberia.

"It may seem strange to speak of profits, opportunities, growing up with the country, in a land ruled by Communists, where the first phase of a social revolution has been accomplished. But there can be no doubt that both the leaders and the rank and file of the Russian Communist Party are reconciled to the necessity of postponing the introduction of complete communism and calling in the aid of private initiative to restore Russia's productive capacity. Discussing the desirability of interesting the large merchant in the new economic policy, Lenine recently said:

"'He (the merchant) is a type as far removed from communism as earth is from heaven. . . . But this is just one of those contradictions which in actual life lead from petty peasant economy through state capitalism to Socialism; individual interest raises production. At all costs, no matter how severe may be the pains of the transition period, poverty, hunger, collapse, we shall not fail in spirit and we shall carry our work to a victorious end.'"

Meanwhile Russian business leaders and students of economics, who are now perforce sojourning in England and France, keep a close eye on the economic situation in Russia through the reports issued by the Soviet Government and through their own sources of information. The results of their investigations they make known through two monthly reviews, one of which, the *Zapisky Ekonomischeskago Obschestva* (*The Journal of the Economic Association*) is published in London, and another, the *Ekonomicheskia Zapisky* (*La Revue Economique*) is issued in Paris. The whole question of Russia's economic condition they divide into three sections, agricultural, mining and metallurgical, and cotton and wool industry.

RUSSIA'S AGRICULTURAL CONDITION

According to the official Soviet statistics, we read in *La Revue Economique*, the decrease in the area under crops in European Russia amounted in 1920 to 44 per cent. as compared with prewar conditions. From an elaborate article by Professor Zagorsky in the *Sovremennia Zapisky* we learn that in 1921 the reduction of the acreage cultivated attained 56 per cent., and thus the ground was prepared for the famine that broke out in the autumn of the same year. To this must be added a menacing decline in the yields of this last year, which amounted in 1921 to 48 per cent. Stock, fertilizers and agricultural implements needed for the cultivation of land are lacking and cultivation is carried on in a primitive way. The production of the agricultural implements in Russia has fallen to 6 per cent. of the prewar output. The number of the implements imported has undergone nearly the same decrease so that now only a small part of worn-out tools can be replaced by new ones. According to the

Economicheskaia Gizn, the official Bolshevik Review, continues *La Revue Economique*, in January, 1918, there were twenty-five million horses in Russia, while now they are not more than twelve million, which means a decrease of 52 per cent. The decrease in the number of cattle in the course of the last few years, says the Bolshevik *Narodnoie Khoziaistvo*, was smaller than the decrease of area under crops, but the fall in the number of the young horned cattle has reached a limit, beyond which continuation is bound to disorganize cattle-breeding to its very foundation. As to the decrease in the number of pigs, it will continue until a general improvement is achieved in the cultivation of the fields and in cattle and sheep breeding.

The foregoing figures incline *La Revue Economique* to refrain from rosy expectations about the future cultivation of the land

ON THE LEAD.

THE BEAR TRAINER (with the correct Genoa accent): "You make-a de dance good and remember de chain—and ve shall be de success of de season!"

—*The Pall Mall* (London).

in Russia, for it says "the area under crops will undergo a further reduction of some 25 per cent. as compared with the past year, and the result will be a famine not less terrible than Russia is suffering at present." This organ reflects in sadness that while Russia's annual export of grain before the war amounted to half a billion of poods (a pood equals 36.07 lb.), she now requires 200,000,000 poods from the outside to save her agriculture from utter disorganization and millions from starvation.

THE MINING AND METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY

La Revue Economique turns then to statistics of mines and metals reported in the Bolshevik *Pravda* from the records of the Supreme Economic Council. These figures show that the total output of the Soviet industries in 1920 is valued at 584 million golden rubles, which represents 10 per cent. of the production in 1912 (the latter was valued at 5,738 million rubles). In the first six months of 1921 the output rose to 368 million golden rubles, that is to say 13 per cent. of the pre-war production. Thus the Russian industries do not amount now to one one-seventh of the pre-war industries. Not all the industries suffered in the equal measure. The metallurgical industry suffered the most. In 1920 the total productions of pig-iron went down to 7 million poods, while in 1921 even this figure was not attained. This means that pig-iron is now at 3 per cent. of pre-war production. Russia has fallen back to the time of the Czar Peter the Great, when the output of the smelting plants was equal to that of to-day.

The mining industry is in a much better position. The output of coal in the Donietz basin was equal in 1920 to 16 per cent. of pre-war production, while in 1921 it rose to 17 per cent. From the Soviet *Isviestia* we learn, however, that this increase was due to the improvement in the supply of the miners with food. Well fed and provided for, they worked, but now, as the famine has badly affected the Soviet Government food reserves, their rations are being considerably reduced. So they desert the shafts to earn their daily bread somewhere outside the Donietz coal fields. This explains the fact that in January and February, 1922, a considerable reduction in the output of coal is reported by the Soviet press. "It would not be safe," says the London *Zapisky Ekonomicheskago Obschestva*, to draw optimistic conclusions as far as the future of the Donietz basin is concerned. The latter is being ruined by the using of the coal forming the supporting pillars. Also, there is the working of the surface crop of coal, which, owing to the poor quality of the mineral, has never been used before. So this journal declares it would be "absolutely impossible to regard these entirely unscientific methods as guaranties of the maintenance of the increase of output reached in 1921."

As to oil, it is in a far better condition than any other industry in Russia, says *La Revue Economique*, and this is due to the fact that the oil industry is the "least subject to disorganization from mismanagement and, moreover, to the exclusive attention paid by the Soviet Government to the oil fields." Still the 1920 output of the Russian oil wells, we read, did not exceed 36 per cent. of the pre-war production, while in 1921 it was about 39 per cent. We learn further that the technic of the oil industry has badly suffered in the last year and that therefore, it can be hardly expected that in 1922 the Soviet authorities will succeed to keep the output of the oil up to the figures attained in 1921. All in all *La Revue Economique* believes that Russia will have to face this year at least the same shortage in coal and oil as in 1921. The slightest decline in the food supply is bound, however, to render conditions still worse.

COTTON AND WOOLEN INDUSTRY

The cotton industry, says the *Zapisky Ekonomicheskago Obstchestva*, held one of the most important places among the various branches of Russian production. Its speedy growth during the nineteenth century supplied one of the most brilliant pages of the industrial history of Russia. Both before and during the war the Russian cotton industry was steadily growing so fast that it became able completely to satisfy the demand of the home market. But now this industry has practically ceased to exist. It is "hardly breathing," as the Soviet commissary Rykoff has said, and this review adds gloomily: "One sees ahead a period of slow extinction with unavoidable alternating rises and falls, followed by a fatal paralysis." Out of 64 cotton factories, which in 1921 supplied records to the Soviet authorities, 51 were idle, owing to the lack of fuel, to the shortage of foodstuffs, to the workmen being on leave, as well for many other reasons. We are told that the output of the factories does not amount to 5 per cent. of the pre-war average production. On the other hand the cultivation of cotton, on the creation and development of which so much effort has been spent, has been reduced almost to nothing. Beside the catastrophical reduction of the area under cotton, this review advises us that the very existence of cotton cultivation is now threatened with complete destruction. The fact is that, in peace time, the yield reached on the average 70-80 poods per dessiatin, while now, owing to a whole series of

adverse conditions it does not exceed from 40-50 poods. At the same time the quality of the cotton produced has "considerably deteriorated."

The woolen industry is not much better off than the cotton industry. The output of the yarn and of the finished products does not amount to one one-twelfth of what it used to be before the war, and "out of 56 woolen factories which have supplied information in 1921, 35 were idle." The technic of the production is said to be thoroughly disorganized.

While it is too early to draw any definite conclusions as to the success or failure of the new trade policy taken by the Soviet Russian Government, nevertheless, the *Zapisky Ekonomischeskago Obschestva* believes that we may arrive at the following conclusions: "(1) In 1921 the productivity of labor has risen, altho not to any marked extent. (2) The output of goods, however, in a great many cases, has not only failed to increase, but has even actually diminished. (3) The establishment of an economic autonomy of certain concerns, to attain which attempts were made to organize Government Trusts, has not materialized." Thus, according to this review, no changes have taken place in the organization of the Russian economics that would inspire any optimistic prospects as to the future. To this, according to *La Revue Economique*, must be added the desperate disorganization of Russian finance, and it tells us that "the Soviet Government budget for 1921 attained 22 trillions paper rubles, while the income derived from the taxes gave from 10 to 14 per cent. of this sum. The rest was covered by emission." It is evident that "no improvement is possible under those conditions," says this journal, which adds that the other difficulty is with the transport conditions. The disorganization of the rolling stock is shown in the following figures: 62 per cent. of the total number of locomotives are out of order and can not be used. Of the remaining locomotives more than 15 per cent. are idle owing to fuel shortage, and *La Revue Economique* does not expect any improvement in transport conditions in 1922.

THE AMERICAN HEN IN THE EUROPEAN BARNYARD.

"I'll let the hens that laid these eggs hatch them."

—*Wahre Jakob* (Stuttgart.)

A JAPANESE VIEW OF GENOA

FAILURE AT GENOA is inevitable because the United States is not sharing in the Conference, we have been warned by German semi-official utterances and editorial statements. Now we discover a similar judgment among the Japanese press, and the Tokyo *Kokumin* laments that because of Uncle Sam's absence from Genoa the prospect of international cooperation is "shrouded in murkiness and gloom." The lack of the spirit of mutual assistance among the nations of the world, particularly among those which are important factors in the international situation, distresses this journal deeply. At the time of the opening of the Paris Conference, it remembers that the spirit of the brotherhood of men and the omnipotence of internationalism was much in evidence, but, alas, it says, this was "only a superficial phenomenon, and in reality nationalism was already supplanting internationalism." It is true that the Washington Conference was held for the limitation of naval armaments and for deliberation on different questions of high import, but "it did nothing in the way of solving financial and economic questions," which this newspaper considers the great need of the hour. We read then:

WAITING HIS CUE.

UNCLE SAM: "I'll do nothing until the password, 'Money,' is used Then I'll let the iron curtain down."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin.)

"Minor points apart, the American people are traditionally disinclined to be deeply involved in the affairs of Europe, so that it is quite natural that they should be averse from the participation of their country in the Conference. Further, the United States Government is apprehensive of the contingency of inviting the attack of the Senate and creating difficult political questions as the result of the participation on the one hand and, on the other, is strongly disinclined to attend any conference wherein Russia takes her part. The anxiety whether Britain, France, Italy and other countries will propose the cancelation of their debts to the United States at the Conference is also attributable to be opposition given out by the American people to the participation."

In the present condition of Europe, the *Kokumin* goes on to say, it is "utterly impossible" for the leaders of the various countries to devise ways and means to resuscitate their finance and economics through an international conference from which the United States is absent. To complicate matters still more there is "the occasional friction between the English and the French."

THE PASSING OF OLD EUROPE

POLITICAL EUROPE in the old sense exists no more, except nominally, for the political man has "yielded the symbols of his office to the industrial man." So we are assured by the London *Saturday Review*, which says that the shifting of the balance of power is now to be observed not between states, but within states, and that nothing is more remarkable than that the politician, whether at home or abroad, is finding that his political formularies are out of date. No one pays the slightest attention to them, according to this weekly, which tells us that as we leave the old political order in Europe we enter on the new—the era of "an economic Christendom." President Wilson is called the "last of the international politicians" and Mr. Lloyd George, the "last Prime Minister of England," for tho the office of Prime Minister may be retained, it is without its old meaning and its old significance. The sovereignty of England, centralized in a parliament at Westminster, has "silently but effectively passed away." Instead of "sovereignty," there are now "sovereignties," we read, and the great industrial corporations of employers and employed, the great professional organizations in England as in every European state, have obtained a status, which, if not recognized in constitutional law, is nevertheless effective. This weekly proceeds:

"In other connections we have noticed this. We have remarked how the executive of this realm has negotiated with Trade Unions, with the British Medical Association, with Federations of Employers, on a level of equality and respect. Parliament and the King's Government have recognized that they are no longer supreme. The phenomenon is not confined to these shores. In France, in Germany and America, the same symptoms of change are to be observed. The Peace Conference at Versailles found itself incapable of grappling with the problems it sought to settle. The men who composed it, influenced by the criteria of an epoch which no longer exists, thought politically. Despite the apparent humanity of many of the generalizations which they laid down and which they applied to the hitherto unrecognized nations of the earth, the vessels which they made broke in their hands. Again and again they assembled together in Herculean efforts to repair their work. It was of no avail. In city after city they gathered themselves together and discust the outworn creed of politics. And now they have arrived at Genoa—and they discuss politics no more. Here is illustrated at once the importance of Genoa, and its unimportance. Its unimportance lies in this—that its members do not adequately realize that they belong to a generation which has passed away. Their minds can not be adjusted to the new conditions of the world. Its importance, on the other hand, is that it marks, nevertheless, the last of three historical epochs."

CASTAWAY EUROPE.
"I wonder if this one will pick me up?"
—*The Daily Express* (London).

We are then asked to recall how the states of Europe grew into being and developed. The Catholic Church inherited from the Roman Empire the idea of European unity, it is remarked, and the conception was already breaking up "when Luther appeared and lent, by the veriest accident, the weight of his religious protest against the domination of the Vatican, to the growing national consciousness." The birth of the nations from one point of view was merely a religious phenomenon, it is said, but the notion of unity was so overpowering that it influenced the philosophy of politics, and the oneness of the state grew out of the oneness of the church. We read then:

"The monarch of each nation inherited within his own borders the complete and unquestioned authority both of the Popes and of the Emperors of Christendom. What had taken place in Europe then began to work itself out in each separate nation. There was a protest against uniformity and the protest took on a spiritual shape. The claim for liberty of conscience and freedom of thought was a claim variously made by Protestants and Jesuits, by Puritans and by the Nonconformists of every school against rulers of a different faith from theirs. The various Churches were the precursors of the modern Trades Union asserting their claims to liberty and self-government against an all-comprehending central authority. Gradually there were eliminated from the province of the state matters which were considered to be not appropriately political. By the assertion of religious independence, freedom of thought, of conscience and of expression of opinion were gained as conquests from the central power. The whole life of the community ceased to express itself through the single channel of the state Then the conquests were reduced to a political philosophy. A theory of politics began to work itself into reasoned expression, culminating in the principles of the French Revolution. By the eighteenth century the religious man had become the political man. The last hundred years have been years in which the political thinker has dominated Europe. His influence wanes. Genoa seeks to inaugurate an economic Christendom. It begins, unhappily by imitating the errors of the two great eras which have preceded it."

In even a cursory survey of the two earlier epochs in the history above referred to, *The Saturday Review* notes one peculiarity common to both, and that is "how willingly men have died for phrases." Thus it reminds us that—

"The great councils which have endeavored to lay down the dogmas and propositions to which every good Christian should subscribe have immersed the world time and time again in dissensions and in blood. Of the early ecumenical councils we have inherited only the bare transcript of the resolutions. We must be aghast at their futility and their hollowness. Yet sanctions were established and machinery was improvised to enforce their general application. It was imagined in the early Middle Ages that peace on earth and good-will toward men would be established by the universal acceptance of a few generalizations. The idealists of the early Christian era assembled successively at Constantinople, at Ancyra, and at Antioch. They discust for days and weeks at Ephesus and at Ferrara. At Constance, at Pisa, at Seleucia, at Nice, delegates from the whole Christian world deliberated on the canons which were to bring salvation to mankind. Each time it was thought that at last a prescription had been discovered for uniting the world and removing the causes of its differences. The revolutionaries of France fell into similar errors. It was for generalization after generalization that men fought and died. Again, after the Versailles Conference the same phenomenon is observable. Generalizations were like bombs which burst in the hands of those who did not understand them. Every single gathering of the nations since that time has been characterized by the same errors."

THE SIREN VOICE OF THE CITY.

—*The Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.)

JAPANESE UNREST DOWN ON THE FARM

LABOR TROUBLES in Japan were confined to industrial centers until recently, we are told, but now the unrest of the worker has spread to the farm, and the Japanese press note with concern that year by year the disputes between land-owners and tenant-farmers have grown to such number that they are a matter of discussion in the Diet. In 1921, the Tokyo *Chuo* informs us, there were 1255 cases of tenant-farmers disputes, which is three times as many as in 1920, when there were 408 cases. Out of the total for 1921 it appears that 937 cases resulted from "natural disasters," but the merely human causes of trouble between the owner and the worker of the land are in themselves many and various. Chiefly, however, this newspaper seizes upon the change in the ideas of the people as responsible for present serious difficulties, and it relates:

"In the past, the relations between land-owners and tenants were those of masters and servants. Farmers had been simple of mind and honest from olden times. They did not complain much, but obeyed their masters, the land-owners, implicitly. But as they saw the conditions of disputes of the industrial laborers, they have come to realize that they were not altogether expected to obey the land-owners. They began to insist upon their rights and to see that their positions were elevated."

Another cause, and it is a matter of perturbation in other countries than Japan, is the flocking of the people to the cities, and the abandonment of the fields for the lure of lights, company and amusement. This daily recalls that Japan's economic prosperity during the war helped to create the so-called "narikin" or "war-born rich," and we read:

"The country people began to realize that they should not stay buried in the agricultural fields, but should go to cities to show what they could do in the way of realizing their ambitions in life. Consequently, agricultural villages have lacked labor, which in turn induced quarrels between tenant-farmers and land-owners. If the problem of tenant-farmers' disputes is to be solved, this point should be carefully noted.

"Mr. Tokonami's suggestions that agricultural people should be provided with means of amusements so as to let them stay at home in their farms are good by themselves. Some steps to that end should be taken. Also the education of the children of country districts should be improved. But more important than all that, is to see that the economic questions are solved. To that end, a tenant-farming law may be necessary as an instrument. But the Department of Agriculture and Commerce has not as yet drafted the law, nor is it likely that the draft will be completed within a year or so. To be sure, such a law can not be drafted in a hurry. But in view of the ever-increasing troubles of tenant-farmers, the Government authorities should do their best to see that a solution of the problem is arrived at quickly."

BULGARIAN COMPLAINTS—Sheer selfishness on the part of England and France, who think only of themselves and their own rivalries, is the reason assigned by Bulgarian newspapers for "neglect of Bulgaria and her supreme interests at the late Near East Conference in Paris." The Sofia *Pobeda* avers that England yielded on the question of restoring Turkish sovereignty in Asia Minor and consented to the evacuation of Greek troops in that region in exchange for France's concession on the question of the autonomy of Thrace, which France opposed stubbornly to the last moment. This newspaper complains bitterly that the Near East Conference took no heed of the will of the various nationals inhabiting Thrace, nor of the plain provisions of the Treaty of Neuilly, relative to Bulgaria's free outlet to the Ægean Sea. Says the Sofia *Radical:*

"The Turko-Greek conflict raised the question of the protection of ethnic minorities. The result was that the conferees became aware of the very simple truth, that no matter what boundary lines are traced in the Near East, there will always be ethnic minorities in these states. Therefore, it is necessary to arrange for their protection by some independent and impartial organization. The Turks demanded for the great masses of their nationals in foreign territory such protection as was promised by the Peace Treaty of Paris to all other minorities. The three Foreign Ministers lately met at Paris, decided to entrust this responsibility to the League of Nations which is already charged with the protection of the minorities in Western Europe.

"Hitherto such protection has only been window-dressing, and it behooves the League of Nations to get down to a basis of real action. There are millions of subject populations in the Balkans and the Near East who have neither the right to instruct their children nor have them say their prayers in their mother tongue."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

THE ELECTRICAL COTTON-PICKER

THIS MACHINE, said to have been suggested to the inventor by the way in which cows lick the cotton out of the boll to get at the seeds, is described in the "Nature and Science" department of *St. Nicholas* (New York), by Miss M. Tevis. Her narrative is a remarkable one, and she begins it with the conventional fairy-tale formula. Once upon a time, she writes, a trespassing cow broke her way into a cotton-field at harvest-time and began feasting on the snowy contents of the opened bolls. She had found out for herself what it took men a long while to discover, that the seeds are nutritious. Doubtless many cows have made the same discovery. But this particular cow happened to be seen by a man with an observant eye and an inventive brain. She goes on:

"Just as multitudes of men, before James Watt came along and set his wits to work upon the problem, had sat cozily by the fire watching the lid of the tea-kettle bobbing up and down without dreaming of putting the imprisoned giant, Steam, to work at more important things, so, until Mr. L. C. Stuckenborg, a Memphis inventor, saw it, the sight of trespassing cows licking cotton out of the bolls meant nothing to the chance observers. As it happened, he had long been working on the problem involved in substituting some form of mechanical labor for hand labor in the arduous task of cotton-picking. He was struck by the neatness and dispatch with which the cow extracted the cotton; and in thinking it over, he realized that this was owing to the nature of the cow's tongue, which, as every country boy knows, is quite rough, being covered with projections composed of horny cuticle, so that its surface is very much like that of a rasp.

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THE ELECTRICAL COTTON-PICKER AT WORK.

"Each machine can pick eight rows in one passage through the field, and the man who operates it needs only a little training, such as can be acquired in a few days, in order to pick four hundred pounds or more a day; whereas the hand-picker averages only from seventy to one hundred and fifty pounds a day."

"But tho this observation gave him the initial idea for his invention, it took some fourteen years of patient experiment and endeavor before he brought it to completion. As it now stands, it consists essentially of two revolving brushes (which pluck the cotton lightly, but cleanly, from the open seed-pod, or boll, as it is called), of a suction system, and of a set of electric motors, together with an electric generator and a switchboard, or 'panel-board.'

"It is the brushes, of course, which play the part of the rough and flexible tongue of the cow. They are enclosed in a small metal frame about as big as your two fists, and they revolve toward each other. When these are placed in contact with the cotton they instantly pull it free, without collecting any part of the boll or leaves of the plant, as a human picker is only too apt to do.

"Connected with the revolving brushes are flexible tubes known as 'picker-tubes,' which carry the cotton by means of suction to the collecting-bags, just as the dust and fluff picked up by a vacuum-cleaner are carried to a collecting-bag."

Just before the cotton drops into the bag, it is cleaned by fanning with a blower. Each machine is mounted on a tractor whose engine provides the electric power to run the eight motors. One of these, which drives the brushes, is suspended about half-way down the suction-tube, while another provides the suction power and also operates the blower. Miss Tevis goes on to give us these further details:

"Each machine can pick eight rows in one passage through the field, and the man who operates it needs only a little training, such as can be acquired in a few days, in order to pick four hundred pounds or more a day; whereas the hand-picker averages only from seventy to one hundred and fifty pounds a day, according to his strength, speed and skill.

"This greater rapidity in harvesting is particularly important in the case of cotton, since it is a crop which ripens gradually, instead of all at one time, like grain. There are three crops of the cotton, in fact, and the process of ripening requires some two months.

"For this reason the 'floating labor,' as we term the great hordes of seasonal laborers who follow the grain crops from south to north, is not available, and the cotton-planter must depend on his hired hands, or on local labor, at best. The great disadvantage of this is that much of the cotton deteriorates in quality because of exposure to wind and dust, sun and rain. Weather-beaten cotton tends to lose its immaculate whiteness and smooth and even fluffiness, becoming soiled and matted together. Hence it brings a lower price than that which is picked as soon as the bolls have opened.

"Hand-picking also tends to mat the fibers into lumps; and because of this, the fibers are often 'gin-cut,' which again lowers the quality, since the longer the fiber, the better it is for spinning purposes, other things being equal.

"It is estimated by good authorities that only one-third of the cotton raised at present is harvested in prime condition, the remainder of the crop being more or less injured by delay in picking and by the admixture of dirt, leaves, and other foreign material, which hand-picking involves.

"In view of these improvements, there is small wonder that enthusiasts are already predicting that the electrical picker will revolutionize the industry."

The old saying that "a child can work it" might be used, Miss Tevis remarks, if it were not for the fact that we do not let the children work as was formerly permitted. The picture opposite shows in a striking way the difference between the hand-picked and machine-picked cotton. Another point is that the machine-picked product yields more of the "cotton-lint," or cleaned fiber, than that picked by hand. A successful demonstration of the machine was recently made near Little Rock, Ark.

FAMINE PREDICTED FOR NEXT YEAR

WILL 1923 BE A YEAR of wide-spread famine? Sir William Beveridge has recently made a remarkable prediction of severe crop failure, and British scientists are now pondering over his prophesy. Computations that Sir William has made indicate that there are four different weather cycles that affect crops. All of these combine in a maximum unfavorable phase indicating heavy and harmful deluges during the period from February to September, 1923, the growing season of next year. We quote from Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington) as follows:

"The prediction is based on the variation in wheat prices in Europe during the last three hundred years. Sir William using the periodgram method of computation, finds that the maximum price from 1500 to 1869 came at intervals of about 15⅓ years. This abnormality, his statistical analysis shows, is due to four weather cycles, temporarily operating together. One of 4.37 years corresponds to one that has been identified in sunspots. Another of 5.11 years has been found in temperature and rainfall records. Two others, that are less definite, those of 2.74 and 3.71 years, seem to have been identified in meteorological or astronomical data.

"'The year 1923 is destined to repeat something like the experiences of 1315, the year of the worst and most general harvest failure known in European history,' says Sir William Beveridge, 'in the excessively improbable event of my arithmetical analysis being complete and accurate in every particular.'

"The leading scientific weekly magazine of England, *Nature*, believes the prediction well-founded. 'On the face of it, the evidence seems sound, and the reasoning careful and critical,' this magazine says editorially. 'To the crowd, if not to the man of science, the fulfilment of a prophecy always seems to give more adequate support to a theory than any number of agreements with past events, and the year 1923 may be awaited with an interest mingled with anxiety.'

"Officials of the U. S. Weather Bureau declare that they have not yet made investigations into Sir William Beveridge's predictions. Prof. H. L. Moore of Columbia University of New York recently made a statistical analysis by the periodgram method of prices from 1882 to 1918, and found a marked maximum at eight years in the cycles of a number of crops and corresponding cycles in the production of the raw materials of industry."

Illustrations by courtesy of "St. Nicholas."

JUST AS THE COW DID IT.

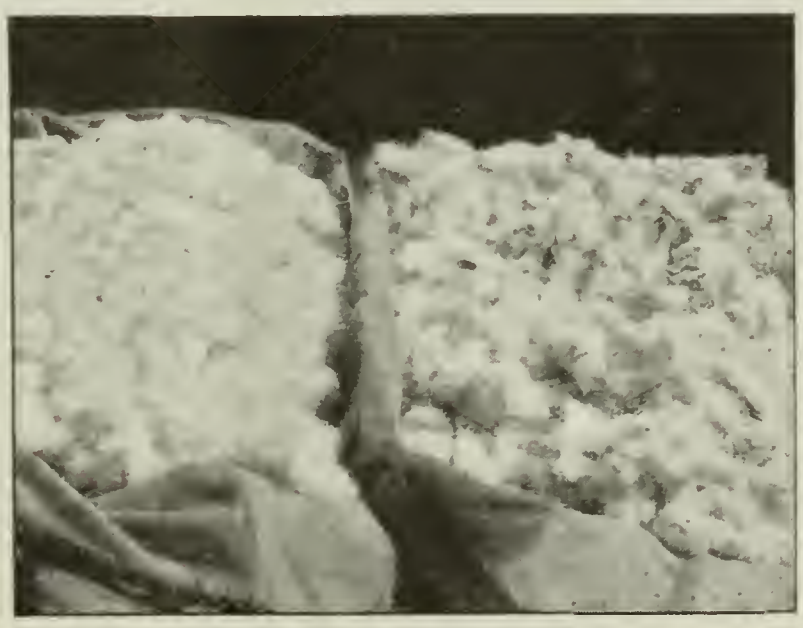
The revolving brushes plucking the cotton from the pod. When the inventor saw a cow licking the cotton out of the bolls to get the seeds, he realized that this was owing to the nature of the cow's tongue, which is rough as a rasp, so he just merely made a machine that would do the same thing. It took him fourteen years.

On the other hand, a sharp attack on the cyclic theory of business depressions, which holds that alternating periods of prosperity and the reverse recur in the industrial world, has been made in a recent address on "Some Economic Hallucinations," by Theodore H. Price, editor of *Commerce and Finance*. According to Mr. Price, advocates of the theory insist that "because we have been successful for a time, we must then be unsuccessful for a while." He declares, as quoted by a reviewer in *The Iron Age* (New York), that people often bring on hard times by vociferously insisting that they are due. The "agonizing deflation" through which we have recently passed he largely attributes to the power of highly placed personages to make their prophecies come true. We read further:

"Mr. Price uses extreme language in stating the theory, and he is to some extent right if we grant that it is adhered to rigidly and that at certain definite times there will be business depression. Such a conviction will unquestionably have a depressing influence and help to end prosperity. Some people certainly have made the theory of cycles mechanical and have followed it too far. In Ohio for many years Farmer Benner issued prophecies based on the cycle theory and won a fame that endured for a considerable time, but finally ended in a crash. Despite the fact that Benner often made a hit in his prophecies, he sometimes failed in part, and in 1907 failed completely, when he not only did not foresee the panic of that year but predicted great prosperity.

"It is true that business history shows periods of prosperity and depression which have come with a measure of regularity, and it certainly can not be maintained that all belief in the recurrence of depression in the industrial world is due to hallucinations.

"Human nature being what it is, every period of prosperity has brought transgression of economic laws, and the broken laws would not be denied their penalty. Great harm has been done, however, by gloomy forebodings. Much can be accomplished by not looking for depression at any time and to ameliorate conditions when prosperity wanes. Much has been accomplished by the Federal Reserve Bank, with its adjustment to credit requirements, and other ways of meeting financial stress and unemployment will be found.



WHICH IS BETTER DONE?

Cotton picked electrically (at the left) and by (hand at the right).

"Mr. Price also calls an hallucination the belief that the world is poorer as a result of the war. He claims that nearly all of the products of human energy are consumed or wear out in seven years, whether we are at peace or war, and hence that we are not poorer on account of the war.

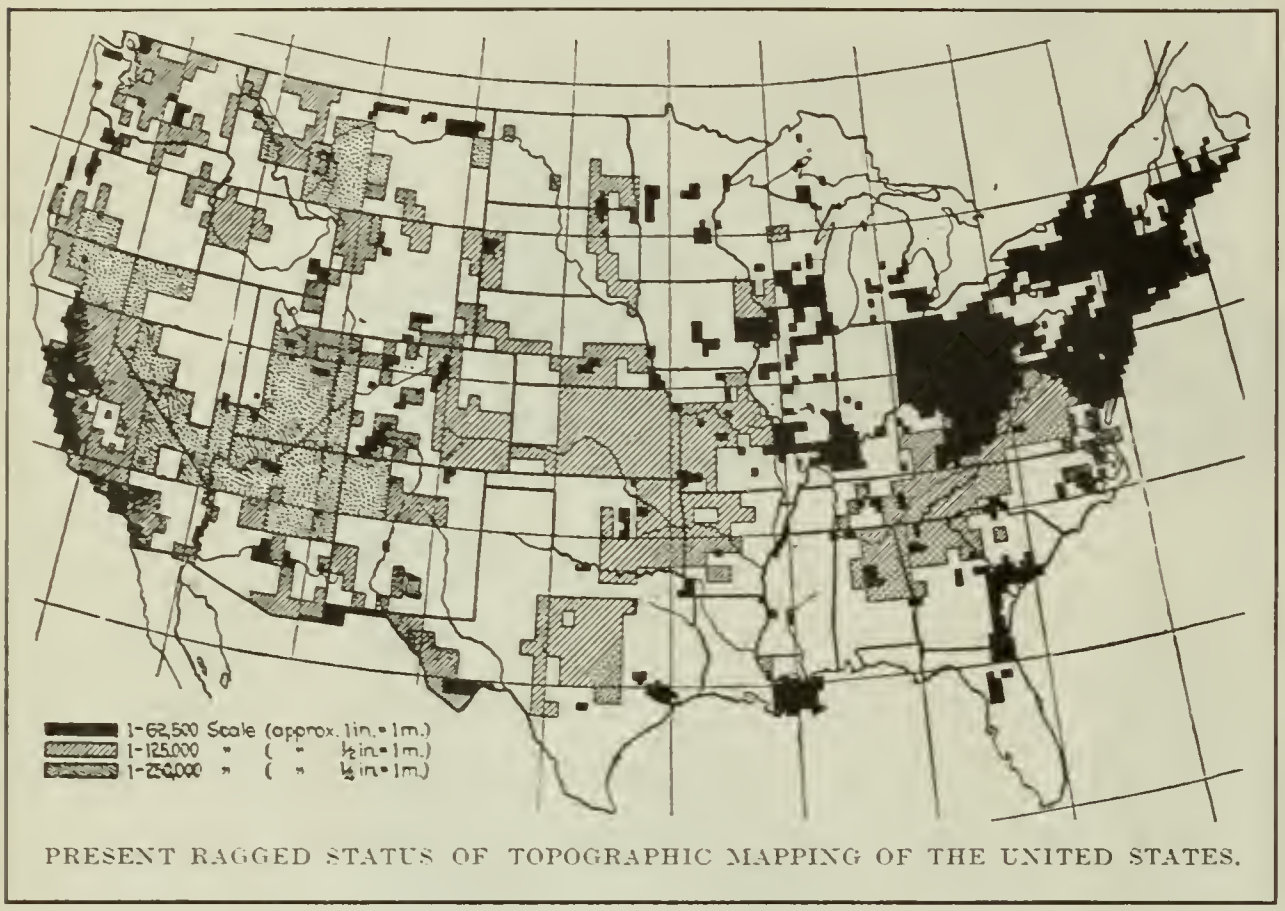
"He overlooks the tremendous energy wasted by war, which if applied to the aims of peace would have accomplished results of great value. There was also tremendous loss in efficiency during the war and for several years after, that has not been recovered and probably will not be in a long time.

"Mr. Price stands on better ground when he opposes the belief that we can not prosper unless we continue for all time to sell more than we buy, collecting the difference between the accounts in cash.

"We must both buy and sell, and so long as the buying and selling are profitable, the balance of trade is not the all-important consideration."

THE UNMAPPED UNITED STATES

READERS WHO BELIEVE that the whole area of the United States has been adequately mapped on a standard scale by the Government, with the possible exception of a few unimportant or inaccessible sections, will be surprized at the statement made by F. E. Bonner, assistant chief engineer of the Forest Service, made in *The Engineering News-Record* (New York), that less than one-tenth of the country is thus mapped. Maps all told cover about 43 per cent. of it, but fully half of this work is so old that it is of little value. Moreover, the existing maps do not always fit together, even when adjacent, for they are on three different scales. The present standard scale is that of one to 62,500, which is nearly an inch to a mile; and it is now proposed to change this to an exact mile-inch relation, which of course is not precisely decimal. Mr. Bonner reports that most, altho not all, users are in favor of the scale. Probably most citizens will say, "Select some scale, no matter what, and map every inch of the country speedily." Mr. Bonner puts the case in this wise:



PRESENT RAGGED STATUS OF TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING OF THE UNITED STATES.

"Suppose a civil engineer building a bridge should find himself confronted with this problem: The bridge, which is to cost about $100,000, has progressed 20 per cent. toward completion when the taxpayers demand that the roadway width should be changed to 16 from 12 feet, originally planned, in order to correct the mistake of not providing for a double-track bridge. Would the engineer dare ignore the demand and proceed with the original design? Quite probably not. Yet the proper decision on a parallel problem has been agitating the Federal Board of Surveys and Maps at Washington.

"The question concerns the scale of the standard topographic maps of the United States. All engineers are familiar with the topographic quadrangles published by the Geological Survey. These maps are printed on a scale of 0.9864 miles to the inch with some on smaller scales. No one seems to know why such a scale system was selected in the first place, and strong sentiment on the Board of Surveys and Maps is inclined toward a change to the inch-to-the-mile scale system.

"The chief objection to the present scale is simply that it is meaningless and a source of much inconvenience. The inch is used as the unit of measurement on the map, and preferably it should represent an integral number of feet or miles.

Among the Government organizations themselves no standard practise prevails at present. Of the principal mapping agencies represented on the Board of Surveys and Maps, five employ mostly decimal scales, while nine use scales on the inch-to-the-mile system.

"From information collected by the Board it appears that the opinion among technical map users—including engineers, surveyors and educators—is strongly in favor of changing the scales to the inch system. An inquiry directed to nearly 1,000 individuals throughout the country representative of the various classes of map users disclosed that 76 per cent. believed the change should be made. This expression of opinion included 83 chief engineers of railroads, of whom 53 voted in favor of the inch-scale. The deans of engineering colleges voted in favor of it 42 to 14, State highway engineers 31 to 15, State foresters 22 to 2, city engineers 61 to 13, county engineers 94 to 15, members of the American Society of Civil Engineers 50 to 61."

A special investigation among men in the lumber industry showed that about 90 per cent. of them think the present scale system a nuisance which should be discarded. Twenty-two States are cooperating in the mapping of areas within their borders, Mr. Bonner tells us. In ten of these the cooperating official has been reported adverse to the change, as against three who favor it. This argument against the change seems discounted, he thinks, by the fact that a large majority of State highway and forestry departments prefer the proposed scale. He continues:

"Strong efforts are now being concentrated in support of legislation by which Congress will authorize a meritorious expansion of the mapping program, which will cost in the aggregate about $40,000,000. This great expenditure can be justified only by the usefulness of the finished maps. The voice of the map users is unmistakably in favor of the proposed change of the scale, and the Government should be responsive to the opinion of those for whom the service is rendered, and who provide the resources to make the accomplishment possible."

GROW TWO KINDS OF APPLES—One variety of apples grown alone, whether one tree or a whole orchard, does not produce as large a yield as when two varieties are planted side by side, according to recent investigations made by the Washington State Experiment Station. This has been proven in various orchards in the Pacific Northwest, we are told in Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington), and several commercial growers have discovered it when they planted orchards of one variety to meet market demands. We read:

"The cause for the low yield of inferior fruit is the same as inbreeding with animals and marriage of relatives. In such cases we know the offspring to be inferior physically and often mentally, while with apples there is often a total failure of the blossom to set fruit. It has been known for many years that many varieties of cultivated plants are self-sterile, that is, will not produce fruit when the flowers are fertilized with pollen of the same variety. The investigations carried on in many orchards under varying climatic conditions, show that 'self-sterility is more common among varieties of apples than is self-fertility.' In this connection it is interesting and of commercial importance to note that the size, shape, quality and color of the apples are not changed by the blossoms being fertilized with pollen of other varieties. In addition, most of the common commercial varieties in the Pacific Northwest have been found to overlap in their time of blossoming, so that almost any combination of varieties may be planted in the same orchard with satisfactory results. The experiment cited gives the records on eighty different varieties grown in the same locality, so that it seems safe to assume that in other sections the most common varieties may be planted together and have cross-pollination insured."

Courtesy of "The Electric Railway Journal," New York.

MORE HAPPY SCENES LIKE THIS ARE PREVENTED BY THE PECULIARITIES OF RAILWAY FINANCE: A CAR BONFIRE.

DO WE EAT TOO MUCH SALT?

JUST ENOUGH OF ANYTHING is doubtless preferable to too much. It is, however, difficult to agree on the boundary this side of excess. That we habitually go beyond it in the case of common salt is at least the opinion of H. L. Harris, who contributes an article on "The Value of a Salt-Free Diet" to *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich.). Mr. Harris backs up his opinion with quotations from many authorities. The death-rate from heart disease and kidney disease has increased enormously, he says, during the last fifteen or twenty years; and this increase has been much larger in the United States than in England. The reason for this may well be, he believes, that England objects to heavily salted foods. Her hams and bacon are preserved with borax, and her butter with boric acid. He first quotes Moras as saying in his "Avoid the Over-Use of Table Salt":

"Salt ages people. Salt favors deposits in blood-vessels and joints. Salt robs the hearts of marrow of the tissue-cells. Salt is an enemy to good digestion and assimilation. Salt is the most prolific cause of stomach, bowel, kidney, nerve, vital and sexual impairments. It aggravates catarrh and rheumatism. In any but the 'normal' amount found in foods, table salt is slightly or decidedly injurious in proportion to the excess taken, tho the system becomes accustomed to it as it does to tea, coffee, tobacco, vinegar, and sweets.

"The average eater consumes at least ten to twenty times more than the system requires in each twenty-four hours. This necessarily keeps the tissues and fluids over-salt, as butter is. Salt 'draws' water and creates thirst; but the 'water' that it draws from your blood and flesh takes some essential living proteid constituents along; whereas the water which you drink, to substitute that which salt abstracts, is 'dead' water.

"Another reason still why salt is bad is that its habit perverts your taste. Use practically no table salt, except a very little in the cooking, and see how instinctively your tongue will 'search' each 'bite' for its own distinctive taste, which it will rediscover and relish after a week's attention to proper eating."

Dr. H. O. Beeson is then quoted as declaring:

"Prescott, in his history of Mexico, says of the Tlascalans that they had been imprisoned on a high mountain plateau for fifty years by the allied tribes about them, during which time they had not been allowed to visit the lowlands to procure salt, and that after fifty years of salt deprivation, he found them strong, courageous and enduring.

"The amount of salt that can be used without producing harm can not be determined by the sense of taste alone. It must conform to the physiological needs and must not exceed the limits of cell integrity.

"What is our consumption of salt per capita per diem? I have been unable to find in medical literature any statement of the average amount used by the American people. Charles Archard states that the average consumption of the French people is 300 grains.

"All physiologists agree that 95 per cent. of the salt ingested is eliminated unchanged within twenty-four hours. Then, of the 300 grains eaten daily by the average American, 285 grains are cast out of the body as foreign material.

"A sufficient amount of salt to be used daily is 15 to 30 grains to meet all the demands of nutrition, and any in excess of this is not only useless but distinctly detrimental."

Another authority, Dr. Leva, argues:

"We know that carnivorous animals, in order to thrive, require no addition of salt whatever to their food, and on the other hand we are acquainted with nations living in a state of nature who live only on animal food (flesh and milk), and either do not know common salt at all or else altogether disdain it. With civilized man the amount of salt supplied depends more on training and habit than on any real need for it, and, as a large number of observations on health and diseased individuals have taught us, may be greatly reduced without harm."

A CAR BONFIRE

NEARLY TWO THOUSAND old elevated railroad cars were scrapped and burned in Boston recently, we learn from an article in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York. According to this paper it had been a frequent comment of visitors to Boston that more old-style street cars were in evidence there than in any other city of the country. But the last two years of trustee management, with a fare unit adequate to write off obsolete equipment, has changed all that. The writer goes on:

"From July 1, 1919, to December 31, 1921, 1,850 old cars of the Boston Elevated Railway have been scrapped and consigned to the flames of a gigantic funeral pyre at the Forest Hills yard. Rolling stock of modern type has replaced these old cars.

"Under the strict regulations of the Massachusetts laws and the supervision of the commission, a street railway may not scrap any physical property without writing it off out of earnings. This necessarily involves the use of an actual cash depreciation charge against earnings, and few of the companies have been financially able to charge off the value of obsolete cars. Consequently they have had to keep them. It is only within the last two years that the Boston Elevated has been able to rid itself of the burden of depreciated and inefficient rolling stock.

"Most of these old cars had seen twenty-five years of service, and not a few of them three decades. Some were originally horse-cars, which were spliced together and equipped with motors when electricity displaced the straining steeds of the '80's. Among the cars destroyed were fifty of the first wooden rapid transit cars used on the elevated lines.

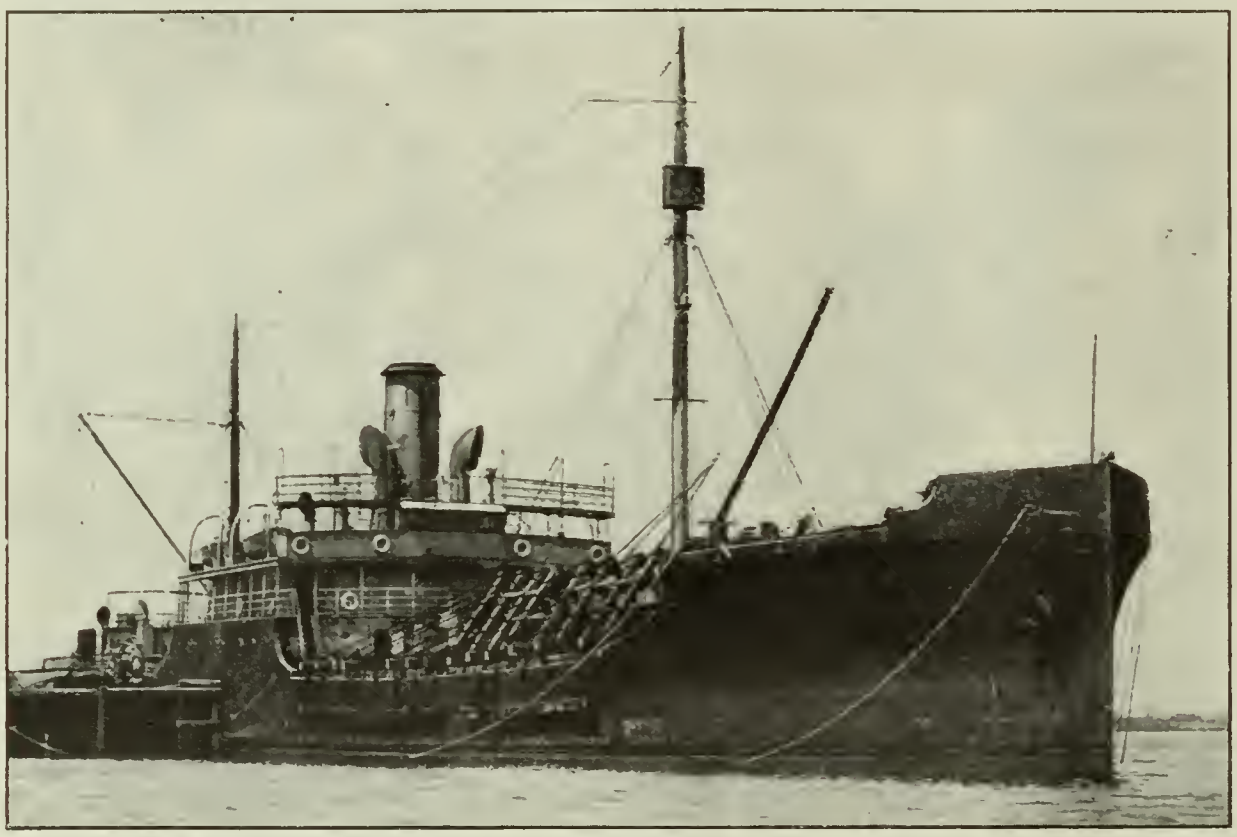
"The surface cars destroyed were single and double-truck box-cars, 25 and 30 feet types respectively, also a number of single and double-truck open cars. In their stead center-entrance multiple-unit cars, operated singly and in trains of two and three units, are now in service. The company also has put a number of standard one-man safety cars in use in the suburbs.

"Before being sent to the Forest Hills yard, the cars to be destroyed are stript of everything of any possible value, all copper and brass trimmings being removed. After the conflagration the ashes are raked for iron and metal scrap, which is stored until a favorable opportunity for sale occurs."

BURYING A DEAD SHIP

REINFORCED CONCRETE AS MATERIAL for building ships was dealt a severe blow recently, says *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago, May), when the Shipping Board towed the concrete tanker *Selma* from the wharfs at Galveston, and literally buried it at considerable expense, to get rid of it and stop wharfage charges. The story runs:

"The vessel, which is reported to have cost nearly $2,000,000, ran into the rock jetties at Tampico, Mexico, about a year ago, and ripped a big hole in the bottom of the hull. The tanker was raised with comprest air and towed to Galveston. There, shipbuilders decided that it would not be practicable to repair the damage. The rods which reinforced the concrete were projecting through the hull, and it would have been difficult to get the craft in position upon the drydock for repair. So the *Selma* was allowed to sink upon the mud at a wharf where it lay for nearly a year, at charges of about $1,500 a month.



Courtesy of "Popular Mechanics," Chicago.

BURIED TO SAVE BERTH CHARGES.

The wrecked concrete tanker *Selma*, tied up at a Galveston wharf, after having been raised by comprest air. The bracing of the forward deck was to strengthen it to resist the air pressure. The vessel sank upon the mud beside the wharf, and remained there nearly a year.

"The task of getting rid of a steamship, especially one with a big hole in its hull and ready to sink in the nearest deep water, seems simple at first sight. However, the Shipping Board had considerable difficulty in disposing of the *Selma*. It was first offered for sale, and nobody wanted it. Then it was proposed that it be towed out and beached near the Galveston jetties, for use as a fishing pier. The Federal engineering department objected on the ground that the hulk might set in motion currents which would undermine the jetties. The proposal of taking the ship to sea, and allowing it to sink, was abandoned because it was feared that it would sink before it could be towed far enough not to become a menace to navigation.

"The ship drew about 24 feet of water when lifted as high as it was possible, and for that reason the only spots along that section of the coast that it could reach were considered to be navigable waters which must not be obstructed. The Gulf is so shallow around Galveston that the vessel could not be brought within a mile of the beach.

"The problem was solved by dredging a channel from the deep water of the government channel into Galveston and out into the sand flats at one side of it. This channel was cut 30 feet deep for 400 feet, the *Selma* was raised by comprest air, run into this channel, and allowed to settle to the bottom. Its decks and upper works are still above water, but the currents will soon refill the channel, and the tanker will be lying in sand with only a few feet of water around it. If the vessel is ever desired for use again, it will be necessary to dig it out."

PAPER PIPING

THE USE OF PAPER on a commercial scale for the manufacture of water-piping and the like by an improved process has been proposed by a French inventor, M. Dalery, we are told by the *Scientific American* (New York). The paper or light pasteboard is wound directly upon the shaft of a machine, using a tank containing an adhesive substance. The last layers are impregnated with tar, then the pipe is given a covering of bitumen as for gas and water-pipes. We read further in more detail:

"Suitable measures are taken to produce a large-diameter portion at the end of each pipe section, into which is fitted the smaller end of the succeeding section, then the joint is made tight by a tar treatment and by winding the joint with a strip of three-inch tarred fabric.

"Tests were made with the new piping in order to set forth the three principal characteristics which are required; that is, tightness, strength against interior pressure and good preservation. As concerns the tightness of the piping, several sections were mounted in the vertical position and the bottom was well stopt up, water being placed in the pipe and allowed to stand for 21 days. At the end of this time there was no trace of leakage to the outside of the pipe, so that this test appears conclusive.

"To ascertain the strength of the pipe when subjected to internal pressure, a section of pipe was stopt up by plugs and was placed in connection with a source of hydraulic pressure by a tube passing through one of the plugs, while a pressure gage was mounted on a tube passing through the other plug. The pipe burst at a pressure of 20 atmospheres, which was a very good result. But the joints did not prove to be very strong, and would only support four atmospheres. This, however, is a detail and is, of course, subject to improvement.

"Tests were next carried out as regards the preservation of the piping, but as the element of time is here concerned, these were, of course, more difficult to execute in a satisfactory manner. The sections were immersed in a water-tank, and at the end of 3½ months a considerable disaggregation was observed, due to the fact that the adhesive compound had dissolved in the water. It would seem, however, that this difficulty could be easily remedied by the choice of a suitable waterproof adhesive substance. Besides, the result was largely due to the entrance of water by capillary action through the end of the pipe, which had not been well protected, and on the other hand, when in normal use the end of the pipe is not subject to this action. Other tests with the pipe laid in the ground showed very good results as to preservation. On the whole, it appears very probable that piping made of paper can be manufactured as a practical article, at least for numerous purposes. Machines must be found to wind the paper in a very tight manner. Such machines already exist, and it will suffice to adapt them to the present use. A method of this kind appears to be very promising, especially in view of the high price of metal.

"For temporary plants it is evident that such piping might render great services at a small cost. The almost unbreakable nature of this article is a point to be considered, together with its light weight, in the question of transportation. Some of its uses which are more obvious might be mentioned, namely, as piping which is not buried in the ground and is therefore not subject to damage for this reason; then it could be used as a protection for metal pipes against cold, and especially as a steam pipe covering. Electric cables could also be protected in some cases. In short, the method is one that deserves careful consideration and thorough investigation."

RADIO · DEPARTMENT

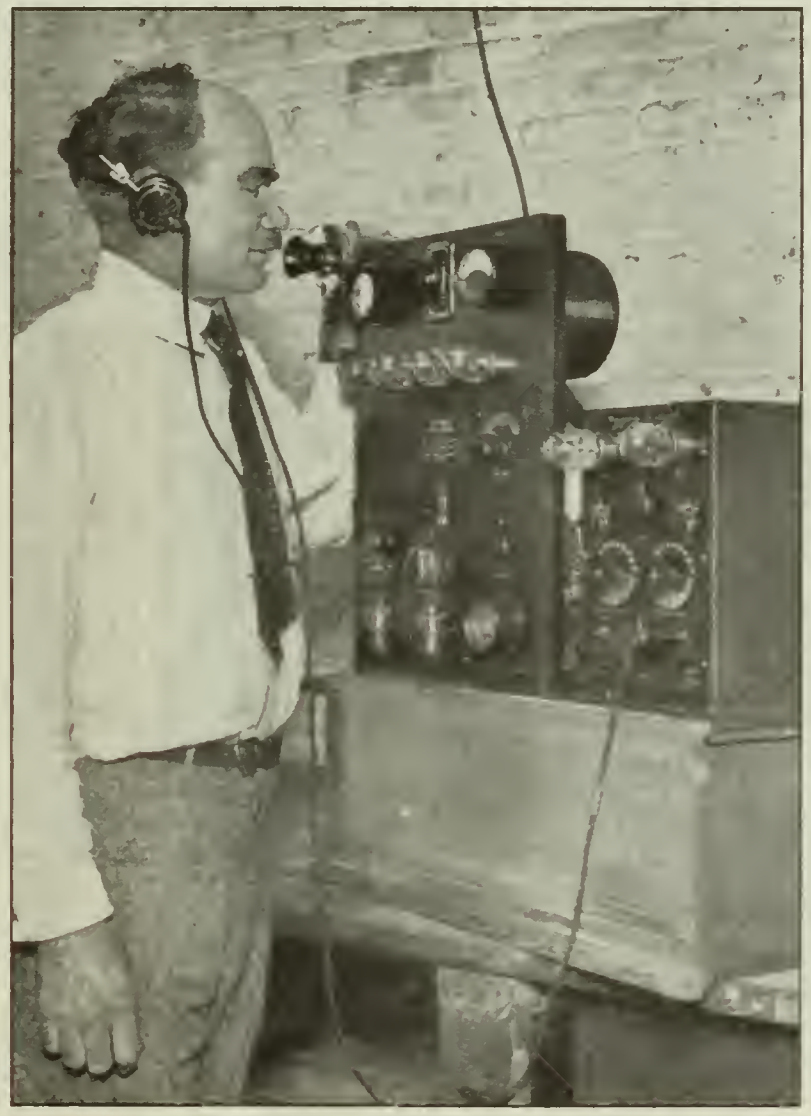
THE JINN IN THE RADIO BOTTLE

AT THE TIME last winter when the hitherto mild and sporadic interest in radio suddenly burst forth into a popular enthusiasm, the manufacturers of "vacuum tubes" (triodes) were making about 5,000 of these strange little implements monthly. Of a sudden they discovered that this rate of production was leaving them miles behind the demand.

With all possible expeditiousness, they began to speed up manufacture. In January, they managed to make 40,000 tubes. By no means enough. Production must again be doubled—and redoubled. It was announced that in April the number of tubes produced would approximate 150,000. In May, the output is to reach 175,000; and the forecast for June calls for 200,000—a forty-fold increase over the production of December of last year.

The reason, as even the novice scarcely needs to be told, is that every one who advances beyond the very first stage of radio listening must have at least one triode in his radio receiving apparatus. The outfit that has only a crystal detector can reach out at best only fifteen or twenty miles, and there is no way in which its messages can be amplified so that a "loud-speaker" can be used.

If you wish to listen to the more distant broadcasting stations, or to make the speech or concert audible to the entire family at once, you must turn to the vacuum tube; not one tube alone, but several, if you are to have a really high-grade radio receiving outfit. One tube to act as detector, and two or three others as amplifiers—and the world is yours. The difference between the crystal-detector receiver and the multiplex triode outfit is the difference between the old one-cylinder automobile and the modern "double-six."



THE INVENTOR OF THE AUDION BULB.

Dr. Lee De Forest is here seen testing out another invention, the portable wireless telephone, whose current comes from any ordinary electric light socket.

And the thing that does the trick is just a harmless looking little electric light bulb with a small metal plate or cylinder and a little coil of wire or mesh of wire in addition to the usual filament. If you ask how these apparently not very significant additions make such a difference, you are told that the "grid does it." It is further explained that the "grid" in question is a little coil or mesh of wire; that it is so named because it was originally made like a tiny grid; and that it operates by permitting a certain number of electrons to fly through its perforations from the lighted filament to the metal plate on the other side of the grid.

Sometimes the grid permits such a flow of electrons, and sometimes it intercepts them, or even draws electrons in the reverse direction from the plate. Everything depends upon the balance of electric currents; and the electrical engineers themselves are not quite agreed as to some of the phenomena; but they all acknowledge that the "grid does it," and that modern radio, as we know it, would not exist without the "triode," as they name this grid-bearing vacuum tube. The triode is the only really efficient detector in the radio-receiving apparatus, and the only available amplifier, to make long-distance telephony possible; and also—mystifying as that may seem—the essential worker in producing and modulating the oscillating current that generates the radio waves at the broadcasting station. If ever there was a true tale of magic, it is the story of the little grid, that was added to the two-electrode vacuum tubes to make it a triode.

And so it seems fitting that when the story is related of the way in which the wonder-working grid came to be put into the electric light bulb, as Mr. James H. Collins relates it in *Popular Radio* (New York), it should be under the title of "The Genius Who Put the Jinn in the Radio Bottle." And here is the story as Mr. Collins tells it:

"You remember the bottle drawn up in his net by the poor fisherman in the 'Arabian Nights.' It held a jinn, or demon, sealed up and cast into the sea by King Solomon. The jinn began to speak to the fisherman, and finally persuaded him to open the bottle and let him out.

"There is a speaking jinn in the glass bottle that makes radio telephony possible—the vacuum tube or audion or triode. And thereby hangs a tale.

"One summer night, more than twenty years ago, a scientific fisherman was casting his net of investigation into the then little-explored sea of wireless phenomena. And he caught a jinn. Or rather, the jinn spoke to the scientist, not from a bottle, but from a Welsbach gas burner. He was a free jinn, probably having escaped King Solomon. For the first time since he was created with the universe, he spoke to Man, that cosmic infant, and asked to be sealed in a bottle.

"And the man sealed him up and set him at work.

"The man was Dr. Lee de Forest, and the place a room in Chicago where he was conducting some night experiments in wireless. De Forest is a parson's son, and a parson's grandson. Born in 1873, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, raised in Talladega, Alabama, where his father was president of Talladega College, educated at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, after serving with the Yale battery during the Spanish-American War, he went to Chicago and got a job in the Western Electric

Company's experimental telephone laboratory. There he became interested in wireless telegraphy, and in 1900 quit his job to make independent experiments.

"On that summer night he had a new type of electrolytic detector rigged up. His receiving apparatus was placed on a table beneath a Welsbach gas light. In a closet about ten feet away he had a spark coil with which oscillations were made to test his receiving apparatus. The spark coil was operated by a switch closed with a string running across the floor from the table to the closet. Presently De Forest noticed that every time he pulled the string and closed the switch, the light from the gas mantle increased very perceptibly, dropping back to normal when the spark coil was thrown off.

"This unexpected behavior of the gas light, which was no part of his apparatus, diverted his attention, and set him thinking. Had he discovered a new form of detector of Hertzian waves of extraordinary sensitiveness? Something in the oscillations from the spark coil affected the gas flame every time the switch was closed—until he closed the door of the closet. Then the phenomena stopt. He had found a detector, not of electrical waves, but of sound waves.

"A year or more passed before De Forest had opportunity to investigate this phenomenon further. The jinn had spoken, but only in the dumb sign language. De Forest went into the gas flame to bring him out and make him talk in a telephone receiver, if possible. He placed two needles of steel, and later platinum, in the incandescent flame, with a gap between, and connected them to a dry battery and telephone receiver. Contrary to his expectations, there was no appreciable current bebetween the two needles in the flame. But when he tried the same experiment with a Bunsen burner he found a point in the outside envelope of the flame where current did pass, making a soft fluttering whisper in the telephone receiver. When one electrode was connected to an antenna and the other grounded in the earth, he heard for the first time signals which clearly represented the sound of the transmitting spark.

"Because a gas flame had obvious inconveniences, he then sought some other means of obtaining the necessary heated gas and heated electrodes. Experiments with the electric arc showed that it was a detector of the same type, but exceedingly irregular and noisy in the telephone receiver—in fact, the impatient jinn now spoke domineeringly, in deafening tones.

"Then he turned to the incandescent lamp and found the same detector phenomenon in the more attenuated heated gas surrounding its filament. By a brilliant series of experiments, first with one filament or electrode, then two, and finally the famous 'third electrode' or 'grid,' he developed and patented the 'audion' in 1907.

"Since then the device has been developed in unforseen directions, and applied to so many different purposes that the jinn in the bottle has been found a true magician."

TUFTS COLLEGE "WIRELESS" FACULTY BROADCASTING LECTURES.
At the plant of the American Radio and Research Corporation at Tufts Hill, Mass. Left to right: Dr. Arthur Irving Andrews, Prof. Edward H. Rockwell, Gardner Chace Anthony, dean of Tufts College Engineering School, Prof. Albert Hatton Gilmer.

COLLEGE LECTURES BY RADIO

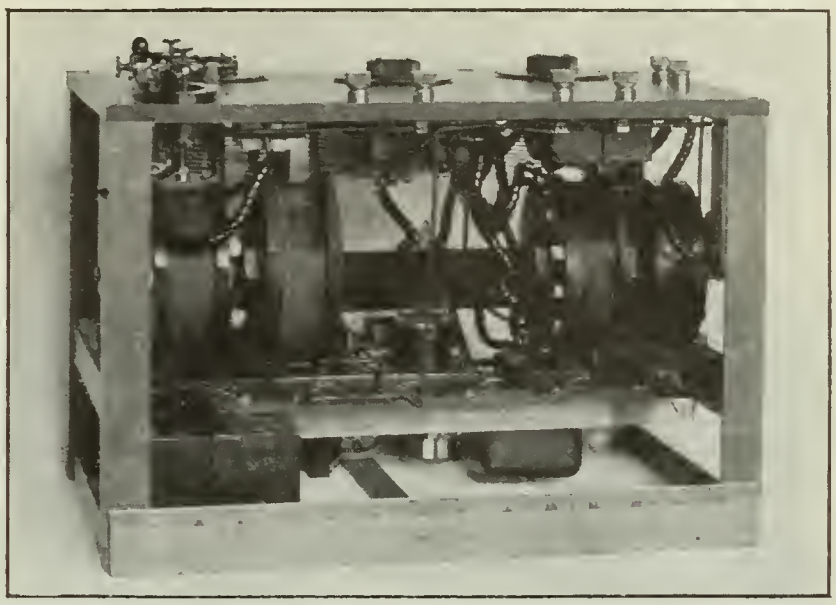
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS have been quick to realize the value of broadcasting from their particular standpoint. We read of (or, if our artificial ears are sharp enough, listen to) messages from various colleges of the Middle West, including the Universities of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Nebraska; and it is announced that the Washington Square Division of the New York University plans a broadcasting station from which lecture courses on virtually all the subjects offered at the university will be sent out. "Classes in Spanish, French, Latin, or any foreign language, lectures on economics, law, mathematics, psychology, etc., will soon be running in competition with other attractions that the air has to offer," if the expectations of a writer in the New York *World* are verified.

Dean Lough of the extramural division of the University is quoted as saying that, in addition to this use of radio, the facilities of the new art are to be invoked through the installation of "loud-speakers" in various university class-rooms, so that lectures may be conducted simultaneously before different audiences by one professor. The equipment to be used is the same that transmitted President Harding's speech on Armistice Day. "We expect to conduct classes at Washington Square College and have the voice transmitted to the Wall Street division, University Heights or the Medical College," Dean Lough is quoted as saying.

Meantime report comes from Boston of the actual inauguration of a course of lectures by radiophone to be given by members of the faculty of Tufts College, the opening lecture being given by Dean Charles Ernest Fay, Wade professor of modern languages and dean of the graduate school. After stating that the opening lecture of this course, by Dean Fay, will tell of the aims of the enterprise, *The Christian Science Monitor* (Boston) gives a detailed list of subjects to be covered, ranging from economics to engineering and from athletics to the drama; and adds this explication of the general purpose of the enterprise:

"In the initial statement it is made clear that the lectures will be of a popular nature and not beyond the understanding of the thousands of young men and boys, between the ages of 15 and 25, who are especially interested in wireless.

"Those in charge of the new course at Tufts say that by the use of the sound amplifier it will be possible for many persons to hear the same lecture from one receiving apparatus. But the most notable advantage of the Tufts Wireless College plan seems to be personal relation between the professor and his students. Under the present system it is impossible for any student to ask a question of the lecturer and receive a reply, but it is not beyond the range of possibility that the professors will set aside one or more lectures to the answering of questions that have been submitted by mail.



Courtesy of "Radio News."

IT INSURES THE SECRECY OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS: THE "SUPER-PHONE."

"In discussing the new method of teaching, a number of the Tufts faculty admitted that it was frankly an experiment. 'Whether we shall meet any demand on the part of the public by giving these lectures remains to be seen,' he said. 'A very large part of the radio broadcasting now is being done purely as a public service. Tufts College seeks to serve the public in every possible way and several members of the College faculty have volunteered to undertake this work without remuneration. The possibilities are manifold, and it is only a matter of a short time, in my opinion, when information of all kinds will be transmitted by radio.' "

THE SUPERPHONE

NEW METHODS IN APPLIED SCIENCE seldom supplant older methods, however effectively they may supplement them. The horse has not been supplanted by the automobile; nor is there the slightest probability that the wire telegraph and telephone will be supplanted by wireless. Already, however, radio communication opens up new fields, as in broadcasting, that the older method could not enter; and now it appears that "wired-wireless," or "line-radio" is likely to prove a valuable coadjutor of the ordinary telephone. Mr. R. D. Duncan, Jr., chief engineer of the research laboratory of the Signal Corps, United States Army, has invented an apparatus which is dubbed the "super-phone," with the aid of which the principle that Major-General Squier discovered may be utilized in a way to improve the general telephone service; in particular, making it possible that several conversations may be carried on over the same wire simultaneously, each conversation in strict privacy, with no possibility that any one will "listen in." The portable apparatus, weighing only about forty pounds, with which this is accomplished, is described by Mr. S. R. Winters in *Radio News* (New York):

"The 'superphone' is a complete transmitting and receiving outfit, and as an attachment to an existing telephone line, the operator is not bothered with the details of its mechanism. The physical circuit between two subscribers is established by simply connecting the accessory unit to the common telephone system. By the mere pressing of an electric button a switch, which is closed automatically, throws the normal telephone into the circuit of the 'superphone.' A communication may then be transmitted in secrecy. The conversation having been completed, the receiver is placed on the hook and normal conditions are restored. The shifting from the transmission to the receiving of messages is negotiated with ease and rapidity, somewhat contrary to the procedure involved in the use of the common radiotelephone. Hence the label on the new invention, 'Line-Radio Duplex Transmitter and Receiver.' The compact outfit readily lends itself to use in both radiotelephony and radiotelegraphy.

"The high-frequency generator employed includes three electron vacuum tubes, supplemented with amplifying and rectifying units. The vacuum tubes are standard equipment of the Signal Corps. Opportunities are afforded for operating the 'superphone' from both filaments and plates from 110 volts of direct current. The source of plate voltage is encased in a wooden box when rugged service in the field is anticipated.

"High-frequency alternating currents, the supporting vehicle for 'line radio' or 'wired wireless,' is employed in the operation of this telephone or telegraph attachment. These currents are modulated at the transmitting end by speaking into a microphone. The communication is finally conveyed to an ordinary telephone receiver. Multiplex-telephony is possible where more than one of the 'superphones' is accessible, thus offering opportunity for the transmission of a great number of conversations simultaneously over a single line without interference, one with another. When these portable outfits are employed in open overhead telephone or telegraph lines, the transmission of audible communications may be negotiated for a distance of 100 miles.

"The power consumed in the operation of the apparatus is negligible. Conversations can be flung for a considerable distance with the consumption of only one-tenth of a watt of current, which is one-five-hundredth of the electricity required in lighting a common electric lamp. Speech thus conveyed is said to be more distinct than ordinary conversations over the telephone.

"Perhaps it is permissible for one to contemplate the uses of this invention. The Secretary of State, in present or future cabinets, when transmitting an important document of State to the President, may employ this vehicle of communication, where privacy is insured for the contents of the message. Brokerages in New York City may negotiate their transactions in stocks and bonds, where the element of speculation demands privacy of communication, by use of the 'superphone.' Banking establishments, removed from their branch institutions, can conduct business in secrecy by the application of this invention. Military strategists, with the element of future wars never entirely removed, may possibly safeguard their battle-field operations from the enemy by drafting the services of the latest offspring of 'wired wireless' or 'line radio.' "

MUST HAVE LICENSE EVEN FOR BUZZER SET—"Some confusion seems to exist," says Mr. Jack Binns, in the New York *Tribune*, "as to whether a radio fan can have a transmitting set, consisting of a buzzer, without obtaining a license from the Federal authorities. It is due to argument that the feeble oscillations produced by a buzzer spark will not cover very great distances and therefore will not interfere with regular radio stations. It is against the law to use such a set without a license."

Every novice should understand that in order to secure a transmitting license, it will be necessary to learn the telegraph (Continental) code. The applicant must be able to send messages, and to receive ten words per minute. It is within the possibilities that this regulation will be officially changed in the not distant future, in view of the rapid strides of radiotelephony. But at present such is the law.

DRAMATIZED LITERARY THIEVERY

COULD ONE BY THE NAME OF JENKINS ever be a great poet? The frivolous Mr. Broun, who writes irresponsibly about plays, doesn't think one could. So when a play tells us that one Jenkins wrote immortal poems which one Blayds spent a lifetime in passing off as his own and acquiring the reputation of a great national figure, Mr. Broun

CONFRONTED BY HIS PAST.

Blayds, at the end of a long life and many honors, thinks of the boy on whose genius he has fattened, and confesses to his daughter.

sees something to be said for the successful faker. "The Truth About Blayds," one of the season's successes, is treated more seriously than that by the run of critics. In the New York *World* the play is described as "a family argument, brighter than the usual one, centered upon whether the family of *Blayds* shall adhere to what is honorably the honorable course, or, yielding to its mercenary propensities, accept the dishonorable. Money talks, and the idealistic capitulation is abrupt, ending the play." The situation which precipitates the argument is here briefly put:

"In case this piece runs all summer at the Booth, O. P. Heggie is assured a season of ease not duplicated by a star on Broadway. He occupies the stage twenty minutes in the first act, a ninety-year-old English poet, propt up with a half dozen pillows, and riding in a wheel-chair. After being congratulated on his ninetieth birthday anniversary, drinking one glass of port wine, spinning a couple of yarns, and being kissed by his grandchildren, he is wheeled off again and does not reappear.

"In the second act he has died, and in the midst of the heirs' feverish eagerness to allot his fortune, his spinster daughter, whose devotion to him has caused her to sacrifice love and marriage, announces a matter that shocks and stupefies the Blayds and the Blayds-Conways. The poet has admitted to her on his deathbed that in his youth he stole from a dying comrade-poet all the works of literature that he has published as his own in later life.

"So that the fortune is, in fact, an illegitimate one."

Some of the upright critics deplore Mr. Milne's honeyed conservation of dishonesty, discovers Mr. Percy Hammond in his reconsidered account of the play in the New York *Tribune*. This is the season of strict scrutiny of the theater's moralities and the present playwright's ironies naturally go over some heads. Mr. Hammond proceeds:

"It is believed in the sterner studios that his indulgent attitude toward falsehood is unseemly, and that instead of permitting it to triumph in the end he should stretch it on the sour cross of expiation. Here is Mr. Milne, they say, one of the nicest of the playwrights, condoning one of the meanest of the crimes. He inverts all the nobler axioms, and by so doing makes probity, in literature at least, a foolish institution. 'The Lie is mighty and will prevail,' he seems to sing, however ironically. All you have to do to render yourself and yours rejoiceful is to steal your deceased friend's eternal lays and publish them under your own name. Why, Mr. Milne asks, take the long journey to the classic spas of Aganippe and Hippocrene when you have a sick pal who is a good poet? Is it not well to wait until he dies and then embezzle for your own use his heavenly rhymes and stanzas? Yes, is the reply, as the curtain falls on 'The Truth About Blayds,' with every one happy and comfortable, as Mr. Pinero used to recommend in more virtuous dramas.

"The advantage of *Oliver Blayds's* adroit pilferings are many and praiseworthy as enumerated and inferred by Mr. Milne at the Booth. In the first place *Blayds* was only twenty when his roommate died, leaving a treasure of unpublished rhymes and cantos. *Blayds* himself was a hesitant pilgrim on the hard way to Helicon, but he knew that he never would get there without assistance. What, then, could be more imaginative and poetic than the temptation that beguiled him? The seven-leagued boots and the helmet of invisibility were at hand, ready for donning. So he put them bravely on and took the short road to riches and distinction. His name, signed to his friend Jenkins's anthems and madrigals, became celebrated and he grew intimate with Tennyson, Swinburne and other reputable bards. He met the queen. They still tell in the memoirs of the times how *Blayds's* boots squeaked on that occasion, and that he said 'damn' in the imperial presence. Even Whistler was fond of him, and Robert Browning was a crony. For seventy years, until he reached the age of ninety, he lived his glorious lie. What sport it must have been to publish the dead Jenkins's 'Ode to Truth,' attribute it to *Blayds*, and receive for it the prodigious royalties common to odes. The only rift in his lute was a volume of verse printed in 1863, which he wrote himself, and which was lambasted by the critics. But the crowning reward of his spurious career came at its conclusion. Old *Blayds*, the counterfeit—prosperous, well-beloved, renowned and ninety, shrived himself luxuriously (to his daughter), like a true sybarite of sin, and died immediately thereafter with a clean conscience. A shrewd and crafty dealer to the very end, his confession cost him nothing but a tomb in the Abbey."

There is more fault found with the play than just its morality. A lot of time is taken up in the second act by the daughter's lament over her fruitless life. She had given up marriage to play the devoted to her famous father who turns out only infamous. Mr. Broun in *The World* is moved to write in this vein.

"It is perhaps not entirely unreasonable that she should be

allowed to mourn about a husband whom she never had, because, after all, there was a man whom she loved and might have married. We felt, however, that it was too much when her musings went on to include a mythical daughter, not as a mere plaintive possibility but as a tangible tot of most endearing memory.

"Children are too much of a gamble to make it permissible for a person to go on so emotionally about one that never was. We should have liked very much to have been permitted to step into the play at that particular moment as one of the characters. 'Madame,' our line would have been, 'you might have found that child a perfect nuisance. There is no sense in your carrying on this way about "your little girl" unless you know what she would have been like. Pleasant and agreeable children are all right, but the others are terrible. No matter how egotistic you may be, you ought to be willing to admit that your chance of happiness through a little girl was no better than even money. Please stop crying and wipe your nose.'

"None of the characters on the stage said anything of the sort. As a matter of fact, it hardly seemed as if *Isabel* was talking to them. As we remember the scene, Miss Alexandra Carlisle advanced to the footlights and directed her emotions point-blank at the audience.

"In the last act the decrepit woman of thirty-eight went and married the man she loved after all. It took a lot of coaxing, and that scene is no model of dramatic effectiveness either. Mr. Milne, who knew all along that his heroine would marry (or rather, announce her intention, which amounts to the same thing in a play), had no right to ask us to take her outburst so seriously."

With the daughter's scene thus disposed of we return to Mr. Hammond's analysis of the selfish reasonings of other members of the family.

"The pompous and sycophantic brother-in-law presents more convincingly the case for silence. His principal contention is that since Jenkins is dead, what difference does it make to Jenkins? Besides, the chances are that, signed by such a prosy patronym, Jenkins's works would never have attained renown. Jenkins should find a sufficient reward in the fact that his contributions to art beautify the earth; and being a true poet, he should, like the rose, care not whose name is affixt to them. It is pointed out that after all *Blayds* deserves considerable consideration. He got the poems published. Then there is the immoral influence of an exposure, the emphasis of a success founded upon imposture, and its perturbing results when the British book-lover learns that his favorite author could not write. So it is decided to tear up the letter to the London *Times*, and let sleeping *Blayds* lie. Thus it ends —Jenkins is happy, whatever he is; *Blayds*, having squared himself after seventy years, is likewise. The conscientious *Miss Blayds* finds comfort in the arms of her old lover, a knowing book reviewer; and *Blayds's* officious son-in-law is ecstatic as he begins *Blayds's* biography in two volumes and an index. The grandson, young *Blayds-Conway*, is enabled to pursue his career in politics, as he should be, since it was he who suggested brightly that old *Blayds's* story was a senile deathbed hallucination. All are content, excepting, perhaps, Westminster Abbey. *Blayds's* interment in that populous mausoleum was prevented by *Miss Blayds* when she learned that her father was undeserving of so holy a sarcophagus. After it is over you may feel that it was not just to bereave the Abbey of *Blayds's* ashes. As his son-in-law complained: 'It was the Abbey's right' to honor itself by entertaining his remains in the poets' corner.

"The questionable ethics of 'The Truth About Blayds' suggests another peril of the censorship. Mr. A. H. Woods, for instance, being a fanatic in veracity, might see in its meaning a menace to virtue, and cry for its suppression. Censors are noted for strange adventures in integrity. The drama is being warned to soft pedal on the rough stuff for a while lest it get the hair shirt of supervision. So it might be well for Mr. Brady and Mr. Pollock to give Mr. Milne a tip to renovate his work with a miserable ending—*Blayds* in hell and his family en route."

AMERICA AND FRANCE SPANKED BY MENCKEN

THE YOUNG INTELLECTUAL is coming home again after a year or two of Paris, and his confidences are not reassuring as to himself, tho his aim, of course, is to depress you about Paris. Simply catch him after he has tried a year or two there, recommends his high priest, Mr. H. L. Mencken. "Set before him an honest bottle of bootleg gin, then listen to his depressing confidences." What Mr. Mencken's tenure or experiences in France have been can only be inferred from the acid of his reprobation. His despair must be immense, for if he bade the Young Intellectual make his adventure of Paris in hope of finding it improved over his day, he welcomes the wanderer home with worse dubieties about his own land. Nowhere, in fact, suits Mr. Mencken, not even the closed and classical past, and in the same article where we now quote him, he tears to tatters the gracious draperies of ancient Greece. It seems to puzzle him that France has a lure for people of supposed genius. "When a Young Intellectual flees from American Kultur he almost always goes to Paris—at least at the start," explains this *causeur* of the Baltimore *Sun*. "So does his brother of England. The Italians, Belgians, Dutch, Scandinavians, Spaniards and Swiss all envy the French. So even do the Germans. The Prussians imitate them heavily. The South Americans regard them almost as gods." Here seem to be

THE LEGEND STRONGER THAN TRUTH.

Under the portrait of the old impostor the family argue the necessity of keeping up the fiction. The grandson argues that the old man's confession was an hallucination.

enumerated about all the people who count in the scheme of modern culture. Only Mr. Mencken appears to have found out the French, and if what he says is all true, the evidences of his perspicacity would seem to entitle him to the high position to which the Young Intellectuals of this land have elevated him. His belief is that "it must be plain on calm examination that the average Frenchman is anything but a noble fellow, and that his country has defects which almost match the defects of the United States." Mr. Mencken is American by birth, but

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SHE GAVE THE PUBLIC 100 PER CENT.

of what she was and what she could do. So Geraldine Farrar told her farewell audience.

America irritates him even more than France. Before we set forth what he thinks of France, we give his flashlight on America:

"One thinks first of Hawthorne, Poe, Whitman, the Jubilee Songs, St. Thomas's Church, 'Huckleberry Finn,' 'Jurgen,' crab creole, the Boston Symphony Orchestra (as it was), the Johns Hopkins University (as it was), Dreiser at his best, a few sonnets by Lizette Woodworth Reese, a few essays by William Graham Sumner, fried chicken *à la* Maryland, Fifth Avenue on an April afternoon, Mount Vernon, the Bronx cocktail, Michelob beer, the colossal exclamation point of the Washington Monument in Washington—and then one thinks of Bryan, Harding, Dr. Frank Crane, Harold Bell Wright, the Rotary Club, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, the baseball extras, the meals on Pullman dining-cars, Billy Sunday, the Lord's Day Alliance, Volstead, the Y. M. C. A., union suits, non-alcoholic vermouth, the average university president, the Ku Klux Klan, the general run of evangelical ecclesiastics.

"It is a sour meditation, surely. No wonder so many of the Young Intellectuals, hastily touching their friends, depart precipitately for Paris, Munich and the Italian hilltowns! No wonder it is hard to find a civilized American who is not full of secret regret that the Kaiser did not conquer the country—and secret hopes that the Japs will do it before he has to go to hell! Here is the richest nation ever seen on earth—and perhaps the most barbarous. Here is an accumulation of beauty that is almost without compare—and a mine of ugliness that is apparently inexhaustible. Here are all the material means to the noblest, freest, most expansive life possible to man since the Renaissance—and here is life made so narrow, so sordid, so ignoble and so unimaginative that it is comfortable, save in brilliant interludes, only to blockheads and bounders."

Turning then to the defects of the Frenchman, which we are told "almost match the defects of the United States," we find this specimen of Mr. Mencken's generalizations:

"Let us glance, very briefly, at the two qualities with which he is accredited in practically all discussions of him—the qualities which are supposed to set him off from all other modern men—to wit, his great gallantry and his high talent for the fine arts. Does he actually possess either? He does not. The Frenchman, in point of fact, is almost completely devoid of gallantry; what is constantly mistaken for it is his popinjay strutting. He is a romantic but wholly incompetent soldier, panicky in defeat and hysterical in victory. During the late war, despite the enormous advantages that he enjoyed, he was kept at the business only by the laborious efforts of the English, and since the peace the same English have had to restrain his savagery. Enumerate all of the qualities that belong to a first-rate soldier—daring, pertinacity, patience, hard endurance, clear-headedness, chivalry, generosity, resourcefulness—and you will find that the Frenchman has but one of them—daring. Accept him as the *beau ideal* of the military character, and you confess at once that his peers are to be found among the gunmen of West Virginia.

"As for his love of the arts, it is surely not believed in by any sane American who has gone to Paris and kept sober."

MISS FARRAR'S OPERATIC FAREWELL

GERALDINE FARRAR went out of the Metropolitan in a blaze of glory. Her farewells extended over a couple of weeks as she appeared in each of her favorite rôles, and her devotees were not wanting in enthusiasm at each of them. Appearing in *Zaza* on the last afternoon of the opera season, her ovation was a fitting eclipse of all previous ones. Newspaper comment has been generally laudatory, mingled with regret than an artiste like her should quit her public at the climax of her operatic powers. The *Tribune's* critic, almost alone, speaks in measured terms. "If her departure has been more spectacular than that of equally great and greater artists, the evidence is that she desired it should be so, while the others disclosed no such desire." Mr. Krehbiel looks upon no finality as calamitous. If her departure is final, he says, "other artists have gone from us without creating an irreparable loss." Not to be wholly censorious, he admits that "she leaves behind her a record of which all lovers of opera may well be proud, but also one which has its deplorable features." Then by way of record:

"Those who appreciate most intelligently and keenly what her good instincts and fine talents prompted her to do in such operas as 'Königskinder' and 'Madama Butterfly' will regret that other promptings led her to do what she did long ago in 'Romeo et Juliette,' 'Faust,' 'Thais,' and more recently in 'Zaza.' Some of them, while inclined to forgive, will find it hard to forget her utterances in Berlin when Germany provoked the war which has all but left the civilized world in ruins."

The Times, also, gives place to measured regrets in Mr. Aldrich's review of the operatic season just closed. He speaks of Miss Farrar's departure as sure to be "lamented and regretted by a large number of her admirers," and then adds:

"There are others who will regret it less; who, tho they have been gratified by her more musical singing in the season just closed, can not shut their ears and their eyes to a general deterioration in her art. They remember, and with pleasure, a number of her beautiful impersonations in the past. It seems like a chapter that ought not to be closed just in the way it is to be. And to this many will add a sense of loss that the place of an American artist is to be taken by a stranger."

The Herald editorially speaks of her departure "amid a shower of roses and cheers and tears," "from the scene she has

long ornamented" as a "fine human tribute to a delightful human being," adding:

"Miss Farrar explained a good part of her popularity the other day when she told a Metropolitan audience that she had always sought to give the public 100 per cent. of what she was and what she could do. That is one of the secrets of Miss Farrar's success. She gave the best of herself to her work. The rewards she has reaped are the rewards of years of patient, untiring study and devotion to her art.

"In bidding farewell to Miss Farrar as an operatic star, New York expresses the hope that there lies before her still greater artistic achievement. And it sends with her its heartfelt wishes for success in whatever field she may choose to utilize her distinguished talents and to display her winning personality."

In the *Herald* also is a reminiscent article by Mr. Henderson, reviewing the salient points of Miss Farrar's career:

"Miss Farrar made her début at the Metropolitan Opera House under the management of Heinrich Conried on November 26, 1906, at the age of 24, singing *Juliette* in Gounod's opera 'Romeo et Juliette.' Her début was a subject for much animated discussion. She came at a time when the public acquaintance with the highest type of singing was far greater than it is now, when taste was much more fastidious and knowledge much more general. In these days Miss Farrar's *Juliette*, as it was sung in 1906, would be regarded as a marvel of beautiful vocal art. We have not had all these years of educational opera for nothing.

"But in 1906 it was deemed inadequate, and there was much talk about the difference between succeeding as *Juliette* in Berlin and here. Some of Miss Farrar's stage business was condemned as being too realistic and it earned for her the undying hostility of some opera-goers. But it is safe to say that if a new *Juliette* were to emerge to-morrow and repeat that business there would be no more than a gentle flutter of amusement. The bedroom drama had not swept the veils of reticence from the stage when Miss Farrar's chamber scene startled the venerable guardians of the public morals in 1906.

"On December 7 Miss Farrar sang her first *Marguerite*, not her of Gounod, but the heroine of Boito's 'Mefistoféle.' The devil on that occasion was a perfect gentleman, M. Plancon, and Rousseliere, Mr. Conried's very expensive tenor, was the *Faust*. The production was costly and hopelessly unprofitable. Mr. Conried banished it from his stage until he could secure a more impressive fiend.

"On February 6, 1907, Miss Farrar gave one of the most artistic impersonations she ever disclosed to this public, an impersonation of which few present-day opera-goers have even heard. She sang *Elizabeth* in 'Tannhäuser' with Mme. Fremstad as *Venus*, Mr. Burrian as the erring minstrel and Mr. Van Rooy as *Wolfram*. No better performance of a Wagner drama has been given on the Metropolitan stage since Jean de Reszke retired.

"Miss Farrar's *Elizabeth* was not only one of her best achievements but it was one of the most beautiful and touching impersonations of that character ever given by any artist on any stage. The present reviewer is almost ready to express the opinion that it was the finest creation of Miss Farrar's entire career. Certainly she never surpassed it. And yet this exquisite embodiment of Wagner's ideal woman was permitted to pass into disuse and almost out of the memory of the living.

"On February 11, 1907, the first performance of 'Madama Butterfly' at the Metropolitan took place. The cast embraced Miss Farrar as *Cio-Cio-San*, Mr. Caruso as *Pinkerton*, and Mr. Scotti as *Sharpless*. Others have since been heard as the little Japanese bride, but the rôle became indissolubly associated in the public mind with Miss Farrar.

"Her first *Mimi* in 'La Bohème' was sung on March 15 of the same year. This rôle, which seemed so well suited to her powers, did not continue long in her active list, and when she sang one act of it in the present season at the performance in aid of the Caruso fund, she had not been heard in it for eleven years. On November 20, 1907, she sang again her *Marguerite* in Boito's 'Mefistoféle,' but this time with Mr. Chaliapine, who made his début here.

"Miss Farrar's share in the Mozart festivals at Salzburg had been famous in Europe, but she was not heard in a Mozart opera here till February 12, 1908, when she sang *Zerlina* in 'Don Giovanni.' On February 28 she essayed the rôle of *Violetta* in 'La Traviata,' but with no success. On March 6 she sang the title rôle of Ambroise Thomas's 'Mignon,' but this opera never kept a strong hold on the public fancy. On December 3, 1908, Mr. Conried put on what was regarded as a star cast of 'Carmen.' The title rôle was sung by Miss Maria Gay, *Don Jose* by Mr. Caruso, *Escamillo* by the eminent barytone, Jean Note, who died only a few days ago, and Miss Farrar was the *Micaela*. Probably very few can remember her in that part.

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LEAVING HER OPERATIC HOME.

With a fervor that recalls our mercurial fathers of Jenny Lind days, the crowd hailed Geraldine as she left the Metropolitan after the last curtain. Find her beneath the flag.

"'Le Nozze di Figaro' was brought forward on January 13, 1909, with Mme. Eames as the *Countess*, Mme. Sembrich as *Susanna* and Miss Farrar as *Cherubino*. This impersonation of Miss Farrar's has disappeared from the stage, together with the opera.

"Miss Farrar's first *Manon* was given on February 3, 1909. She has sung the part often since that, but has never had a monopoly of it. At the New Theatre (now Century) she sang *Charlotte* in Massenet's 'Werther' on November 16, 1909. Her first appearance as *Tosca* took place on November 22 in the same year. She was not regarded as a successful impersonator of the Roman singer, but in the course of time she built up an excellent version of her own, one in which careful treatment of the music was made to signify more than physical activity.

"It was on December 28, 1910, that the American soprano revealed to this public one of the most beautiful portraits in her gallery, namely, the *Goose Girl* in Humperdinck's 'Königskinder.' Those who have admired Miss Farrar's art will cherish their recollections of that assumption. Perhaps less memorable by reason of the elusive character of the opera was her impressionistic delineation of the wife of Blue Beard, *Ariane*, in Dukas's 'Ariane et Barbe Bleu.'

"These are some of the contributions of Miss Farrar's earlier years in the Metropolitan Opera House. But while it is not necessary to prolong the catalog, it would be a pity to omit mention of her *Louise*, especially in Charpentier's fantastic sequel to the first opera, his 'Julien.'"

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE COMING DOCTRINAL STORM

A TREMENDOUS HUBBUB in religious circles is threatened by the so-called Fundamentalists, whose cardinal doctrines, we are told, are the inerrancy of the Bible and the second coming of Christ, and, according to some newspaper articles, a doctrinal storm is to be expected when the Fundamentalists and the more liberal of the Baptist body come together in the convention of that denomination in Indianapolis, in June. Steps to forestall possible schism were taken recently by an informal conference in New York of Baptist liberals and "Fundamentalists," who agreed that it "is within the right of all Baptists to give expression to their own views," and urged "upon all of our brethren that we avoid the censorious spirit."

The tocsin of alarm was first sounded by *The Christian Register* (Unitarian), whose editor, Dr. Albert C. Dieffenbach, confessing himself terrified by the "religious Ku Klux," warns us against the frenzy he believes will seize on the world should the doctrine become widely accepted. The central dogma of the movement, says the Unitarian editor, is the second coming of Christ. "Believe that or die. It is a long, involved system of doctrine on the subject that they have fabricated out of a benighted literalism, and its awfulness, its bloody sweep over the world, surpasses the most gruesome pictures in the Book of Revelation. The other three 'fundamentals' are the supernatural birth of Christ, the vicarious atonement of Christ, and the bodily resurrection of Christ." To support his fear that the "second coming" as preached by the Fundamentalists will stir the world into religious fanaticism, Dr. Dieffenbach quotes from press reports a declaration by Dr. I. M. Haldeman, a prominent New York Baptist minister and a reputed leader of the Fundamentalists:

"Christ is coming with the eye of one who is aroused and indignant, in whose being beats the pulse of a hot anger. . . . He comes forth as one who no longer seeks either friendship or love. . . . His garments are dipped in blood, the blood of others. He descends that he may shed the blood of men. . . . He will enunciate his claim by terror and might. He will write it in the blood of his foes. He comes like the treader of the winepress, and the grapes are the bodies of men. He will tread and trample in his fury till the blood of men shall fill the earth. . . . He will tread and trample them beneath his accusing feet, till their upspurting blood shall make them crimson. He comes to his glory, not as the Saviour meek and lowly, not through the suffrage of willing hearts and the plaudits of a welcoming world, but as a king, an autocrat, a despot, through the gushing blood of a trampled world. And those who follow this emergent, wrathful King of Heaven . . . are represented as armies. They come forth as a body of fighters. They come to assist the Warrior to make war on the earth. In this way the Kingdom is to come, not by the preaching of the Gospel and the all-persuasive power of the Spirit of God."

"There will be no peace in the world until the second coming of Christ," declares Dr. J. C. Massee, another leader of the Fundamentalist movement, who recently went from the Baptist Temple in Brooklyn to Tremont Temple in Boston, reputed to be the largest Baptist church in the world. In a one-minute sermonette appearing in the Boston *Post* Dr. Massee is said to give in a nutshell exactly what the Fundamentalists believe: "I know no Christ but the Christ of the Bible. Of his holy person seven essential facts are set forth therein. These are: His supernatural birth, his sinless life, his vicarious death, his bodily resurrection, his glorious ascension, his present indwelling of and lordship over the believer, and his triumphant return. All these I believe and preach, for this Christ still saves sinners like you and me." The purpose of the Fundamentalists, says *The Universalist Leader*, which is also seriously perturbed by the movement, is "to reestablish medieval orthodoxy. They hold to the literal inerrancy of the Scriptures, a special creation, total human depravity, the virgin birth, the atonement by blood, the ultimate damnation of most of mankind, and all the other dreary dogmas of the Dark Ages. Chief emphasis is laid upon the second coming, which they declare is right at the doors." The movement works without reference to sect or denomination, according to this paper, which says: "All the so-called Evangelicals are infected with it, and some of them are facing imminent disruption. The Baptists appear to be in the most danger. For some years the Fundamentalist group in that church has held a congress in advance of their annual convention to devise means of getting control of the denominational machinery. There is more than a possibility that they will succeed this year. The Disciples Church is almost equally disturbed. In Chicago the Congregationalists are lined up squarely on the issue, and only great tact on the part of their leaders has prevented an open rupture." *The Christian Century* (Undenominational) also senses coming disaster, remarking that, besides the wrench in the Baptist denomination, "the Congregational and Presbyterian communions are considerably perturbed and the Disciples even more bitterly torn than they, while Methodists and Episcopalians are, up to this date, keeping the controversy in the bounds of fairly good order. . . . The whole Fundamentalist set of doctrines must be met with a challenge that is backed up by a willingness to debate the issues on their merits. . . . It is hoped that before the (Baptist) denomination is tied up in a creedal sack by the Fundamentalists at Indianapolis next June, the men of modern scholarly mind will decide to contest such a destiny in the only way that seems open to them."

The Methodist Church can also be distinctly discerned in this rapidly developing situation, says the *Western Christian Advocate*, of that denomination, without taking sides in the argument. The Fundamentalists "must be considered as those who accept the Bible as the ultimate authority and contend for a literal interpretation of the same. This group is strongly colored by the second coming doctrine. They are greatly agitated over the conviction that the Church is swinging away from the fundamentals of Christianity." Another conflict is gathering in Methodist circles, we are told, around the "doctrinal test" for membership, and, says the *Advocate:* "We predict that by the time the next General Conference arrives it will furnish one of the most outstanding debates of the Conference and create a regrettable division."

However, the Fundamentalist danger is not so great, think some religious journals, as others would have us believe. *The Reformed Church Messenger* "can not believe that even the premillennarian Fundamentalists are such enemies to mankind as *The Christian Register* horrendously portrays," and it refuses, with *The Continent*, to "erupt brickbats and roar out great thundering words of condemnation." The latter, a Presbyterian paper, holds that "faith in a premillennarian return of our Lord to this earth is a perfectly plausible interpretation of teachings not so plainly set forth in the Bible as to preclude diverse opinions, and nobody shall ever be denounced in these columns for believing whatever seems to him most true in respect to this or any other doctrine that may command the allegiance of a sincere Christ-following and Bible-loving soul. When premillennial-

Courtesy of "The Outook" New York.

THE HEALTHIEST SPECIMENS OF CHILDHOOD ARE NOT NECESSARILY GROWN ON THE FARM.

Examination of Kansas children shows that malnutrition and defects of sight and hearing exist even where there is plenty of food, sun and fresh air, and that eternal vigilance is the price of health in the country as well as in the city.

ists on their part begin to denounce as recreant and heretical and disloyal and un-Christian those in the Church whose judgment of the Scripture on this point differs from theirs, then *The Continent* takes most decided exception." The cause of the trouble, as *The Presbyterian* sees it, is the development of a company of teachers and preachers in various bodies who "belittle, deny and oppose nearly, if not all, the fundamental facts of historic Christianity." This tendency has increased until "it has become infidelity of a type exceeding that held by Tom Paine and Bob Ingersoll. The influence has become so destructive that there is a general awakening against it and a growing determination to segregate these opposing factions. . . . Regeneration, reformation, and a renewal of testimony to the faith once delivered to the saints is the only safety now, as in the past ages." The time is ripe for a realignment of the Protestant forces, urges *The Lutheran*, declaring that "many sects have held fast to little points on the circumference of the Christian faith and have lost their hold on the great center of Gospel truth. . . . There is need of much earnest searching of Scripture to learn afresh what is clearly revealed. There is need of casting overboard half-truths based on a few pet passages of Scripture to the exclusion of what other passages have to say. . . . The evangelicals must not be indifferent to history and scholarship, but must become masters in this field. They must establish their claim as defenders of the Gospel on more solid ground than sentiment and fervor, and show that they are not averse to growth and progress in sacred knowledge. . . . Here is a case where there can be no real peace until the issue is clearly faced and met."

Delighted itself at the discussion and fearing not the least that harm will result from it, *The Watchman-Examiner* (Baptist) says:

"We had been drifting along paying little attention to doctrinal questions. In high places of leadership among us were men who denied the miraculous birth of Christ, the vicarious atonement of Christ, the resurrection of Christ, and the second coming of Christ. It became somebody's duty to call attention to this frightful state of affairs. It was done, and now everybody is acknowledging that our denomination is strongly conservative and will not stand for a radicalism that denies everything that is fundamental to Christianity.

"We give it as our deliberate opinion that the new emphasis which has been given during the past two years to the 'fundamentals' has been the greatest blessing that has come to our denomination in the past quarter of a century."

UNHEALTHINESS OF THE FARM

THE FARM AS A HEALTH RESORT is not all that it is claimed to be, as a Red Cross nurse recently discovered after she began "selling" the gospel of health in a Kansas rural community. There was plenty to eat, it is true; there was plenty of fresh air and outdoor exercise. But with all the free advantages of nature and a smiling sun there was a large percentage of defective vision, defective teeth, defective hearing, adenoids and diseased tonsils among the children. Unaware of this deplorable result of neglect, folks sniffed when the Red Cross chapter with its left-over war funds decided to establish a public nursing station and the nurse in charge began taking toll. "There's nothing the matter with Kansas," the people said, and they seemed to look on the health evangelist as a disturber of the peace. So there was something of a ruction, writes Charles Moreau Harger in *The Outlook* (New York), when an examination of every child in the public schools—more than 3,000 of them—was begun. Farmers' wives told the nurse she was making a nuisance of herself, and, worst of all, two or three physicians objected to the examination. They said that they frequented the homes of their patients, knew every child in them by its first name, and would know if anything were wrong. However, the nurse had the power to compel inspection, and, with the country physician and a dentist in the party, they weighed, probed, and peeped at every child in 123 country and town schools, and sent in reports to the parents of what they found in their wholesale diagnoses. Where the normal conditions seemed on the surface to be ideal for child health, says the writer,

"The examiners made records of 3,632 children, and they found that 2,317 were defective—over 63 per cent. Of the defectives 836 were underweight, with other defects, and 1,237 were suffering from malnutrition. That is, one-third of the children of this community were undernourished. When the larger towns were eliminated, one with many Mexican children, the percentage of malnutrition showed a decrease, but the rural districts alone had over one-fifth of their children thus affected. Only 878 children (24 per cent.) were normal and without physical defect.

"The survey startled the county, and things began to happen. One result was an indignant protest from some parents who declared that they would see their own physician about it—which was exactly what the nurse wanted. She had the figures to show that this was badly needed, for there were reported 216 cases (7 per cent.) of defective vision; 23 cases (1 per cent.) of

defective hearing; 125 cases (4 per cent.) of adenoids; 819 cases (28 per cent.) of defective tonsils; 1,071 cases (37 per cent.) of defective teeth. What could be better than that the home physician and dentist should get busy?

"The indignant parents found, when they made their professional calls, that the report card was correct, and many were sensible enough to have such care as was needed. For those who did not a follow-up system was used, and endeavor was made to secure the correction of every defect.

"That it paid was demonstrated when the latest re-examination was made and it was found that these defects had been corrected; Eyes, 99; adenoids, 109; tonsils, 215; teeth, 440. More care has been given to the children of the county in the past year than ever in its history—which was precisely the object of the movement."

The fault for the apparent negligence lay in the point of view, found the nurse. The farm is considered to be a health resort, and the doctor is called in only when there is serious illness. So-called minor defects go unattended until they develop into serious ailments, and often are neglected altogether. As the nurse explained it:

"Too little attention is paid by the average farmer to the surroundings of the house, the disposition of sewage, the proper location of a well. It is easy to throw refuse out of the back door—and I have seen homes where this was done. Hog and cattle herds are too near the house. Bathtubs are coming in, but they are too scarce. Every farmer these days can have a modern bathroom and running water in the house, but thousands of wives carry the water from an outside well.

"System is necessary in the formative years of the child. The farm wife seldom has kitchen help; such assistance is almost impossible to obtain on the farm. The babies get loving care, but not scientific care unless there is wise advice. That is why we have held mothers' meetings in the country schoolhouses, and it is wonderful how many young mothers come and freely admit their ignorance of the basic principles of baby-raising. It's their best crop, and yet gets less attention than others."

This story of what one county has done is not set down as a unique example, says Mr. Harger. "The same task is being carried on in many other counties, not only of Kansas, but of other States. It has, however, been so systematized here and is so broad in its plans as to serve as a working model."

BLUE-PENCILING THE DECALOG

"BOILING DOWN THE DECALOG," or, as some put it, "blue-penciling the Ten Commandments," as recommended by the Joint Commission on the Book of Common Prayer, may precipitate a hot debate in the triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Portland, Ore., next September, but, at any rate, the proposed changes, we are told, have the support of prominent and reputable churchmen. Another of the 250 changes suggested by the commission is the elimination of the word "obey" from the bride's promise in the Episcopal marriage service, and the deletion of that phrase of the bridegroom's, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow." These proposed revisions are generally regarded as of rather startling nature, and the outcome at the triennial convention will be watched, we are told, with intense interest. The abbreviation of the obligatory part of the Decalog to be used in the services is to shorten the services, in line, perhaps, with the opinion of the eastern university president who once said that "very few souls are saved after the first twenty minutes." Be that as it may, it is significant that there should be proposed any changes at all, says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, since "the liturgy of a system of religion would naturally be the place where its most intense conservatism would concentrate." It is "evidence that the leaven of vitality works in the forms of this religious organization," and that "thoughtful churchmen recognize the necessity of bringing the forms of religion into contact with the conditions of every-day life."

The full form of the Decalog will still appear in the prayer-book, but the obligatory part will be in larger type, the option of the priest to prevail as to using the rest. The proposed revision leaves the First Commandment unchanged. In the Second it is proposed to omit everything after the words, "Thou shalt not bow down to them nor worship them." The Third is abbreviated to read: "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord Thy God in vain." The Fourth, in its entirety, will read: "Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day." The Fifth reads merely: "Honor thy father and thy mother." The Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Ninth are unchanged. The Tenth is shortened so as to read: "Thou shalt not covet."

It may be unprogressive and perhaps reactionary to express mild doubts as to the necessity or advisability of this procedure, observes the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, "but it must be admitted, even by the most ardent advocate of brevity, that the Commandments as they are given in the St. James version of the Bible do not occupy so much space that a reading of them, or even committing them to memory, constitutes a long or grievous task." And

"Whether cutting down the number of words in the Commandments would tend to bring them more into popular favor is doubtful. It seems safe to suggest that if a man won't read them and keep them in their present form he will hardly be influenced by reducing them by fifty words or so.

"Perhaps the ends of righteousness and true religion would be as well subserved by turning the energy involved in the movement for abbreviation into a whole-hearted and diligent effort to get people to pay a little more attention to the Commandments as they now stand."

Supposing the argument for brevity to be that children can remember shorter forms better, the Brooklyn *Eagle* argues that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and in so far as what stimulates that fear is left out of the Decalog, elisions are a real disadvantage. And sentimentally to the devout mind there must be a certain repellency about the notion of cutting the commands of the Almighty for the convenience of us moderns, or for the preservation of the sacrosanctity of modern taste."

Much levity is loosed, of course, on the proposed changes in the marriage ceremony. The word "obey" is a joke anyway, agree many editors, and often the bridegroom's worldly goods are not a subject of solicitude to the bride or any one else. Referring to the changes seriously, the Syracuse *Herald* remarks that "in a marriage partnership of the right kind equality of rights, authority and influence should be the watchword." Those who are truly mated, says the New York *Evening World*, "do not need these ancient formulas to protect them. And those who are not truly mated will not be made a happy couple by promising what they have no intention of performing." Characterizing the deleted phrases as "relics of a feudal state," the New York *Globe* thinks that "their abolition records a remarkable progress—most of it achieved during the century just passed. With this progress has undeniably gone a loosening of the marriage bond, but the new rights of women can not be blamed for this result. Indeed, any reform which puts husband and wife actually on an equality probably tends to strengthen all real and honest marriages. Freedom and self-respect have never yet done harm to woman or man either." However, it is beyond the New Haven *Journal Courier* to account for the reasoning back of the commission's action in deleting phrases which have "never fallen under wide discussion or dignified criticism." On the contrary, continues th s paper,

"It may be said almost that the length of time these features of the ritual have been in use attached to them a sacredness which it seems a pity to disturb, while the effect of eliminating them serves no better purpose than to call attention to other possibly archaic but certainly not offensive or disturbing features. There are a sufficient number of occasions where changes have to be made to satisfy the critical judgment of men without inviting the consideration of changes, as in this case, which gratify no real progressive spirit."

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

AMONG the May magazines one finds some good verse, but the *Century* quite legitimately claims precedence for carrying the name of Thomas Hardy. His buoyancy and freshness are a challenge to those who have not his years to account for. And the message of his lines was never more apropos than for to-day, perhaps. But then young and old are ever troubling each others heels.

AN ANCIENT TO ANCIENTS

By Thomas Hardy

Where once we danced, where once we sang,
Gentlemen,
The floors are sunken, cobwebs hang,
And cracks creep; worms have fed upon
The doors. Yea, brighter times were then
Than now, with harps and tabrets gone,
Gentlemen.

Where once we rowed, where once we sailed,
Gentlemen,
And damsels took the tiller, veiled
Against too strong a stare (God wot
Their fancy . . . then or any when!),
Upon that shore we are clean forgot,
Gentlemen.

We have lost somewhat afar and near,
Gentlemen,
The thinning of our ranks each year
Affords a hint we are nigh undone,
That we shall not be ever again
The marked of many, loved of one,
Gentlemen.

In dance the polka met our wish,
Gentlemen,
The paced quadrille, the spry schottische,
"Sir Roger"; and in opera spheres
The "Girl," the famed "Bohemian,"
And "Trovatore," held the ears,
Gentlemen.

This season's paintings do not please,
Gentlemen,
Like Etty, Mulready, Maclise;
Throbbing romance has waned and wanned;
No wizard wields the witching pen
Of Bulwer, Scott, Dumas, and Sand,
Gentlemen.

The bower we shrined to Tennyson,
Gentlemen,
Is roof-wrecked; there damps drip upon
Sagged seats, the creeper-nails are rust;
The spider is sole denizen;
Even she who read those rhymes is dust,
Gentlemen.

We who met sunrise sanguine-souled,
Gentlemen,
Are getting weary. We are old;
These younger press; we feel our rout
Is imminent to Hades' den,
That evening shades are stretching out,
Gentlemen.

And yet, though ours be faltering frames,
Gentlemen,
So were some others' history names,
Who trod their track, light-stepped and fast
As these youth, and not alien
From enterprise, to their long last,
Gentlemen.

Sophocles, Plato, Socrates,
Gentlemen,
Pythagoras, Thucydides,
Herodotus, and Homer, yea,
Clement, Augustine, Origen,
Burnt brightlier towards their setting-day,
Gentlemen.

And you, red-lipped and smooth-browed, list,
Gentlemen:
Much is there waits you we have missed;
Much lore we leave you worth the knowing;
Much, much has lain outside our ken.
Nay, rush not: time serves; we are going,
Gentlemen.

McClure's in its new incarnation goes back to its elder character and in its verse, like the specimen here presented, is true also to its old form:

THE NEWCOMER

By Anita Fitch

Like some small child, with poor bewildered feet,
My Soul may pass into eternity, . . .
Shall those I love be waiting in the dark
With shining lanterns and old thoughts of me?

Like mother lips
Of long agoes,
And village moons
And garden blows,
Would seem their lights!
Sweeter than dream
Of Seraphim
My folks would seem.

To evoke a picture like this is to have old family traditions to draw from, and to assert one's claim to membership in the higher races. It comes gratefully to the diminishing Nordic strains of our day's literary output. *Scribner's* prints this:

THE GRANDFATHER

By John Jay Chapman

There's a kind of morning prayer
In the air
That recalls the song and praise
Of other days,
And the lilacs all in bloom,
And the sunny breakfast-room—
Open windows to the ground
All around;
Lawns a-glitter with the dew,
Scents from many a field and flower
In that early, quiet hour
Greeted you.
For, in coming down the stairs
You could smell delicious airs,—
The whole country-place seemed theirs;
Were they creeping in to prayers,
Or passing through,
Or visiting the vases freshly set
On the mantel, in the corner cabinet?
Was it lilies, was it pinks or mignonette?
What they were I'll hardly say—
Roses, roses anyway!
I smell them yet.
Just a morn like this, and then
Came the maids (there were no men)
One or two
Decent maids; then jolly children not a few.
And with shuffling of the chairs
They prepared the place for prayers,
Romping through;
And scarcely grew more tame
When the silent moment came.
For they knew
When Grandpapa appeared
He was little to be feared
By the crew.
And their mothers were in bed.
(For surely for such notions
As family devotions
There's little to be said.)
So the ancient prayers were read
By that brilliant-eyed old man,
Full of reverence, full of grace,
To the children of his clan
In the quaint old country-place
That had nursed the elder race
With its bloom.
And he kneeled where they had kneeled,
And the odors of the field
Filled the room.

Harper's goes to an Englishman for its most effective poem, and this is one of those little things that the late lamented Austin Dobson used to do so well.

THE PHILOSOPHERS

By Robert Graves

Thought has a bias,
Direction a bend,
Space its inhibitions,
Time a dead end.

Is whiteness white?
Oh, then, call it black:
Farthest from the truth
Is yet halfway back.

Effect ordains Cause,
Head swallowing its tail;
Does whale engulf sprat,
Or sprat assume whale?

Contentions weary,
It giddies us to think,
Then kiss, girl, kiss!
Or drink, fellow, drink!

Instead of the verses fitted to the bottom of the page we find a more generous allotment of space in our current magazines and some, even, like the *North American Review*, herewith, let a man have his say twice:

UNFURL THE FLAGS OF APRIL!

By Joseph Auslander

Frail larch shadows glimmer liquidly
Edged with the tremor of bewildered rain;
The pines are stenciled lank and vaporously
In oscillating mist; roots writhe and strain
To one more cool wet grasp of earth: O Spring,
In hollows where the stealthy tumult hums
A vehemence of rich remembering,
Unfurl the flags of April! Beat your drums!

In every corner of the woods and valleys
Trembles the little talk of violets;
Gust after gust leaps out, flaps loose, then rallies;
The reed tastes fire, the white dove tenderly frets;
I walk on the brink of beauty shivering:
Unfurl your flags and beat your drums, O Spring!

SOMEWHERE, I KNOW

By Joseph Auslander

Somewhere, I know, the sky at this bright hour
Is brighter than the long flash of the seas
Flung in a mellow curve against the breeze;
Somewhere, I know, one frail and wistful flower
Breathes to my heart more of the magic power
And pain of loveliness than all the trees
That shower ripe light on a thousand Hesperides
Leaving the stars ecstatic with the shower.

Somewhere, I know, there is an island's link
Of splendor beat and braided to the moon
Like blossom to blossom in an eternal June;
Somewhere, I know, there shines for me the brink
Of ultimate beauty, and may I thither climb
On the pale ladder of one immortal rhyme!

THE miracle of the sensitized plate that catches the light in a fleeting part of a second and produces a picture, is no greater than the miracle of manufacturing that has brought the camera within the reach of everyone.

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

SERGEANT YORK'S OWN STORY

AS YORK FOUGHT, there was a prayer on his lips, we are told in "Sergeant York and His People," by Sam K. Cowan (Funk and Wagnalls). He "prayed to God to spare him and to have merey on those he was compelled to kill." In his own happy phrase, York's rifle killed "a-plenty," for he hailed from Pall Mall, a tiny village in the mountains of Tennessee, where every boy learns to shoot. It is the land of the "Long Hunters." As Mr. Cowan informs us, a carving on a tree near Pall Mall reads: "D. Boon CILLED a BAR ON Tree in The YEAR 1760."

"Our contemporary ancestors," these mountain people have been called, for their way of life has changed little since the first settlers entered the Appalachian country in pre-Revolutionary times. Says Mr. Cowan:

The mountaineer of to-day is the transplanted colonist of the eighteenth century; he is the backwoodsman of the days of Andrew Jackson; his life has the hospitality, the genuineness and simplicity of the pioneer. It has been said of the residents of the Cumberland Mountains that they are the purest Anglo-Saxons to be found to-day, and not even England can produce so clear a strain.

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SERGEANT YORK AND HIS PRESENT COMMANDER.

"She can have me for the takin' when I git back," said York, starting for the war.

"Sergeant York and His People" is not a war book. It is a Mountain book. It traces "the molding of a man," as Mr. Cowan puts it, and one notes with curious interest the very striking part that religion played in the molding—religion and another sentiment as strong. When York was drafted,

He sent a note to Gracie, telling her his "little blue card" had come, and he asked her to meet him at the church—which always stands open by the roadside. As they walked toward her home they arranged to meet the next morning at the rock under the birch trees, when she would leave to "carry" the cows to the pasture. It was there she promised to marry him—when he returned from the war.

Men at the store saw Alvin come down from the mountain and he could not escape some banterings over the success or failure of his early morning tryst.

"Jest left it to her," he is said to have frankly confessed; "she can have me for the takin' when I git back."

He and his mother were alone in their home for several hours. When he left he stopt at the Brooks' porch, where relatives and neighbors had assembled. As he walked away he turned, unexpectedly, up the path toward the rock on the mountainside. It is now known he went there to kneel alone in prayer.

When he came down to the store, to the men waiting for him, he spoke with an assured faith he had not shown before.

"I know, now, that I'll be back," he told them.

But, while this is not a war book, it nevertheless tells the story of York's superb feat of daring and marksmanship at "York's Hill," as the people of France have named the scene of his exploit in the Argonne Forest. And, naturally, Mr. Cowan tells the story of events leading up to it.

In a small, red, cloth-covered memorandum book, intended for no eyes but his own, Sergeant York wrote the title, "A History of Places Where I Have Been." It became instead a history of Alvin C. York, mountaineer, soldier, and consummate hero, during the World War. The little volume, now broken-backed and worn, was always with him—in camp, aboard the transport, and at the front. Tho careless of grammar, now and then, and sometimes even of spelling, it has the interest that attaches always to a hero's own words.

He reached Camp Gordon, near Atlanta, Ga., on the night of November 16, 1917, and his diary relates:

"I was placed in the 21st training battalion. Then I was called the first morning of my army life to police up in the yard all the old cigarette butts, and I thought that was pretty hard as I didn't smoke. But I did it just the same."

Later on, he wrote:

"I stayed there and done squads right and squads left until the first of February, 1918, and then I was sent to Company G, 328 Inf. 82nd Div."

This, so Mr. Cowan explains, was the famous All-America Division, in which every State in the Union was represented as well as all the Allied countries. How happy York's life at Camp Gordon was may be judged from his notes:

"Well, they gave me a gun and, oh my! that old gun was just full of grease, and I had to clean that old gun for inspection. So I had a hard time to get that old gun clean, and oh, those were trying hours for a boy like me trying to live for God and do his blessed will. . . . Then the Lord would help me to bear my hard tasks.

"So there I was. I was the homesickest boy you ever seen."

This same little red book contains Sergeant York's own story

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of the exploit Marshal Foch called "the greatest thing accomplished by any private soldier of all the armies of Europe." Wrote the American:

"On the 7th day of October we lay in some little holes on the roadside all day. That night we went out and stayed a little while and came back to our holes, the shells bursting all around us. I saw men just blown up by the big German shells which were bursting all round us.

"So the order came for us to take Hill 223 and 240 the 8th.

"So the morning of the 8th just before daylight, we started for the hill at Chatel Chehery. Before we got there it got light and the Germans sent over a heavy barrage and also gas and we put on our gas-masks and just pressed right on through those shells and got to the top of Hill 223 to where we were to start over at 6:10 A.M.

"They were to give us a barrage. The time came and no barrage, and we had to go without one. So we started over the top at 6:10 A.M. and the Germans were putting their machine guns to working all over the hill in front of us and on our left and right. I was in support and I could see my pals getting picked off until it almost looked like there was none left.

"So 17 of us boys went around on the left flank to see if we couldn't put those guns out of action.

"So when we went around and fell in behind those guns we first saw two Germans with Red Cross bands on their arms.

"Some one of the boys shot at them and they ran back to our right.

"So we all ran after them, and when we jumped across a little stream of water that was there, there was about 15 or 20 Germans jumped up and threw up their hands and said, 'Comrade.' The one in charge of us boys told us not to shoot, they were going to give up anyway.

"By this time the Germans from on the hill was shooting at me. Well I was giving them the best I had.

"The Germans had got their machine guns turned around.

"They killed 6 and wounded 3. That just left 8 and then we got into it right. So we had a hard battle for a little while."

This modest reference to "a hard battle for a little while" covers the affair of one man fighting single-handed against a hundred Germans in machine-gun nests. The story continues:

"I got hold of a German major and he told me if I wouldn't kill any more of them he would make them quit firing.

"So I told him all right. If he would do it now.

"So he blew a little whistle and they quit shooting and came down and gave up. I had about 80 or 90 Germans there.

"They disarmed and we had another line of Germans to go through to get out. So I called for my men and one answered me from behind a big oak tree and the other men were on my right in the brush.

"So I said, 'Let's get these Germans out of here.' One of my men said, 'It's impossible.' So I said, 'No, let's get them out of here.'

"When my men said that this German major said, 'How many have you got?'

"And I said, 'I got a plenty,' and pointed my pistol at him all the time.

"In this battle I was using a rifle or a 45 Colt automatic pistol.

"So I lined the Germans up in a line of twos and I got between the ones in front and I had the German major before me. So I marched them right straight into those other machine guns, and I got them. When I got back to my Major's P. C. I had 132 prisoners.

"So you can see here in this case of mine where God helped me out. I had been living for God and working in church work sometime before I came to the army. I am a witness to the fact that God did help me out of that hard battle for the bushes were shot off all around me and I never got a scratch.

"So you can see that God will be with you if you will only trust Him, and I say He did save me."

Alvin York's supreme reward of heroism is the York Foundation. After a farm had been given him,

He asked that no other gifts be made, but instead the money be contributed to a fund to build simple, primary schools throughout the mountain districts where there were no state or county tax appropriations available for the purpose. Of the fund, not a dollar was to be for his personal use, nor for any effort he might put forth in its behalf.

So again the form of Sergeant York rose out of the valley, above the mountains, and the sunlight of the nation's approval, fell upon it. Men of prominence volunteered to aid him in his efforts for the children of the mountains, and the result was the incorporation of the York Foundation, a non-profit-sharing organization, that is to build schoolhouses and operate schools. Among the trustees are an ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury, bishops of the churches, a state governor, a congressman, bankers, lawyers and business men. The fund is already a substantial one, steadily growing, and success is assured.

In connection with each school is to be land to be tilled by the students as a farm, and besides providing instruction in agriculture, the farm is to aid in the support of the school, and no child of the community is to miss the opportunity to attend through inability to pay the tuition charge. As each unit becomes self-supporting, another school is to be established in a new district.

In this new endeavor Alvin wished to do what he could to shield the boys now at play among the red brush upon the mountainsides from being compelled to say, after they had grown to young manhood, what he himself had been forced to confess: "I'm just an ignorant mountain boy."

THE BREWERS' "YEAR BOOK" FAR FROM DRY

MR. BRYAN lately suggested a law to restrain editors from writing on Prohibition while drunk, as various recent journalistic discussions of the subject showed "unmistakable evidences of tanglefoot," but no protests are heard from Mr. Bryan when the Kansas City *Star* reviews the brewers' "Year Book." Says the *Star:*

That literary gem, the "Year Book of the United States Brewers' Association," which cheers but not inebriates, is again upon our desk. We feared for a while it was lost to us, for the literary market has been off for the "Year Book" recently, but here it is back again, a little reminiscent in mood, but still hopeful and inspiring.

We always liked the "Year Book." Its literary taste is excellent. It can always be counted on to lead off with a quotation from Emerson or John Stuart Mill or De Tocqueville. It does not quote Mill's well-known remark, "I always take my glass of half-and-half before going to bed." That would be too obvious, too much like talking shop, and the "Year Book" abhors commercialism. It prefers Mill in his loftier and more philosophical moments, as when he said, "There is a circle around every human being which no government ought to be permitted to overstep." The "Year Book" does our intelligence the compliment to assume that we will recognize that when Mill wrote that he was referring to the Volstead law. And that quotation which the "Year Book" gives up from De Montesquieu, "I shall ever repeat it that mankind are governed not by extremes, but by principles of moderation." The "Year Book" does not coarsely point out that by moderation De Montesquieu meant 4 per cent. beer and light wines. It knows we know that.

After this literary repast the "Year Book" does, it is true, devote a few words—about 150 pages—to a philosophical discussion of Prohibition; call it business if you will, for after all a "Year Book" must live. It says that now that Prohibition is here it experiences a great relief, for now the slate is clean and the country can make a fresh start in the way of writing sane and reasonable regulatory laws for booze. This reminds us a little of Jeff Davis's proclamation after the fall of Richmond. He said that the necessity of defending Richmond having been removed the Confederacy could at last devote all its attention to licking the North, or words to that effect. With Prohibition in effect, it's a great strain off the "Year Book's" mind. It has nothing to do now but bring booze back.

However, the "Year Book" gives us due warning that the brewers will frown upon those hasty enthusiasts who would merely sweep away Prohibition and stop there. As the *Star* observes, the "Year Book" goes on to say,

Sweeping Prohibition away is only the first step, and must be followed by sane and reasonable regulation of the liquor traffic. Whatever else the "Year Book" stands for it stands first for sanity and reason. It would itself, with its own hand, dash a glass of beer from an American citizen's lips if it thought he was taking that drink without due regard for sanity and reason, without a proper understanding of the regulatory powers inherent in the Constitution as modified by the fourth amendment, or without having read Mill on Liberty and De Tocqueville on the Spirit of Laws.

That is the position the "Year Book" takes. It stands with Madison and Jefferson and Washington in opposition to the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law, but like Carlyle and Herbert Spencer and the Federalist it wants drinking done thoughtfully. Thus comes the "Year Book" back again, chaste, elevated and severe. It no longer has to fight Prohibition and can give its whole attention to bringing booze back. It is free at last to say what it thinks. It has personal liberty for itself and nothing to do now but get it for the rest of us. No wonder it feels like a boy out of school.

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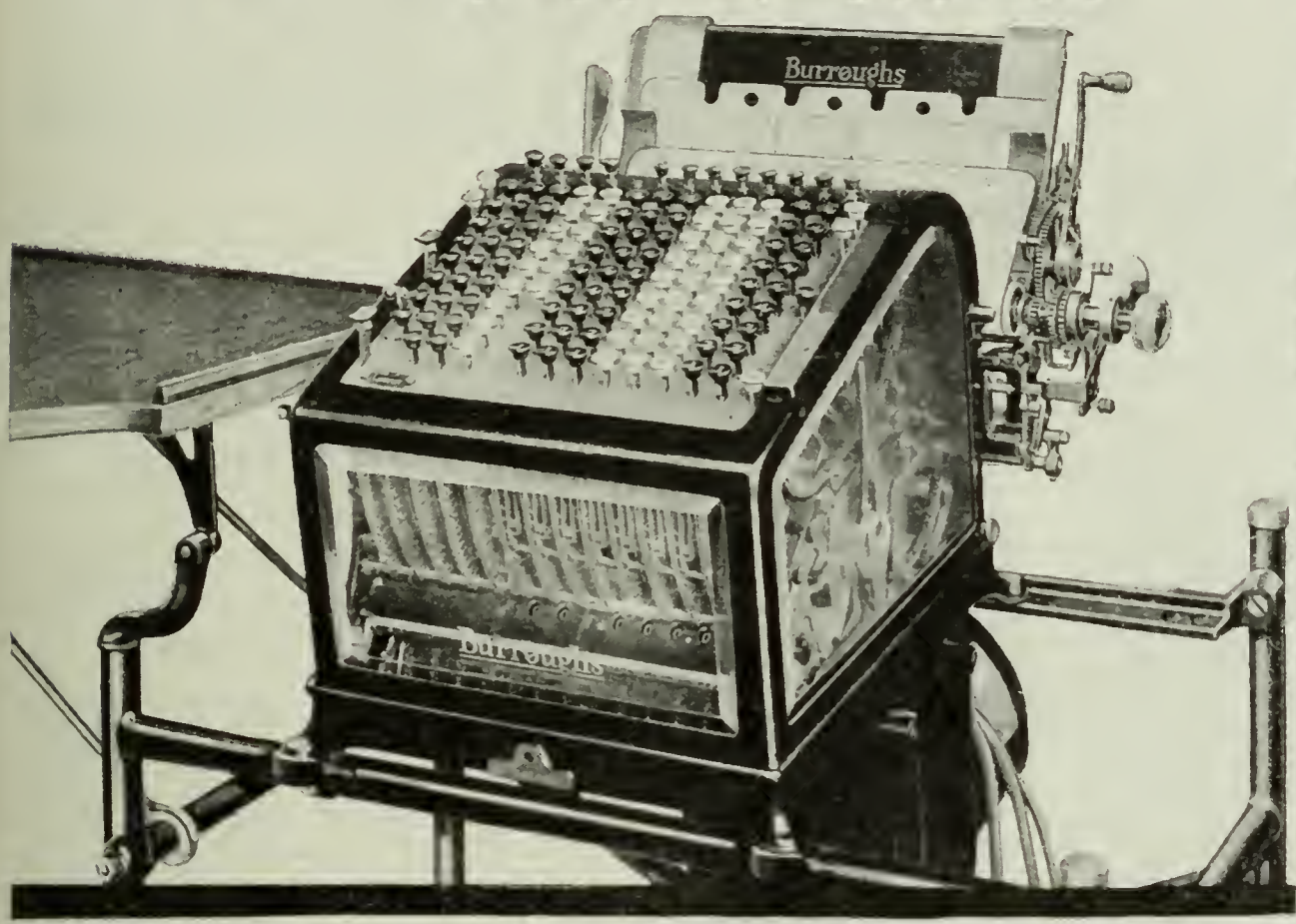

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THE FIRST OF THE FLAPPERS

JUST WHEN LADY ASTOR was ridiculing the flapper, there emerged from the printer's a two-volume book which describes not only the first of the flappers but the first of the Lady Astors, and it is hard to say which of them was the more pitilessly ridiculed in her day. The book, "Elizabeth Cady Stanton as Revealed in her Letters, Diary, and Reminiscences" (Harper's), takes us back to the period when "shorts," meaning short skirts with trousers underneath, startled the world. The "Bloomer costume," this innovation was then called, and Mrs. Stanton writes thus of its principal sponsor:

There was one bright woman among the many in our Seneca Falls literary circle to whom I would give more than a passing notice — Mrs. Amelia Bloomer, who represented three novel phases of woman's life. She was assistant postmistress; an editor of a reform paper advocating temperance and woman's rights; and an advocate of the new costume which bore her name.

In 1849 her husband was appointed postmaster, and she became his deputy, was duly sworn in, and, during the administration of Taylor and Fillmore, served in that capacity. When she assumed her duties the improvement in the appearance and conduct of the office was generally acknowledged. A neat little room adjoining the public office became a kind of ladies' exchange, where those coming from different parts of the town could meet to talk over the news of the day, and read the papers and magazines that came to Mrs. Bloomer as editor of the *Lily*. Those who enjoyed the brief reign of a woman in the post-office can readily testify to the void felt by the ladies of the village when Mrs. Bloomer's term expired and a man once more reigned in her stead. However, she still edited the *Lily*, and her office remained a fashionable center for several years.

From "Elizabeth Cady Stanton," by Theodore Stanton and Harriott Stanton Blatch; copyrighted, 1922, by Harper & Brothers.

THE ORIGINAL FLAPPER—1851 MODEL.

This is the costume that shocked our grandfathers. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton wearing "shorts," as the rig was then called.

Altho she wore the bloomer dress, its originator was Elizabeth Smith Miller, the only daughter of Gerrit Smith. In the winter of 1851 Mrs. Miller came to visit me in Seneca Falls, drest somewhat in the Turkish style—short skirt, full trousers of fine black broadcloth; a Spanish cloak of the same material reaching to the knee; beaver hat and feathers and dark furs; altogether a most becoming costume and exceedingly convenient for walking in all kinds of weather. To see my cousin, with a lamp in one hand and a baby in the other, walk upstairs with ease and grace, while, with flowing robes, I pulled myself up with difficulty, lamp and baby out of the question, readily convinced me that there was sore need of reform in woman's dress, and I promptly donned a similar costume. What incredible freedom I enjoyed for two years! Like a captive set free from his ball and chain, I was always ready for a brisk walk through sleet and snow and rain, to climb a mountain, jump over a fence, work in the garden, in fact, for any necessary locomotion.

Mrs. Bloomer having the *Lily* in which to discuss the merits of the new dress, the press generally took up the question, and much valuable information was elicited on the physiological results of woman's fashionable attire; the crippling effect of tight waists and long skirts, the heavy weight on the hips, and high heels, all combined to throw the spine out of plumb and lay the foundation for all manner of nervous diseases. But, while all agreed that some change was absolutely necessary for the health of women, the press stoutly ridiculed those who were ready to make the experiment.

A few sensible women, in different parts of the country, adopted the costume, and farmers' wives especially proved its convenience. It was also worn by skaters, gymnasts, tourists, and in sanitariums. But, while the few realized its advantages, the many laughed it to scorn, and heaped such ridicule on its wearers that they soon found that the physical freedom enjoyed did not compensate for the persistent persecution and petty annoyances suffered at every turn. To be rudely gazed at in public and private, to be the conscious subjects of criticism, and to be followed by crowds of boys in the streets, were all, to the very last degree, exasperating. A favorite doggerel that our tormentors chanted, when we appeared in public places, ran thus:

Heigh! ho! in rain and snow,
The bloomer now is all the go.
Twenty tailors take the stitches,
Twenty women wear the breeches.
Heigh! ho! in rain or snow,
The bloomer now is all the go.

The singers were generally invisible behind some fence or attic window. Those who wore the dress can recall countless amusing and annoying experiences. The patience of most of us was exhausted in about two years; but our leader, Mrs. Miller, bravely adhered to the costume for nearly seven years, under the most trying circumstances. While her father was in Congress, she wore it at many fashionable dinners and receptions in Washington. She was bravely sustained, however, by her husband, Colonel Miller, who never flinched in escorting his wife and her coadjutors, however inartistic their costumes might be. Mrs. Miller was also encouraged by the intense feeling of her father on the question of woman's dress. To him the whole revolution in woman's position turned on her dress. The long skirt was the symbol of her degradation.

Some very distinguished women of that day went in for "shorts," and Mrs. Stanton goes on to say,

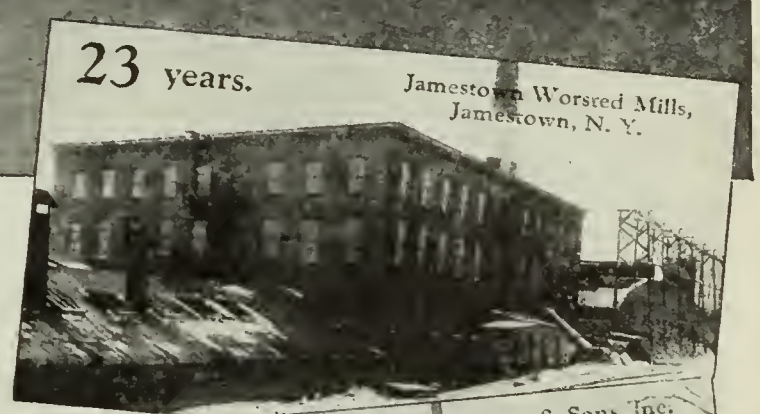
The names of those who wore the bloomer costume, besides those already mentioned, were Paulina Wright Davis, Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony, Sarah and Angelina Grimke, Mrs. William Burleigh, Celia Burleigh, Amelia Willard, Dr. Harriet N. Austin, Charlotte Beebe Wilbour, Helen Jarvis, Lydia Jenkins, and many patients in sanitariums, whose names I can not recall. Looking back to this experiment, I am not surprized at the hostility of individual men to the dress, as it made it very uncomfortable for them to go anywhere with those who wore it. People would stare, many make rude remarks, boys follow in crowds, with jeers and laughter, so that gentlemen in attendance would feel it their duty to show fight, unless they had sufficient self-control to pursue the even tenor of their way, as the ladies themselves did, without taking the slightest notice of the commotion created. Colonel Miller went through the ordeal with coolness and dogged determination, to the vexation of his acquaintances, who thought one of the duties of a husband was to prescribe his wife's costume.

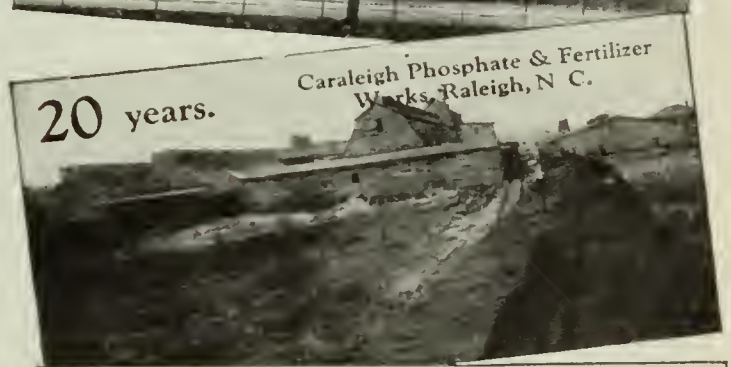
Tho we did not realize the success we hoped for by making the dress popular, yet the effort was not lost. We were well aware that the dress was not artistic, and tho we made many changes, our own good taste was never satisfied. After giving up the experiment, we found that the costume in which Diana the Huntress is represented, and that worn on the stage by Ellen Tree in the play of "Ion," would have been more artistic and as convenient. But we, who had made the experiment, were too happy to move about unnoticed and unknown, to risk again the happiness of ourselves and our friends by any further experiments. I have never wondered since that the Chinese women allow their daughters' feet to be encased in iron shoes, or that the Hindoo widows walk calmly to the funeral pyre; for great are the penalties of those who dare resist the behests of the tyrant Custom.

It was a favorite joke of Mrs. Stanton's to address Mrs. Miller as "Julius," and one should bear this in mind while reading the following letter to the inventor of bloomers:

SENECA FALLS, AUGUST 5, 1851.

DEAR JULIUS,—Now I have something to tell poor Julius that will cheer his sad heart. Well, you heard of the proposed festival at Glen Haven. I went to it and had a most pleasant





A Roofing Record of Interest to You

The oldest roofs in the country, covered with ready-roofing, are all Ruberoid roofs.

This unique distinction which Ruberoid Roll-roofing enjoys is due to two facts. First, Ruberoid was the first ready-roofing on the market and thus was granted unusual opportunity to establish records for longevity. Second, its quality is so high that it was able to take full advantage of the opportunity.

There are many Ruberoid roofs, still in splendid condition, which were laid when Ruberoid was first sold, nearly thirty years ago. Other ready-roofings *may* last that long. Ruberoid has!

An uncounted number of Ruberoid roofs have withstood fifteen, twenty, and twenty-five years of service, without indicating the limit of their endurance.

We have abundant evidence in substantiation of this, which should be studied by everyone interested in roofing economy and efficiency. A small amount—all that space permits—is shown on this page. We will gladly place the whole story before you on request.

Ruberoid Roll-roofing is furnished in two styles—Smooth-surfaced (grey) and Mineralized (covered with green or red slate). Either gives unexcelled service on the roofs of factories, warehouses, mills, foundries and other industrial buildings.

The better lumber and building-supply dealers throughout the country carry Ruberoid Roll-roofing in stock.

The Coupon at the right is for your convenience

The RUBEROID Co.
95 Madison Ave., New York
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Shingles Roll-Roofings Built-up Roofs Boston Insulating Papers

RU-BER-OID
Roll-roofing

The RUBEROID Co., 95 Madison Ave., New York

Gentlemen: I am interested in Ruberoid Roofing for the following uses: .....

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time. I took Amelia, who was in "shorts," and Theodore. There I saw ten ladies in costume—three from Syracuse, four in our party, and the rest residents of Glen Haven. Theodosia Gilbert's get-up pleased me very much. She was dressed in a short green tunic not reaching to the knee, and white linen drilling trousers made *à la masculine*. They all wore white trousers with dresses of various colors. In a word, the "shorts" were the theme of conversation, tracts and addresses. Oh, that you had been there! We dined in the open air and had a great many agreeable people at table, so that the conversation was quite brilliant and interesting. At dessert, William Burleigh spoke in high praise of the "shorts" and with great disgust of the "longs." "The long dress is now an offense to my eyes," he said: "and I can not help exclaiming to myself whenever I see a woman trailing bedraggled petticoats through the dust, 'Oh, the dirty creature!' " Warm applause from the delighted listeners. But Mr. Burleigh had with him a Miss B., whom he treated with too great attention. I like fun and frolic, romps and jokes, but sentimental pawings are excessively disgusting to me. Returning to Glen Haven, we reached Skeneateles at seven, and lo and behold, all the town had come out to see us! We had left our carriage and coachman there, and the news had spread through the village that four ladies in "shorts" were to come down in the evening boat; so there the multitude stood—men women, and children. Ossian Dodge with his guitar in a green baize bag and I with my baby in a blue merino cloak took the lead, the three other ladies and two or three odd-looking gentlemen in long hair following. What a spectacle for men and angels as we solemnly proceeded from the boat to our carriages. What would the venerable judge have said could he have witnessed the scene!! I expected to be insulted, but not one word was said. The people had evidently been impelled by an honest curiosity to see—nothing more. But I was glad enough to find myself shut up in a carriage in brisk motion with my blessed baby safe in my lap. Julius, how long will the heathen rage? I have received another awful shot about the short dress, and seven vials of wrath have been poured on my devoted head. I think they were bottled by one of my New York sisters. They have a metropolitan odor. We are very much like the poor fox in the fable, who having cut off his tail and not being able to restore it, found that nothing remained for him to do but to persuade the other foxes to do likewise that he might not be a by-word among his kind. As we have performed this surgical operation on our entire wardrobe, nothing remains for us to do but to induce as many as possible to follow our example. We can have no peace in traveling until we cut off the great national petticoat. God grant that we may be more successful than the fox.

A serious-minded set of women were the flappers of that day—"strong-minded," too, and eager to fight for "women's rights" even tho the fight might involve addressing a State Legislature. In Mrs. Stanton we have a precursor of Lady Astor. When a woman could make herself heard in the Capitol at Albany, it was only a question of time when women would take their place in political life in a far more effectual way. However, it required courage to break the ice:

Women had been willing so long to hold a subordinate position, both in private and public affairs, that a gradually growing feeling of rebellion among them quite exasperated the men, and their manifestations of hostility in public meetings were often as ridiculous as humiliating.

True, those gentlemen were all quite willing that women should join their societies and churches to do the drudgery; to work up the enthusiasm in fairs and revivals, conventions, and flag presentations; to pay a dollar apiece into their treasury for the honor of being members of their various organizations; to beg money for the church; to circulate petitions from door to door; to visit saloons; to pray with or defy rumsellers; to teach school at half price, and sit round the outskirts of a hall, in teachers' state conventions, like so many wallflowers; but they would not allow them to sit on the platform, address the assembly, or vote for men and measures.

From the year 1850 conventions were held in various States, and their respective legislatures were continually besieged. Appeals, calls for meetings, and petitions were circulated without number. In 1854 I prepared my first speech for the New York legislature. That was a great event in my life. My father felt so nervous when he saw by the Albany *Evening Journal*, that I was to speak at the Capitol, he asked me to stop at Johnstown on my way to Albany. Late one evening, when he was alone in his office, I entered and took my seat on the opposite side of his table, to read my speech to him. On no occasion, before or since, was I ever more embarrassed—an audience of one, and that the one of all others whose approbation I most desired, whose disapproval I most feared. I knew he condemned the whole movement, and was deeply grieved at the active part I had taken. Hence I was fully aware that I was about to address a wholly unsympathetic audience. However, I began, with a dogged determination to give all the power I could to my manuscript, and not to be discouraged or turned from my purpose by any tender appeals or adverse criticisms. I described the widow in the first hours of her grief, subject to the intrusions of the coarse minions of the law, taking inventory of the household goods, of the old armchair in which her loved one had breathed his last, of the old clock in the corner that told the hour he passed away. I threw all the pathos I could into my voice and language at this point, and, to my intense satisfaction, I saw tears filling my father's eyes. I can not express the exultation I felt, thinking that now he would see, with my eyes, the injustice women suffered under the laws he understood so well.

Feeling that I had touched his heart, I went on with renewed confidence, and, when I had finished, I saw he was thoroughly magnetized. With beating heart I waited for him to break the silence. He was evidently deeply pondering over all he had heard, and did not speak for a long time. I believed I had opened to him a new world of thought. He had listened long to the complaints of women, but from the lips of his own daughter they had come with deeper pathos and power. At last, turning abruptly, he said: "Surely you have had a happy, comfortable life, with all your wants and needs supplied; and yet that speech fills me with self-reproach; for one might naturally ask, how can a young woman, tenderly brought up, who has had no bitter personal experience, feel so keenly the wrongs of her sex? Where did you learn this lesson?" "I learned it here," I replied, "in your office, when a child, listening to the complaints women made to you. They who have sympathy and imagination to make the sorrows of others their own can readily learn all the hard lessons of life from the experience of others." "Well, well!" he said, "you have made your points clear and strong; but I think I can find you even more cruel laws than those you have quoted." He suggested some improvements in my speech, looked up other laws, and it was one o'clock in the morning before we kissed each other good-night. How he felt on the question after that I do not know, as he never said anything in favor of or against it. He gladly gave me any help I needed, from time to time, in looking up the laws, and was very desirous that whatever I gave to the public should be carefully prepared.

The first woman's convention, which met in Albany at this time, was followed by "a kind of protracted meeting" that lasted two weeks, and there were several legislative hearings, to say nothing of meetings in Association Hall. Further:

Being the capital of the State, discussion was aroused at every fireside, while the comments of the press were humorous and varied. Every little country paper had something witty or silly to say about the uprising of the "strong-minded."

Here is a specimen of the way such editors talked at that time. The Albany *Register*, in an article on "Woman's Rights in the Legislature," dated March 7, 1854, says:

"While the feminine propagandists of women's rights confined themselves to the exhibition of short petticoats and long-legged boots, and to the holding of conventions and speechmaking in concert rooms, the people were disposed to be amused by them, as they are by the wit of the clown in the circus, or the performances of Punch and Judy on fair days, or the minstrelsy of gentlemen with blackened faces, on banjos, the tambourine, and bones. But the joke is becoming stale. People are getting cloyed with these performances, and are looking for some healthier and more intellectual amusement. The ludicrous is wearing away, and disgust is taking the place of pleasurable sensations, arising from the novelty of this new phase of hypocrisy and infidel fanaticism.

"People are beginning to inquire how far public sentiment should sanction or tolerate these unsexed women, who would step out from the true sphere of the mother, the wife, and the daughter, and, taking upon themselves the duties and the business of men, stalk into the public gaze, and, by engaging in the politics, the rough controversies and trafficking of the world, upheave existing institutions, and overturn all the social relations of life."

The frivolous objections some women made to our appeals were as exasperating as they were ridiculous. To reply to them politely, at all times, required a divine patience. On one occasion, after addressing the legislature, some of the ladies, in congratulating me, inquired in a deprecating tone, "What do you do with your children." "Ladies," I said, "it takes me no longer to speak than you to listen; what have you done with your children the two hours you have been sitting here?"

The A No. 1 Tire Man of the Town

It takes about 80,000 tire dealers to serve the vast car-owning population of this country. What is your idea of what a tire dealer ought to be?

IN 1920 the makers of United States Tires brought a note of *commonsense* into the tire business with a message which said—

"Go to a legitimate dealer and get a legitimate tire"

From then on—over a period of two years—the American public was given the frankest picture ever published of the good and bad in tire retailing.

It was surprising how many car-owners were as anxious to *find* a legitimate tire dealer as we were to tell about him.

* * *

Today, go into any typical American city and you'll locate one or more tire dealers whose *business rank* is that of the best dry goods or clothing or hardware store.

This wasn't true a few years ago.

Now, when you think of the 12,000,000 automobiles that will soon be running in this country, you can see how legitimate tire merchants are *needed.*

Legitimate tires—such as U. S. Royal Cords. The *clean selling idea*—expressed by the Royal Cord policy.

Responsibility.

Where else can you get it—or how?

* * *

The A No. 1 tire man of your locality is not going to stop growing. He is an active factor in the *new kind* of competition, brought into the tire business by the makers of U. S. Tires.

A competition for more and more public *confidence.*

A competition for greater and greater public *service.*

The makers of United States Tires urge upon everybody—manufacturer and dealer alike—a new kind of competition.

Let us compete for more and more public confidence.

Let us compete for higher and higher quality.

Let us compete for still more dependable public service.

United States Tires are Good Tires

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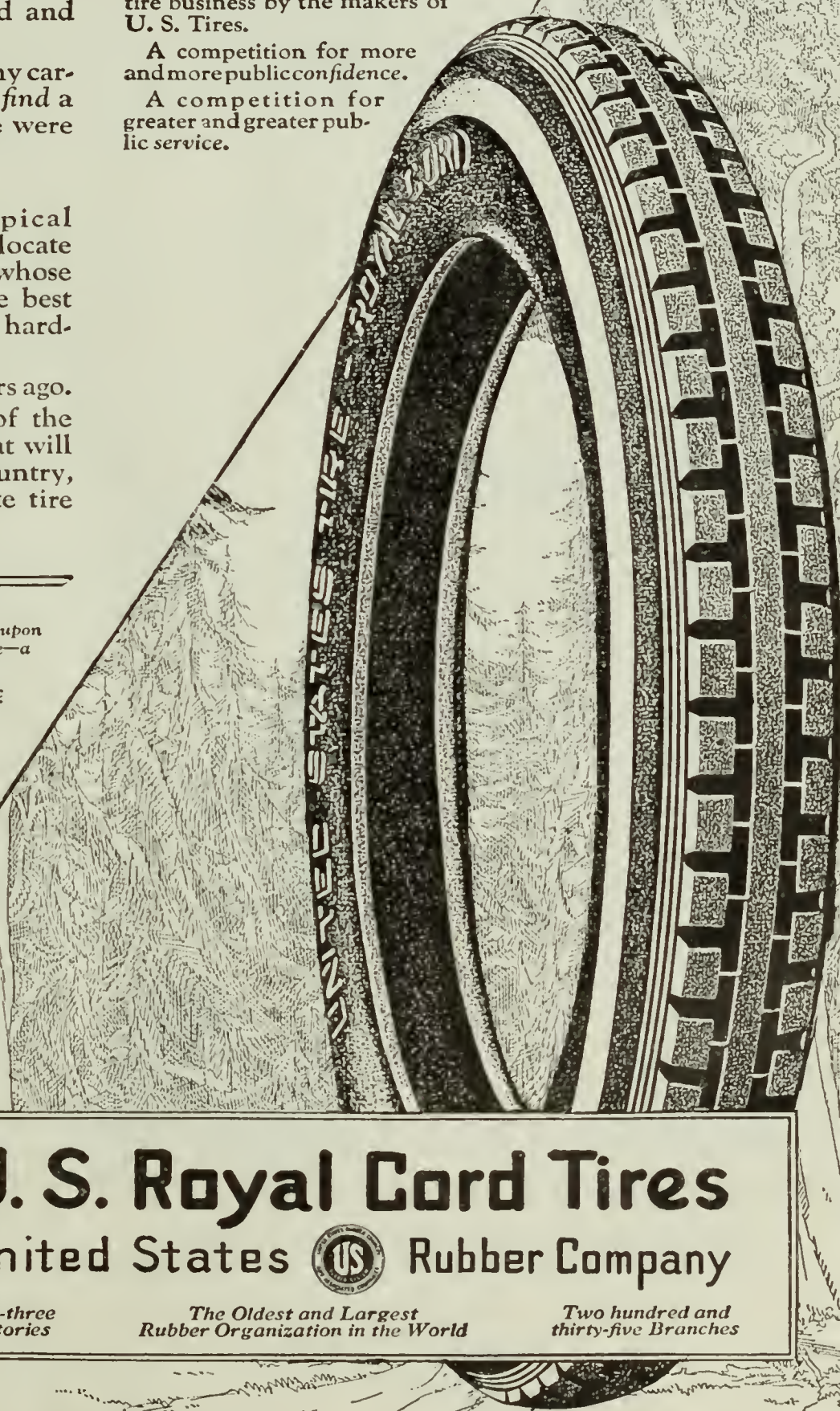


U. S. Royal Cord Tires

United States Rubber Company

Fifty-three Factories — *The Oldest and Largest Rubber Organization in the World* — *Two hundred and thirty-five Branches*

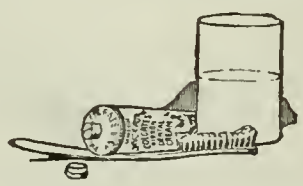
Large size tubes at your favorite store 25c

Safe—Efficient

Just one set of teeth, to last the rest of your life. Is it sensible to experiment with them by using gritty, druggy dentifrices that claim to do things only strong chemicals can do?

The reason why more dentists recommend Colgate's than any other dentifrice is that Colgate's *cleans* teeth the right way, *safely* and *thoroughly*—and makes no absurd claims to do the miraculous.

COLGATE & CO. *Est. 1806* NEW YORK



Truth in advertising implies honesty in manufacture

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

MORE OF CHAUNCEY—BY REQUEST

THE strange sight of a famous actor with a loaded rifle leveled at a six-foot stranger in Kansas City, demanding an apology for saying his play was rotten, must have enlivened the evening in that part of Missouri. It is related in Chauncey M. Depew's "My Memories of Eighty Years" (Scribner's), which overflows with amusing anecdotes, and which we turn to again at the request of a reader who asks for more. One of Mr. Depew's theatrical acquaintances was Richard Mansfield, famous for his hair-trigger temper. Mr. Depew relates:

One of the colored porters in the Wagner Palace Car service, who was always with me on my tours of inspection over the railroad, told me an amusing story of Mr. Mansfield's devotion to his art. He was acting as porter on Mansfield's car, when he was making a tour of the country. This porter was an exceedingly intelligent man. He appreciated Mansfield's achievements and played up to his humor in using him as a foil while always acting. When they were in a station, William never left his car, but remained on guard for the protection of its valuable contents.

After a play at Kansas City, Mansfield came into the car very late and said: "William, where is my manager?"

"Gone to bed, sir, and so have the other members of the company," answered William.

Then in his most impressive way, Mansfield said: "William, they fear me. By the way, were you down at the depot to-night when the audience from the suburbs were returning to take their trains home?".

"Yes, sir," answered William, tho he had not been out of the car.

"Did you hear any remarks about my play?"

"Yes, sir."

"Can you give me an instance?"

"Certainly," replied William; "one gentleman remarked he had been to the theater all his life, but that your acting to-night was the most rotten thing he had ever heard or seen."

"William," shouted Mansfield, "get my Winchester and find that man."

So Mansfield and William went out among the crowds, and when William saw a big, aggressive-looking fellow, whom he thought would stand up and fight, he said: "There he is!"

Mansfield immediately walked up to the man, covered him with his rifle, and shouted: "Hold up your hands, you wretch and take back immediately the insulting remark you made about my play and acting, and apologize."

The man said: "Why Mr. Mansfield, somebody has been lying to you about me. Your performance to-night was the best thing I ever saw in my life."

"Thank you," said Mansfield, shouldering his rifle, and added in the most tragic tones: "William, lead the way back to the car."

Of all his actor friends, Mr. Depew says that none was more delightful either on the stage or in private life than Joseph Jefferson:

He early appealed to me because of his

Rip Van Winkle. I was always devoted to Washington Irving and to the Hudson River. All the traditions which have given a romantic touch to different points on that river came from Irving's pen. In the days of my youth the influence of Irving upon those who were fortunate enough to have been born upon the banks of the Hudson was very great in every way.

As I met Jefferson quite differently, I recall two of his many charming stories. He said he thought at one time that it would be a fine idea to play Rip Van Winkle at the village of Catskill, around which place was located the story of his hero. His manager selected the supernumeraries from among the farmer boys of the neighborhood. At the point of the play where Rip wakes up and finds the lively ghosts of the Hendrick Hudson crew playing bowls in the mountains, he says to each one of them, who all look and are drest alike: "Are you his brother?"

"No," answered the young farmer who impersonated one of the ghosts, "Mr. Jefferson, I never saw one of these people before." As ghosts are silent, this interruption nearly broke up the performance.

During the Spanish-American War I came on the same train with Mr. Jefferson from Washington. The interest all over the country at that time was the remarkable victory of Admiral Dewey over the Spanish fleet in the harbor of Manila. People wondered how Dewey could sink every Spanish ship and never be hit once himself. Jefferson said in his quaint way: "Everybody, including the Secretary of the Navy and several admirals, asked me how that could have happened. I told them the problem might be one which naval officers could not solve, but it was very simple for an actor. The failure of the Spanish Admiral was entirely due to his not having rehearsed. Success is impossible without frequent rehearsals."

There was a dinner given in New York to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of Washington Irving's birth. I was one of the speakers. In an adjoining room was a company of young and very successful brokers, whose triumphs in the market were the envy of speculative America. While I was speaking they came into the room. When I had finished, the host at the brokers' dinner called me out and said: "We were much interested in your speech. This Irving you talked about must be a remarkable man. What is the dinner about?"

I answered him that it was in celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Washington Irving.

"Well," he said, pointing to an old gentleman who had sat beside me on the speakers' platform, "it is astonishing how vigorous he looks at that advanced age."

During Thackeray's visit to America, Mr. Depew knew him well, and he tells us.

They had a good story of him at the Century Club, which is our Athenaeum, that when taken there after a lecture, by his friends, they gave him the usual Centurion supper of those days—saddlerock oysters. The saddlerock of that time was nearly as large as a dinner-plate. Thackeray said to his host, "What do you do with this animal?"

The host answered. "We Americans swallow them whole."

Thackeray, always equal to the demand of American hospitality, closed his eyes and swallowed the oyster, and the oyster went down. When he had recovered, he remarked: "I feel as if I had swallowed a live baby."

Not Merely Delicious

This Raisin Pie Supplies Quick-Acting Energy to Tired, Hard-Working Men

He'll thank you for its luscious flavor, but more for the *refreshment* in this incomparably good dessert after his long business day. A man's food is of paramount importance.

Raisins furnish 1560 calories of energizing nutriment per pound. They are 75 per cent. *natural fruit-sugar*, and *this kind* of sugar is in practically predigested form.

So it doesn't tax him, and he is conscious of its nutriment almost immediately. With such refreshment he feels fit—and ready for anything you want to do that evening.

Raisins are rich in food-iron also—good for the blood.

Wise women cater to these needs of men.

Pie is man's ideal dessert and Sun-Maid Raisins from California's sun-bathed valleys make a pie de luxe.

Tender, meaty, thin-skinned fruit-meats. The juice forms a luscious sauce. Add these features to your pie crust and then taste the result.

Here's a recipe if you want one. Try it if you haven't a favorite of your own.

See what *he* says when he tastes pie like this.

Raisin Pie

2 cups Sun-Maid Raisins
1½ cups boiling water
½ cup sugar
2 tablespoonfuls cornstarch
2 tablespoonfuls lemon juice
1 tablespoonful grated lemon rind
Juice of 1 orange
1 tablespoonful grated orange rind
1 cup chopped walnuts

Cook raisins in boiling water for 5 minutes, pour into it sugar and cornstarch which have been mixed. Cook until thick, remove from fire and add other ingredients. Bake between two crusts. Walnuts may be omitted if desired. All measurements for this recipe are level.

SUN-MAID RAISINS

For Spring Fever

Luscious little raisins full of energy and iron—sold in 5c packages everywhere.

Renew the energy that Spring Fever saps.

Try them. At all stores.

Sun-Maids are selected raisins produced from California's finest table grapes.

The Seeded Sun-Maids, called Muscats, are sterilized and wrapped in wax paper, all ready for your use.

Always ask for Sun-Maid brand and get the finest raisins grown. Raisins are 30 per cent cheaper than formerly—see that you get plenty in your food.

Send coupon for free book containing 100 tested recipes for delicious raisin foods.

Sun-Maid Raisin Growers
Membership 13,000
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CUT THIS OUT AND SEND IT

SUN-MAID RAISIN GROWERS,
Dept. A-1305, Fresno, California.

Please send me copy of your free book, "Sun-Maid Recipes."

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

NO DISARMAMENT FOR THE WORLD'S YOUNGEST REPUBLIC

GENERAL SEMENOFF, described in the press as a butcher, a bandit, and an undesirable alien, has come to us with a picturesque record, of which perhaps the most eventful chapter concerns his operations against the Far Eastern Republic. Yet the Far Eastern Republic is still

Illustrations from "Asia," the American magazine on the Orient.

ONE OF CHITA'S FIGHTING MEN.

The soldier prices electric light bulbs the Chinese merchants have brought to Siberia.

there. Russia has officially recognized it. And, tho Russian, it is a real republic. Mr. Junius B. Wood, in an article contributed to the *Army and Navy Journal*, tells us:

Soldiering is the best paying steady job in the Far Eastern Republic at present, and about one-third of the adult male population is following it as a means of livelihood. It provides an existence, something which has been extremely uncertain in recent years, and in addition there is a well-defined necessity for an army, which makes military service a patriotic duty. The army is neither well-equipped, comfortably clothed nor sufficiently fed, but it has shown its willingness and ability to fight, which makes it an important factor in the life of the world's youngest republic.

The Far Eastern Republic has an area of about 445,000 square miles, a population of 1,800,000, and an army mustering between 50,000 and 60,000. This is supplemented as the political exigencies or local conditions demand by bands of so-called "Partizans"—a Siberian version of the American Minute Men of '76—who take the family rifle and join the ranks until the emergency has passed. The Republic's military force is extremely flexible, and guerrilla warfare is a conspicuous part of its activities.

In shape the Republic is like a dumbbell, stretching from the Japan Sea to Lake Baikal and sandwiched between the Russian Socialistic Federative Soviet Republic (Soviet Russia), on the north, and Manchuria and Inner Mongolia, on the south. Tho the larger part of Siberia, including Kamchatka, is thus nominally under the control of Moscow, the smaller southern portion, which is governed from Chita, comprises the richest and most populous portion of the continent.

It is a picturesque sight when a regiment of the nondescript army of the Far Eastern Republic marches through the sandy streets of Chita behind the waving red flags. The headquarters military band, which parades all day and whose members play most of the night in the local theaters or summer gardens to eke out a living, blares forth "The Girl I Left Behind Me" or some stirring American march, and the spectacle of the grim, young faces, the soft crunch of the ragged shoes and magic of the music gives a thrill to the most hardened of spectators.

Discipline is not meticulous, but it is strict. Martial law is inforced through the republic, and soldiers do the policing. Any person on the streets after midnight is sure to be stopt by a sentry and sent to the headquarters, where he will remain until daylight unless he can give a satisfactory account of himself. Such a precaution is necessary with the present vast floating population of the country. Vodka is forbidden and, tho contraband, is smuggled past the guards: intoxication in the army is rare and severely punished.

The system of commissars, or peoples' control, prevails in the army as in all the public service. A civilian commissar is attached to each battalion. In camp, each soldier has an equal voice in running the affairs of his military unit and is supposed to prefer his complaints to the commissar. However, the commanding officer is the deciding judge and the commissar usually works closely with him, to all practical purposes relieving the officer of much of the camp routine. While on the march or in action, the authority of the commanding officer is absolute.

Reviewing an article by Mr. Robert Littell in the *New Republic*, the New York *Globe* observes:

To summarize Mr. Littell's figures, the Far Eastern Republic is about a third as large as the United States, has 270,000,000 acres of timber, or enough to cover completely almost three States the size of California; has in eastern Siberia alone 55,000,000 acres of arable land, of which only 3,500,000 acres are cultivated; is rich in gold, silver, lead, zinc, precious stones, iron and furs, and has 2,000,000 inhabitants out of the twenty or thirty million, which it might support by agriculture or stock-raising alone. In the island of Sakhalin, half of which belongs to Russia, but has been occupied by the Japanese, there are valuable supplies of coal and oil.

The Far Eastern Republicans are eager for investments of foreign capital and wish to open up trade with the outside world. In the fulfilment of this latter ambition they are limited at present by the arbitrary action of Japan in seizing the railroads and ports of entry on the Pacific.

It would doubtless embarrass our government at the present

FATHER IVAN GOES A-FISHING.

Tho carrying bait, this Siberian priest still wears his high hat.

moment to enter into cordial relations with this young republic. Yet an early recognition would be in line with the liberal Oriental policy of Mr. Hughes and would not afford Japan any reasonable cause for complaint.

A contributor to *Asia*, Mr. Orrin Keith, tells us how this youngest of Republics came into being. Says he:

The Far Eastern Republic is the child of the Russian Revolu-

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

tion and Allied intervention. The Bolshevist revolution swept across Siberia, carrying all before it until it met the forces of the Allies. The meeting was not particularly violent, but it played havoc with life and civilization in the Russian Far East. After two years of indecisive struggle, both forces receded, and between them sprang up a young state, peopled chiefly by Siberians and Russians. When the news of the Revolution reached them, in March, 1917, they were in ecstasy. Some thirty or forty thousand Russian escaped prisoners, then in the wilds of Siberia, shared their joy. These men, who hid by day and traveled by night, were working their toilsome way back to Russia. Many of them were "politicals." The great majority were ordinary criminals. To political and criminal alike the end of the Empire with its ubiquitous police system meant freedom. Still other persons whose situation was vastly altered by the Revolution were the revolutionary workers who had become voluntary exiles from their native land. There were thousands of such fugitives in the United States, and many of them crossed the Pacific and landed at Vladivostok.

Among them was a Jewish Communist, Alexander Michaelovitch Krasnostchokoff, known in America under the name of Tobelson. On his arrival in Vladivostok, in July, 1917, Krasnostchokoff, who had been practising law in Chicago, secured a job as secretary of the Domestic Servants Unión. His salary was six rubles a month—and that in paper!

The position put him in touch with the laborers, and his ability soon took him to conventions and conferences, of which there were endless numbers in those days. Before long he was looked upon as the most able leader of the workers.

So when a Far Eastern Soviet Government was established with its headquarters at Khabarovsk, Krasnostchokoff naturally enough became its president, and eventually even Vladivostok recognized it. But, we read on:

This was a fatal success, for it resulted in the landing of Allied troops, the complete overthrow of the Soviet power in the Far East, three years of civil war and Cossack terrorism, and the utter disruption of the life of the country. At last the people grew so desperate that even the power of the Allies ceased to restrain them. Thousands took such weapons as were at hand, even to pitchforks and scythes, and fled into the hills to wage a guerrilla warfare against their oppressors. They looked to the coming of the Red Army as the one means of relief. But destiny had decreed that they should win their own freedom instead of changing from one master to another. And of the destiny Krasnostchokoff was the chosen instrument. When the Japanese advanced into the Amur country, in the fall of 1918, he had made his way up into the Zeya country, north of Blagoveschensk. After various adventures he found himself in jail in Irkutsk, in December of 1919. When Kolchak's soldiers revolted and the revolutionaries seized the city, they rescued their imprisoned comrades. They recognized Krasnostchokoff, altho he bore another name, and hailed him as the leader who should

direct their advance to join hands with the advancing Reds.

But during his two and a half years in Siberia, he had come to the realization that his old opponents were right, that the country was not ready for Communism. In its eagerness to be freed from Cossack tyranny, it must not make the mistake of embracing Bolshevism. But the Bolsheviki were advancing in overwhelming numbers. There was no power in Siberia, reactionary or Allied, which could stop their march to the Pacific. Krasnostchokoff therefore sought permission from the Czechs to send a mission to the headquarters of the Red Army. He accompanied the mission and met the Soviet commanders at Omsk.

The plan for a buffer state was laid before them, and after hours of discussion they approved it. Then Moscow had to be consulted, and there was more argument over the long-distance telephone with Lenine and Trotzky. Finally they, too, approved. The advance of the Red Army was halted, and Krasnostchokoff was permitted to go back and organize a democratic state in which the institution of private property was to be preserved in its entirety.

But by the time Krasnostchokoff reached Irkutsk, the Siberians had installed a Soviet Government. Krasnostchokoff tried in vain to interest them in a buffer state. Finally he gave up and started east to see if he could find a more receptive frame of mind among the people of Transbaikal.

He arrived at Verkhne-Udinsk the day the Siberians drove Semenoff out of that city. Here again he took up the argument for a democratic state, but he found the people suspicious of any moderate measures. They feared the return of reaction and they knew Bolshevism would prevent it. Therefore they wanted Bolshevism.

Even at that time, however, they repudiated Communism. They carried banners on which was inscribed the slogan, "We Want Bolshevism but Not Communism!" For the rest of the world the two terms are synonymous. The Siberian peasant, however, draws a distinction. To him the Bolsheviki are the men who made the Russion Revolution a success. Therefore he honors them. He has pictures of Lenine and Trotzky, because he looks upon them as liberators.

Ask the peasants if they are Communists, and invariably you receive for reply the indescribably final Russian negative, "*Nyet!*" They are not! They tell you that they have to work from dawn till dark for what they get, and that they are unwilling that the surplus should be given to the city worker, whose chief aim in life is to work six hours a day or less. They want money for what they relinquish and they are quite determined to have it.

Through their appreciation of the disadvantages of Communism, the peasants were finally persuaded to separate themselves from the mother country. It took weeks of argument and conference after conference, and there were many discouragements along the way. But, at last, on April 6, 1920, a great conference at Verkhne-Udinsk unanimously adopted a resolution declaring the provinces of Transbaikal, Amur, Primorsk and Saghalien "an independent democratic Far Eastern Republic."

This declaration of independence is an interesting document. It was first drafted in English, because Krasnostchokoff felt more at home in that language when he was discussing political principles than he did in his native Russian. When the

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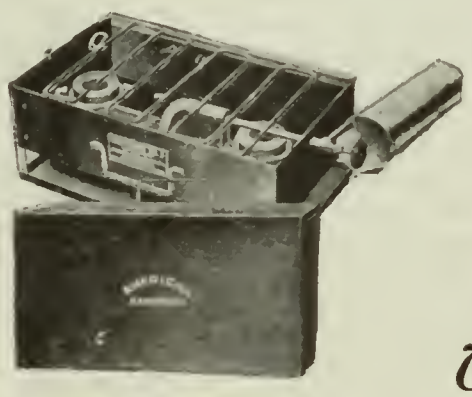

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draft was completed, it was translated into Russian and submitted to the convention. It contains no enunciations of general principles such as find a place in the American Declaration of Independence. It is rather a recital of the events leading to the founding of the new Republic and a request for the sympathy and cooperation of the other peoples of the world.

The new state had but a strip of territory and no funds. Yet it had an army. Thirty thousand armed peasants stood ready to fight its enemies. Of these the nearest and most dangerous was Semenoff who, with Japanese support, occupied Chita and held the railway to the east. On the possession of this railway depended the very life of the new state. So the peasant army, in the ranks of which there were not a few women, for the women of Siberia are of massive build and share toil and danger with their men, advanced along the railway toward Chita.

The Republican troops and the peasant warriors entered Chita in triumph on November 7. All now recognized the authority of the new government and the former capital of Transbaikal Province became the capital of the young Republic. Its sway was undisputed throughout Transbaikal, and Blagoveschensk and the Amur country had given their allegiance as early as May. The new state had therefore acquired a territory that compared favorably in extent with that of the older nations of the world.

A Siberian constitution is well worth looking over. Here is a sketch of its provisions:

The bill of rights of the Constitution is fairly complete. It includes equality before the law, abolishment of all class distinctions and titles, liberty of conscience, separation of church and state, free speech, freedom of the press, the right of assembly, inviolability of homes and correspondence and the right of habeas corpus. Censorship of mails is forbidden as is also all capital or any other bodily punishment. Every citizen is given the right to use his native language in official communications and in his books of account. Foreigners are granted the same rights as citizens, except where such rights are definitely restricted by law.

The chief argument among outsiders in regard to the Constitution is over the question of private property. But the Constitution itself declares: "The institution of private property is preserved. All citizens and private companies are guaranteed the inviolability of their movable and immovable properties and estates with the restrictions provided by the principal laws."

There is no provision for any form of workman's control or participation in the management, but regulations concerning the employment of labor are such as would appeal to the working community. Various forms of social insurance are in force and child labor is forbidden. Hours are restricted. Eight hours is the standard working-day. Wages are fixt by the state. The wages thus fixt must be paid by the state as well as private employers, and since the state is hard prest to find money for its workers, there is no immediate danger that this arrangement will have a deterrent influence upon private enterprise.

The forms of taxation are all taken from the United States and present no novelties. The Constitution recognizes the people as the source of all political authority. They exercise this authority through the National Assembly, which is elected by the suffrage of all citizens of the Republic, including women over eighteen years of age. Its term of office is two years, and during that time its power is supreme, even to amending the Constitution.

The Government, sitting with the Council of Ministers, thus forming a body corresponding roughly to our "President and Cabinet," is the chief instrument of administration. It has the general direction of all internal affairs and foreign policies, subject always to the check of the National Assembly. The latter body has full power to veto any act and nullify any law and, by means of its complete control over the purse-strings, to regulate the conduct of any department or official.

Already the Siberians have wrought wonders. In the face of every conceivable difficulty that nature could oppose to them, in the face of every obstacle that human selfishness could put in their way, they have got the wheel of civilization to turn once more. Hardly more than a year have these people been at work to rebuild and yet, even to-day, Siberia is a livable place.

To that end, so Mr. Keith goes on to say, the rehabilitation of the railroads was a prime requisite:

The railway is the life of Siberia. Along it cluster most of the towns of the country, and there is hardly a household but is dependent upon it in one way or another. From Baikal to the Pacific, the railway is the backbone of the country. And it was broken to bits during the civil war. Its possession was vital to each side. Much of the war was fought from armored trains. Great guns, mounted on flat-cars, tore up the track behind enemy lines. A retreat meant the dynamiting of bridges and the burning of buildings. When the time for reconstruction came, hundreds of bridges on the 2,800 miles of railways had been destroyed. Half of the freight-cars had been burned or smashed. Most of the locomotives were useless. And nearly all the passenger-cars had been stolen! Stolen by escaping troops, who ran them into foreign territory or into the Japanese-controlled zone around Vladivostok. Yet to-day the railway is running from the borders of Soviet Russia on the west to Khabarovsk and the borders of the Japanese zone on the east. Freight moves regularly, and if the passenger schedule is slower than of old and the trains not so luxurious, still it is possible to travel with reasonable comfort from one end of the country to the other.

How was this result achieved without money? Simply because it had to be. The men who did the work were fed by the government, of course, and those most in need of clothing had some given them, but it was eight months before they got their first pay envelop. And that envelop contained just five rubles! About $2.50 a man! Strike? Yes, they became discouraged at times and talked of striking. Then the Minister of Transport, who is a worker himself, would go down and talk to them.

"Shall we strike?" he would ask.

"Yes!" they shouted.

"All right!" he replied. "That kills the railway, and the death of the railway means the death of the Republic. Then Semenoff will come back, and we can all go to work for him. Let's strike."

There was no enthusiastic shout of "No! Never!" or "Hurrah for the Republic!" or any other dramatic reply. The men simply muttered the eternal Russian "*Nichevo!*"—"Nothing to be done!" and went back to their jobs.

With the cessation of military operations and the rebuilding of the railway, Chinese merchants came into the country in droves, bringing with them great quantities of the cheap cotton piece-goods that are a leading product of Oriental mills. The Chinese are also supplying the people with needles, pins, thread, knives, forks, spoons, and the thousand and one other small manufactured articles that are almost indispensable in any Europeanized community.

Much of the trading is done by barter. The peasants exchange milk and eggs, and even meat and bread, for the manufactured goods. There is money, however, and since last May the gold ruble has been the standard. Paper money had been tried and found wanting. It is no longer issued, and now thousands of dollars of notes are to be found as scratch paper on the desk of any government clerk. The gold ruble is worth about fifty cents in American money. Small transactions are settled in silver rubles. The rate of exchange has been fixt at three silver rubles for one gold one.

Education in the Far Eastern Republic, like education everywhere, suffers from the lack of money. There are no funds for salaries, no funds for equipment. Of buildings the new government has all it can handle. Some of the higher school buildings are as fine as one finds anywhere. Of teachers, however, there are all too few. And a good half of those available are wholly without the proper training. Last of all, books are needed. The books compiled under the direction of an imperial government and a state church are wholly unfit for the education of the children of a democracy.

In Siberia, the machinery of civilization is running again. The Siberians feel that, except for the Japanese, it might be running less slowly and jerkily. The Japanese, they say, invaded the country; the Japanese supported the Cossack murderers; the Japanese have taken the greatest Siberian city and held it; the Japanese are choking the Siberian railways; the Japanese are backing the reactionary raiders; the Japanese stole the fisheries; the Japanese—well, the tale is endless in the minds of the Siberians. Japan has favored the world with rather full explanations of all of her activities in Siberia. But the Siberians resent the untrue impression of the Far Eastern Republic and its people that they claim Japan has given to the world almost as much as they do the exploits of the Japanese Army in their territory.

When they can be persuaded to forget the Japanese long enough to talk of other countries, they turn at once to America. They are not bitter. On the contrary they appear to be most friendly. They seem to feel that America does not understand the real situation, that she has been misled by false reports and hostile propaganda, and they continue ardently to desire both diplomatic and commercial relations with the United States.

Also writing in *Asia*, Mr. Charles H. Smith tells us—

The chief obstacle to the consolidation of power by the Chita Government and the extension of its sway over all Siberia is the presence of Japanese troops in and about Vladivostok. Since Vladivostok is the only important port of entry as well as the chief commercial distributing-point and the railhead, its control by Japan may be likened to a clutch on a single artery somewhere in the human body that can choke off the circulation of blood over the whole body. You have only to consider what would be the results if an alien Power held the New York terminus of the New York Central Railroad and the harbor.

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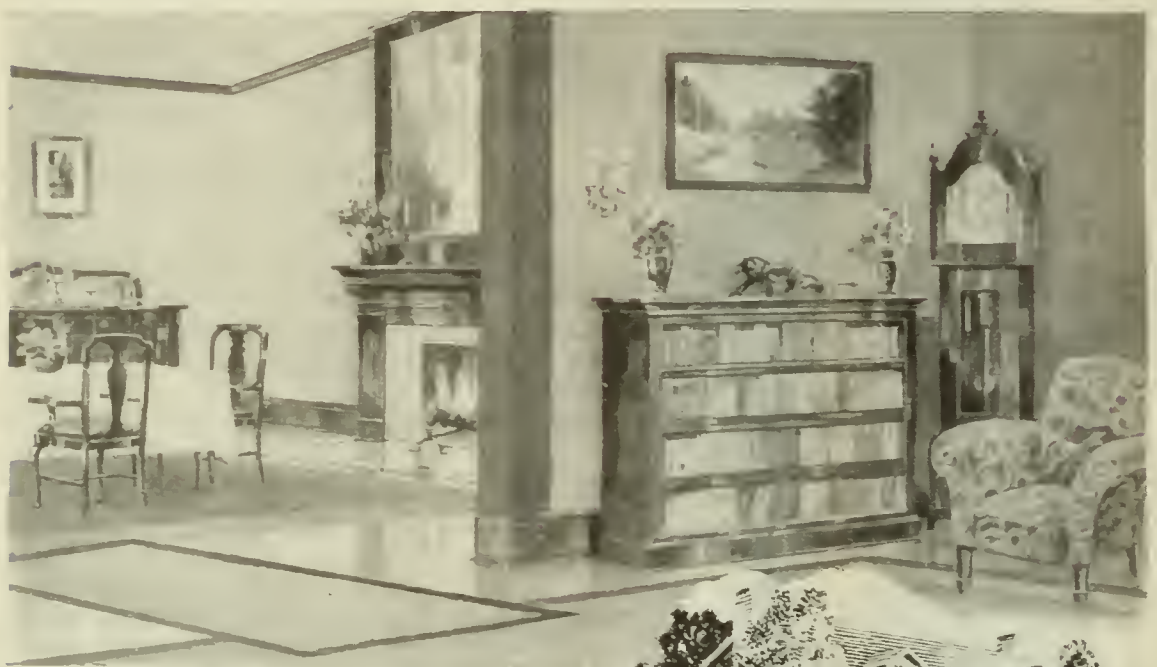

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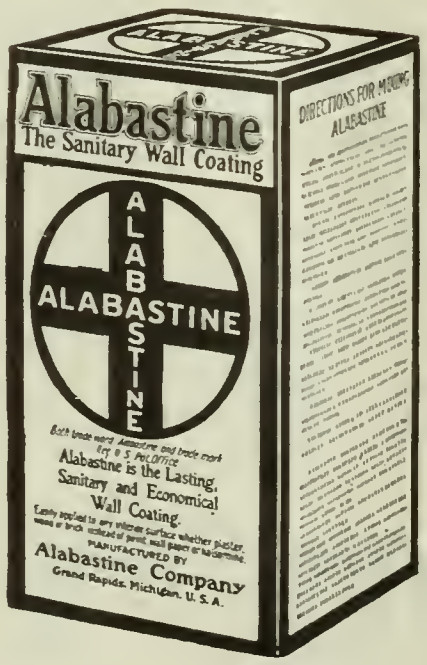


PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

ELEPHANTS, TIGERS, SELADANGS—BUT ESPECIALLY MAYER

THRILLS come thick and fast, in the life-story of Charles Mayer, whose "Trapping Wild Animals in Malay Jungles" (Duffield) takes us behind the scenes with a collector of specimens for the circus menagerie and brings us face to face with elephants, tigers, leopards, pythons, wild boar, etc., to say nothing of the seladang, the East Indian wild ox. The capturing and crating of a 32-foot python before sending him off to Liverpool, was a comparatively mild incident in the season's work. A more thrilling adventure was Mayer's experience with an enraged elephant. As he tells us, there comes a period known as "must" when even a habitually well-behaved elephant becomes dangerous.

Like the Malay he "sees red" and runs amuck. A good elephant-keeper can detect the madness several days before it reaches the dangerous stage, and by securing the animal with hobbles, can prevent trouble. In the cheeks of the elephant are two small holes, called "errors," and from these holes oozes a slight secretion. One of the keeper's duties each day is to examine the holes and run a piece of straw into them. If there is an odor of musk about the straw when he pulls it out, it is an indication that the "must" period is coming. Sometimes the keeper fails to make this test, and the elephant runs amuck, killing people and leaving a trail of wreckage behind him.

On one of my visits to Sydney with a consignment of animals for the Zoological Gardens, I found the entire crew of elephant-keepers busy with the task of trying to control an animal that was in "must." His keeper had failed to make the test, and the elephant had suddenly gone mad. Fortunately he was in his stall at the time. When I arrived, he had wrecked the stall, and the keepers were afraid that he might get loose. Another stall had been arranged, but they could figure out no way of changing him to it. The men were thoroughly frightened and absolutely refused to risk hobbling him. The director of the Gardens offered me £100 if I would do it, and since I had Ali and several of my own men with me, I agreed to try.

With elephant hooks strapped to our wrists, we entered the stall. The elephant stood looking at us, apparently wondering which one he should knock down first. I told Ali to get behind him while I approached from the front.

I went up to him sideways, speaking to him and offering him food. He waited quietly until I was near enough; then, before I could duck, he hit me with his trunk. I felt myself spinning so rapidly that the elephant, my men and the stall were all a blur; and I came up against the wall with a thud. Fortunately, there was a gutter running along the wall, and I dropt into it just as the elephant lunged forward at me. His big head hit the wall and the floor, but couldn't get at me. He would not risk his trunk, because he realized that I would jab him with the hook.

Ali and the other men were at his tail, jabbing him and pulling. When he turned for them, I jumped up and began running my hook into his side. It became a game

of jabbing and dodging and worrying him to first one side and then the other. I took care to thrust my hook always in the same spot, tearing a raw wound in his side, while the other men caught him on the legs and on the trunk. We had to work fast to keep away from the big trunk as it cut through the air, and his feet, when he kicked. Each of us was sent sprawling several times before the fight was over.

At last I could see that the elephant was paying more attention to the wound I was making than to anything else we were doing; he favored the hurt side and tried to shield it. Then, with a bellow, he knelt down and dropt on his side to cover the wound.

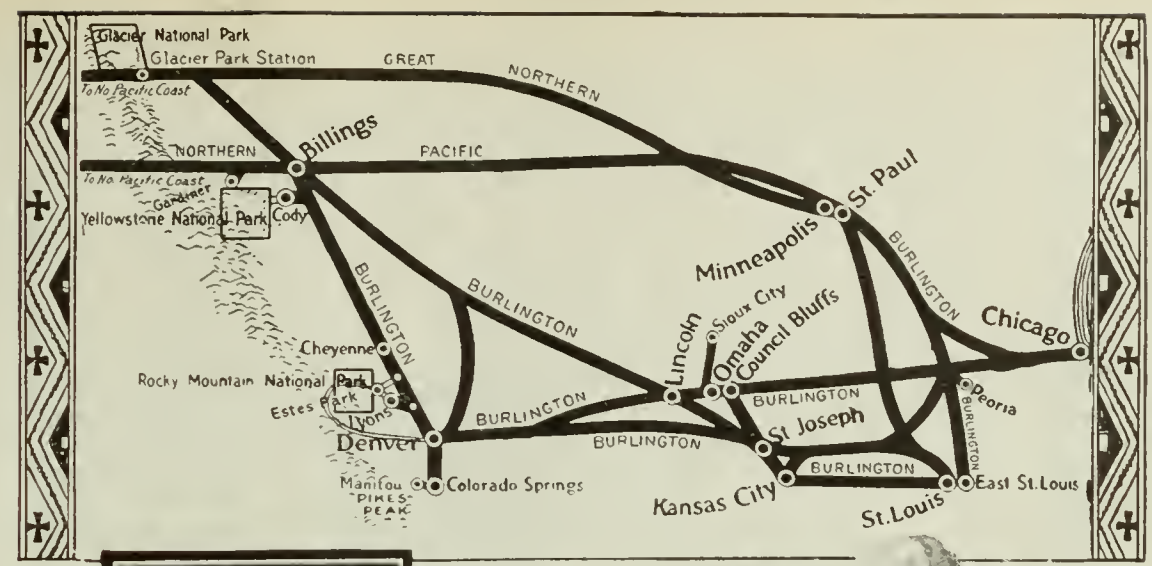
While I kept him down Ali arranged the hobbles; then we petted him and allowed him to stand. He got to his feet doubtfully, as if he weren't sure that we were not playing a trick on him—urging him to stand up so that we could jab him again. The wound I had torn in his side was large enough for two fists, and it must have pained him terribly. He was worn out by the fight and he hobbled off to his new stall, much subdued. Several days later he came out of the "must" period, which rarely lasts for more than a week, and became again the docile elephant that took children on his back for a ride.

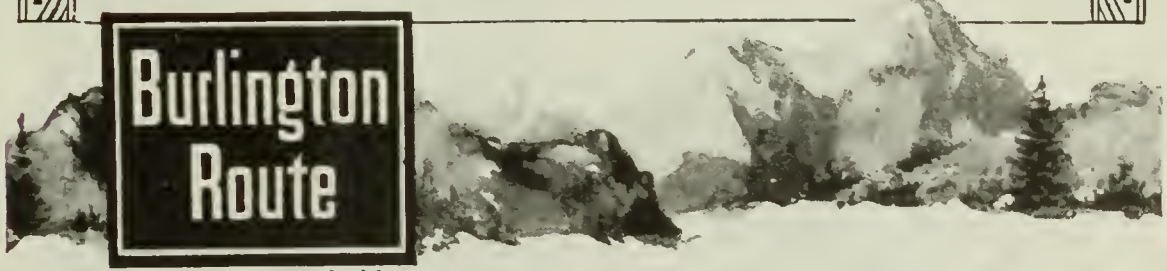
I went to see him several times before I returned to Singapore, and, when I entered the stall, he edged away from me, protecting his side. Years later, I went to Sydney and entered his stall. He didn't recognize me until I put my hand on the scar; then he muttered deep down in his throat and lay down. I petted him and fed him sugar, and he seemed to harbor no resentment against me, but he did remember me in connection with a strenuous and unpleasant afternoon.

It was while hunting with Tunzku S'leman, a petty rajah from Kelantan, that Mayer went in pursuit of a man-eating tiger. Late one afternoon a native came running into the Kampong, shrieking, "Re-mow, Sa-tan!"—'Devil tiger!" Says Mayer,

The man was about to collapse with fright and exhaustion from running. I calmed him so he could tell his story, which was that while he, his wife and daughter were gathering some faggots not one hundred yards from his hut, the tiger suddenly sprang from the thicket and striking his daughter down, carried her off in the jungle. After leaving his wife in the hut, he ran to the Tunghu's kampong to inform the Tunghu what had happened.

As it was too late in the afternoon to do anything I told Tunghu S'lamen to send out the alarm for all the available men; the alarm is sounded by the striking of a hollow log, which can be heard for miles in the stillness of the jungle, and all natives hearing the booming sound know its meaning. I advised Tunghu to send five or six men back with the messenger and for them to stay with him until we came the next morning. The hunt was on, and all preparations were made at once for our early start, as the men began to flock in from the outlying kampong. They were to stay at the Tunghu's kampong that night to be ready to start at daybreak, after eating their breakfast. There was intense excitement the whole night, very little sleep for any one, for, as I told the men, they would not return until we had killed the tiger. A few of the natives, especially the headmen, had flintlock, muzzle-loading





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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

rifles. To these I handed out extra powder and slugs; they were really good marksmen and men who could be depended on at the right moment.

We started at daybreak. The men having eaten, every one was anxious and eager to be off, now that the hunt was to be conducted not alone by a white man, but in numbers. There were fifty natives; the Tunghu and two of his headmen with their flintlock rifles rode on the first elephant, while Ali and myself followed behind on the second, the third with stores bringing up the rear, for I had no idea when we would get back. Altho the Tunghu assured me the elephants were well broken, I did not place any reliance on them. Riding on an elephant and jogging along peacefully is one thing, and tiger-hunting on the back of one quite another. As I have mentioned elsewhere, they are excessively timid both in their wild and domestic state, and to become a well-trained tiger-hunting elephant, one so broken must have plenty of courage and experience. It is simply madness to attempt to use an elephant that has never been broken and tried out, as they will always bolt. Then again, if one never had a gun fired from its back, the effect is rather startling to his riders. It is a terrible thing to be bolted with while on an elephant's back in the jungle. I intended to take no chances while mounted as far as shooting was concerned, depending on cornering the tiger, if possible, and if the ground were favorable, to start on foot.

Besides my 50–110 express, I had a Holland double-barrel 450 and a Fox No. 12 smooth-bore shotgun. Ali had his spears, but was to use either the express or double-barrel Holland if we came up with the tiger. The other men carrying spears, parangs and tomtoms made up the party. Arriving at the place where the girl had been seized, two men who were experienced trackers took up the trail, which was quite fresh and plain and could be easily followed. The tracks were not over an hour old, and as the jungle was sparse, it would give no cover to the tiger. After crossing a small stream, his track led toward a rocky hill less than two miles distant, coming suddenly into a clearing with tall grass.

Mayer shouted to his men, ordering them to "spread out, keep quiet, and move slowly within a few feet of one another." The grass, still heavy with dew, showed where the tiger had passed through into the deeper jungle. Mayer continues:

We had perhaps traveled about one hour, the tracks becoming difficult to follow on account of heavy undergrowth, when we were startled by the screaming and chattering of monkeys. We knew then the tiger was not far ahead, and at the same time the elephant that the Tunghu was on, spreading his ears and raising his trunk, uttered a shrill, brassy trumpet, expressing his fear. I called to the Tunghu to take the elephant back, as he would be worse than useless. He was quickly turned about and driven behind, the Tunghu coming up with me, the two headmen joining the men on foot. The elephant I was on showed no sign of uneasiness; the mahout or driver spoke sharply to him, calling back to me that he could handle him as that was not the first time he had been used in smelling tiger. Still I was loath to risk a gun from his back

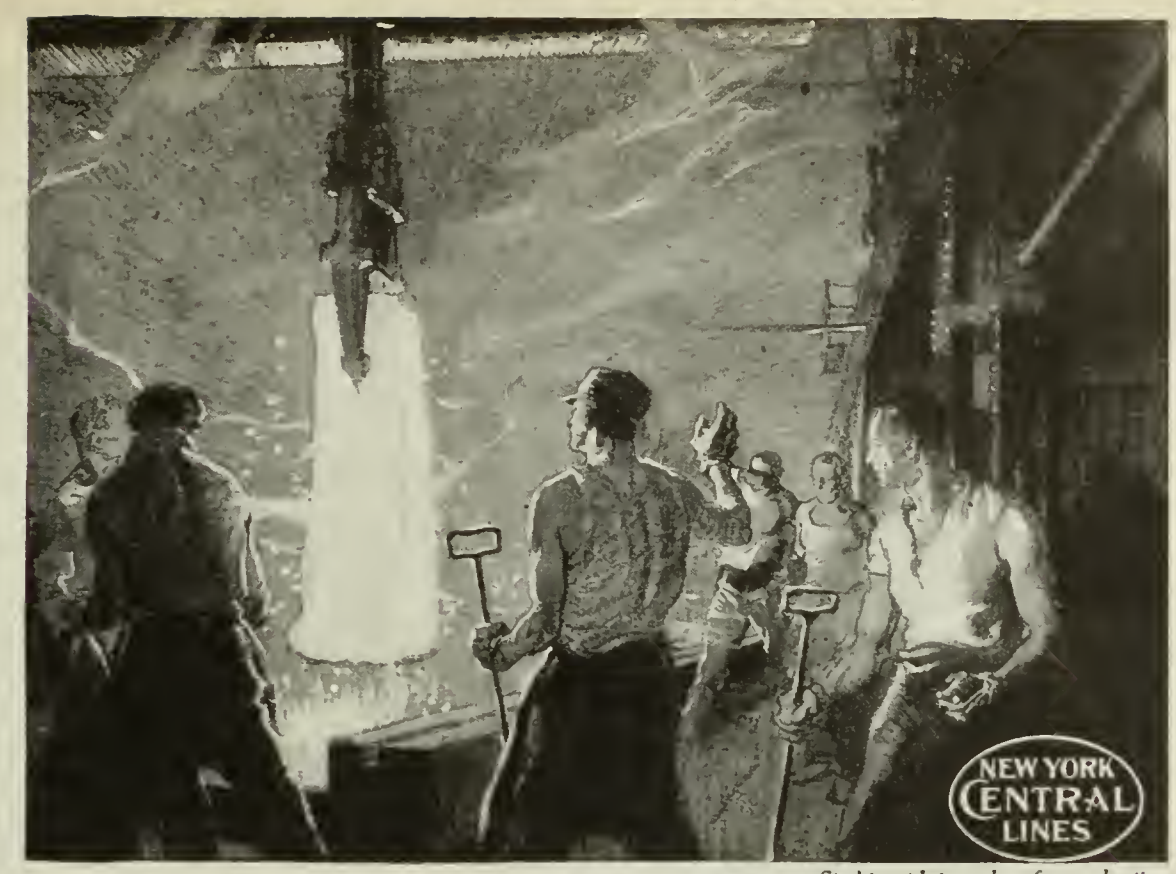
We followed the trail of the chattering monkeys, when suddenly they ceased, as we came to a very heavy path with thick undergrowth, excellent cover for the tiger, into which he had evidently gone. The patch itself was not more than seventy yards in diameter. I called to the men to stretch out and surround the place, and make as much noise as possible, keeping close together.

As soon as the patch was surrounded, I told the Tunghu to send the two elephants, the one he had been on and the other one carrying stores, back to his kampong for more men, and the men as they came on were to cut and load up the elephants with all the dry wood they could; also each man was to carry some wood and as many of the long nets as had been made. These I intended to spread out at the back and as much around the sides as possible, making doubly sure he should not escape. I told the Tunghu we would not leave the spot until the tiger had been killed. I had the platform built with "kaj-ongs" forming the roof. This was very soon finished, and late in the afternoon the elephants returned with more foodstuffs, wood and forty men. Each man had gathered a good bundle of dried wood, which wood I had passed around, as I intended to form a circle of fire and keep the tiger within the circle. I then had the fires started and they were kept up the whole night, but in the morning the fires that were in the front of the platform were allowed to die out, and after the men had taken turns eating, I ordered them to close in about twenty-five feet, throwing the fire before them. In this way I kept narrowing the circle every few hours while we on the platform kept a keen lookout.

On the second day one of the headmen on the left side of the circle fired a shot at what he said was the tiger. Instantly there was a great commotion and the men started shouting and making a great noise. We were keenly on the alert, as the platform faced the only spot of the circle that was open and free from fire, and hoped the tiger would break cover. Suddenly Ali, touching me, quietly said, as he raised his gun to his shoulder. "Tuem-block-on-poko" (behind the tree). Telling him to cover the left side, I covered the right side of the tree the tiger was crouching behind, and told Ali to shoot as close to the tree as he could without hitting it. He fired, and almost instantly I let go at a streak of yellow and black; it disappeared at once. The yelling by this time was enough to drown the grunt or roar of the tiger; there was no way at the time to know if we had succeeded in hitting it, so completing the fire circle in front of the platform, we lay down to sleep as best we could. What little wind there was, was in our direction, and kept us pretty free from being eaten alive by mosquitoes.

The fourth morning came. Still the beast refused to break cover. So Mayer resolved to go into the circle at once with the elephant. The nets, he tells us, were well put up at the back, outside the fire. Additional men strengthened the sides. Says Mayer:

I was taking no chances of escape. I had two headmen get up on the elephant I had come on, and told the driver to back a short distance, as I wanted the headmen to shoot off their guns from the elephant's back, in order to watch the effect on the elephant. I told them to each fire his gun off on opposite sides, but not at the same instant. Well, he never moved, and when those muzzle-loading flintlocks go off they



Steel ingot being taken from reheating furnace preparatory to rolling into rails

Rails and Research

THE New York Central Lines have placed orders for 172,400 tons of heavy open-hearth rails for 1922 delivery, enough to lay a new single track from Chicago to New York. In 1921 more than a thousand miles of rails were replaced.

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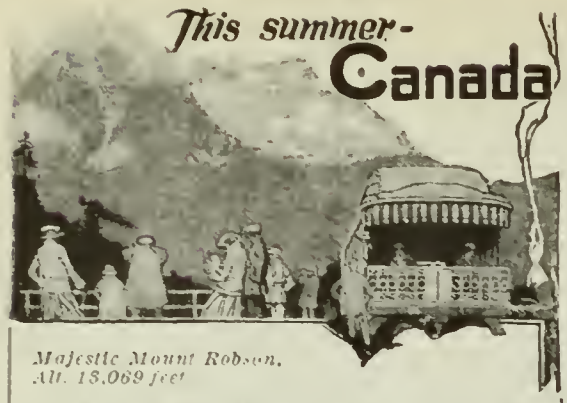

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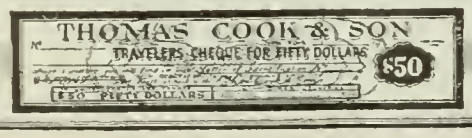

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

certainly kick and make a startling noise. After that test I was satisfied to take the chance and told the Tunghu that Ali and myself were going in after the tiger, and that he and his two headmen must keep sharp lookout from the platform and have their guns trained on the opening. The mahout was a plucky fellow and felt very proud, assuring me he could handle his elephant.

I passed the word for all the men to be on the lookout and allow the fire on the right side to die out, to keep together, and those of the headmen who had guns should shoot if the tiger tried to break through. As soon as the fires had died down, I told the driver to go ahead and keep to the right side. When on an elephant in fair ground, the object should be to get the tiger to charge instead of letting him sneak away, for the hunt is then ended in a short and exciting encounter, but if once let away it may be hours before he is found again, if he ever is at all.

Coming opposite the tree where we had shot at the tiger, and under a patch of heavy undergrowth, against a large boulder, we both saw it. Seeing the elephant, it gave a coughing roar, and as it did I let go, catching it fair in the eye. Ali had his spear poised ready to throw, but the man-eater slumped down, and to make sure I put another explosive bullet in its side as it lay. I called to the Tunghu we had got it. I will not try, for I could not adequately describe the scene which followed when the men knew their foe had been killed; shouting, yelling, dancing, they went wild. Runners started off at once racing back to the kampong to tell the news and have the women make ready a feast. The return to the kampong was like a royal procession. The Tunghu and I on the elephant led the way, the men carrying the dead tiger, singing and laughing, calling the dead animal all manner of names. There was great feasting that night; it was made hideous with the singing and beating of the tom-toms, and, altho dead tired from lack of rest, sleep was impossible. In the morning the Tunghu did a most astonishing thing; nothing of the kind had ever been known to the oldest subject; he set free five of his debt slaves.

On examination I found that the first time we fired at her, while behind the trees, as she leapt back from the shot Ali had fired, I had caught her in the flank, smashing the hind leg, and with all her suffering, thirst and heat, she never betrayed her cover or uttered a sound.

She measured eight and three-quarter feet from tip of nose to tip of tail and weighed about two hundred and ninety pounds. She was in milk, but tho we searched, we never found her cubs.

The last adventure told in Mr. Mayer's book has to do with the seladang or gaur. This animal is a species of wild ox which Mr. Mayer considers "the most dangerous animal on earth." In fact, except for a baby seladang that died, "not one has ever been captured alive." It was while rhinoceros-hunting that the party came upon a pair of seladangs, and before the adventure was over the hunters had become the hunted, Mayer's "headman" had been killed, and he himself felt the hand of the jungle fever upon him. It was sundown

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when a crash was heard in the jungle and the Malays in the party screamed "Seladangs!" As Mr. Mayer goes on with the story:

The men dropt everything and jumped for the trees just as two seladangs came charging down upon us. Ali, who was carrying my rifle and who had become separated from me when the men rushed for the trees, started toward me. Gaging the distance, I saw that he could not make it and I yelled to him to save himself. I jumped backwards and made for a tree; then, as I pulled myself up, I saw the bull seladang catch Ali on his horns and toss him. I dropt to the ground again, horrified; I wanted to get my rifle and I forgot about the other animal.

The cow seladang charged, and I barely had time to get behind the tree. Unconsciously I had drawn my *parang* (a heavy knife) and, as the great chocolate-colored beast plunged past me, I slashed. The blade hamstrung her, and she plunged, bellowing, into the jungle. Then the bull, instead of catching Ali's body on his horns, allowed it fall to the ground and turned toward me. I swung up into the branches of the tree, just out of his reach, and slashed downward as he charged. I failed to hit him and I narrowly escaped falling.

We could hear the cow bellowing furiously and dragging herself away through the jungle. She did not return. The bull charged back again and stood beneath me, pawing the ground and bellowing. Then he turned and attacked Ali's body trampling upon it, time after time, until every bone was broken.

Each time the bull returned to the tree, I fired downward at him with my revolver, but I might just as well have used a popgun—the little bullets had no effect. One dynamite cartridge would have ended him, but my rifle lay on the ground five yards away. Night came on, but the seladang did not leave. I remained poised throughout the night, waiting for a chance to jump down and run for the rifle. Our thirst became terrible, and there was little consolation in the thought that the seladang was probably quite as thirsty as we were. But there was some chance that he would leave us for a few moments to find water, and I needed only a moment to get the rifle and climb back into my tree.

Ants and mosquitoes swarmed over us. Trying to find some protection against them, we wrapt our hands and faces in *sarongs*. But we were as helpless against insects as against seladangs.

Morning came and wore away to noon, and still the beast stayed by his post. Then the fever began to hit me and my head throbbed. I propped myself against the trunk of the tree, saving all my strength until the moment when I should need it most.

The ten natives were scattered through the trees near me and we talked back and forth. They, of course, depended upon me and my "magic" to save them, and I, with the fever burning more fiercely every minute, realized that something must be done immediately. My thirst was becoming unendurable and my strength was leaving me rapidly. I called to the men to join me in my tree, and they swung from limb to limb until we were together. The seladang took up his position beneath us, bellowing and pawing.

I counted the arms in the party; we had, besides our parangs, four spears and three krises. With the parangs we cut stout branches; then we tore our sarongs into strips and bound the krises to the poles.

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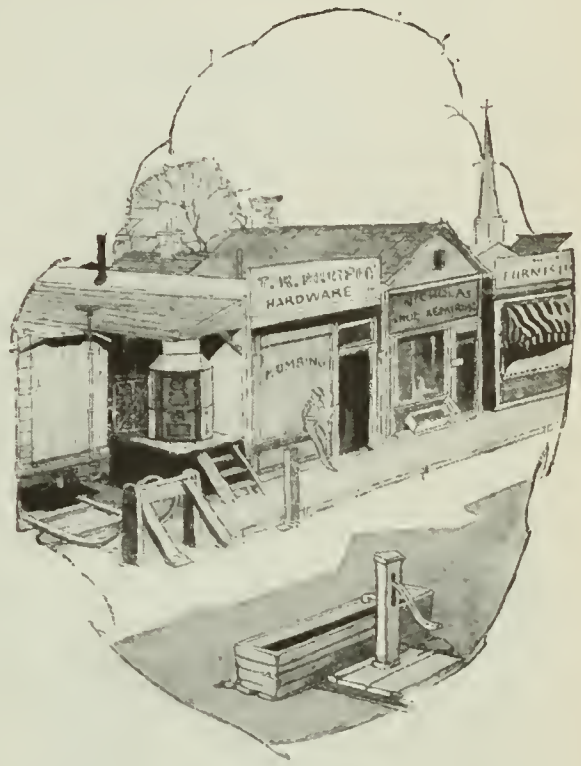

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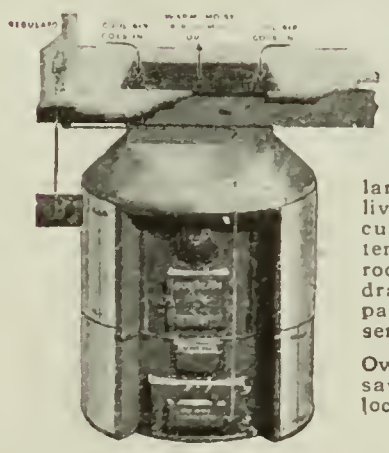

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

As was usual in the Archipelago, especially in the inland districts, the spears and krises were poisoned, and our only hope of victory lay in that fact. I knew that the poison would kill a man in a few minutes and I had seen smaller animals die of it, but I did not know what effect it would have on so large and powerful a brute as a seladang.

Next we gathered leaves and stuffed a sack, made from a sarong, full of them, and tied it with a string, so that we could dangle it in front of the beast. Then three of us armed with the krises took positions so that we should be above the seladang when he charged, and we lowered the sack. He snorted and drew back; then he put his strength into his legs and lunged forward. I drove downward with my kris, tearing a wound in his back near the hump; he whirled and charged again, and this time one of the natives blinded him in one eye.

He withdrew a few yards, snorting, bellowing and pawing. He turned again on the body of poor Ali, as if to vent his anger on it. Presently we lured him back with the bundle of leaves, and he charged again. I scored another cut near his hump.

This charging and jabbing went on for fully an hour, and we seemed no nearer success than when we started. It was impossible to get in a death-stroke, and the poison apparently was having no effect upon him. In any event, I thought, we were winding him, and, if we could last out another night, he would have to seek water. But there was another danger—one of the natives, crazed by thirst and excitement, might run amuck there in the tree. I planned, if we were forced to remain in the tree through the night, to take charge, diplomatically, of the krises and spears. I regretted having spent all the ammunition for my revolver on that useless fusillade the day before.

The game resolved itself into an attempt to pierce the seladang's sound eye; we lured him back, time after time, but could not drive a kris to the mark. Evening was approaching, and I thought the battle was over for the day. The seladang stood near by, ignoring for the moment, the sack we were dangling. Blood was flowing from a dozen wounds. When he took a step forward, we cried out in surprize. He was weakening! He almost tottered away, as if he had forgotten about us.

Even tho he had routed us completely, treed us and kept us treed and killed my good friend and assistant, Ali, I felt sorry for the beast, as I sat there watching him. He had put up a magnificent fight, and, half dead, he would muster his remaining strength and charge us again if we dared set foot on the ground. It was his victory until the moment he died.

His head drooped lower; and then he went down on his foreknees, bellowing weakly. Presently his hindquarters slumped down, and blood began to flow from his mouth.

I dropt from the tree and walked forward cautiously to the spot where my rifle had fallen; then, armed, I stood watching him in the throes of death. None of the Malays had followed me, and, when I told them to come down, they refused. Finally, to convince them that there was no danger, I put a 59–110 explosive bullet behind the beast's shoulder.

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REVIEWS OF NEW NOVELS

THE ODESSY OF A PIONEER

THERE ought to be more books like this of Mr. Quick's, with its true epic quality, its great song of the making of our country. Here is a story (Vandemark's Folly, by Herbert Quick, $2.00) that no lover of America can afford to miss, for it is filled with that wonderful spirit that has made America. You feel the growth of the nation as you read it, and the transmutation of a wilderness into a land of homes and farms. You struggle with those who fought for this transformation, you pit yourself against the forces of disintegration, the selfish and the evil, and triumph with the workers and the sowers and the reapers, and know that the work was good.

The narrative relates the adventures of a boy of Dutch blood from New York. The early picture is pitiful enough, with the brutal, sly stepfather, the driven, overworked mother, the small lad at work in factories, always tired, without time for sleep, let alone play. If there are any who doubt the progress made in the protection of childhood from many of the oppressions of that time, let them read here and they will see that we have done something at least. But this part is brief. We are soon introduced to the canal life with the boy, who runs away from the cruelties of his stepfather, and becomes driver for the captain of a canal boat.

The life along the canal in that time was a stirring and picturesque thing. Buffalo was the gate of the West, and through it went the men and women of a new era. The canal way was the only way, or practically so, and the boats dragged families and freight in an endless procession from the Sea to the Lakes. Adventurers of every stripe were travelers here, and the down-and-outer went along with the prosperous. The canalers themselves were a wild fighting crowd, with little restraint and less morals so far as the bulk of them went. Jacob Vandemark enters on this existence a little, puny lad, innocent and timid. He comes out at the end a strong, self-reliant boy who has seen much evil but is free of it himself, who has fought his way to respect, who knows many things but has had no schooling. One thing has kept him fine, and that is his love for the mother he ran from, ran because a brute tried to kill him. He is always looking for her, for when he got back on the return trip with his boat and rushed to the forlorn home where they had lived, he found it empty and deserted, without any clue as to the track he should follow. Years pass before he finds out where she went, and what became of her. The discovery marks a new era for him. He leaves the canals, and presses forward with the westward tending crowds to make a farm for himself in the prairies of Iowa. And step by step we go along with him on that long trail.

It is difficult to convey the fascination with which Mr. Quick has invested this long, slow progression toward a home and an ideal. Jacob's adventures are never striking, there is nothing of the impossible. But they are convincing and they give an extraordinary sense of actuality to the book. There is just enough description of the country and the hardships to make the thing vivid without burdening you; and there is an amazingly varied and always interesting succession of human types, men, women and youngsters, good, bad and in between. The slow, cautious Dutch

For the Good of the *Public* Service!

Next week there will be held at Atlantic City a meeting that should interest every citizen.

Gathered there from every corner of the country, and even from points outside, executives and operators of hundreds of electric light and power companies, large and small, will meet with manufacturers, engineers and distributors for the purpose of determining the method and means for improving and extending the electrical service which they furnish to you and to all the people.

The Electrical Industry realizes that its obligation and its opportunity is Service. The electric light and power companies are today serving upwards of sixty-five millions of people. The electric current is being used for lighting, for heating, for transportation, for performing household duties, and for the operation of factories. Such universal service is made possible by the adherence of electric light and power companies to definite policies of high value, fair treatment, and dependable and uninterrupted service.

It is for the purpose of developing the application of these policies, that the National Electric Light Association is holding this meeting at Atlantic City.

With such a purpose, the people of this country may confidently rely upon the stability of Electrical Service.

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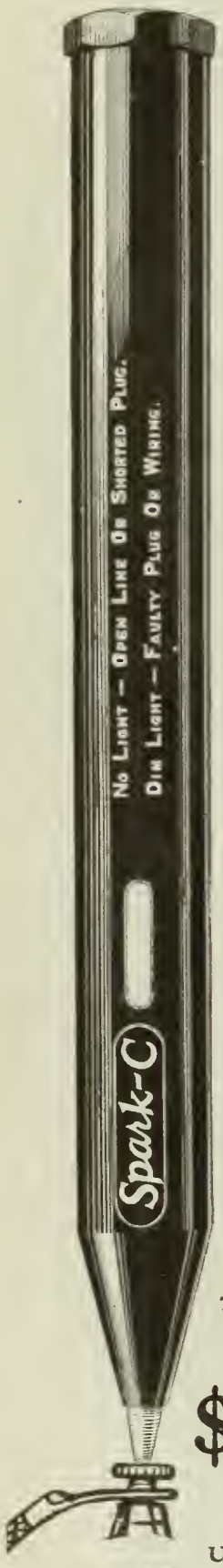

AND if one cylinder in a gas engine does not explode, there is a similar effect. The other cylinders must fight against the missing one. They lose the power that it should give and must burn up some of their own power to carry the load of the dead cylinder with its compressed (and wasted) gas.

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boy who never jumps at a conclusion, who makes sure of his footing before he moves, who is shrewd in his judgments and without fear, generous and careful at once, is a splendid piece of characterization. He tells his story in the first person from the safe harborage of an old age that can look about on his lands and houses, his flocks and herds, his large family, and he is always utterly real and immensely likable.

The day after Jacob reached his land, he put the plow to work. And this is how that act is presented:

"The next day was a wedding-day—the marriage of the plow and the sod. It marked the beginning of the subdual of that wonderful wild prairie of Vandemark's Township and Vandemark's farm. No more fruitful espousal ever took place than that—when the polished steel of my new breaking plow was embraced by the black soil with its lovely fell of greenery. Up to that fateful moment the prairie of the farm and of the township had been virgin sod; but now it bowed its head to the yoke of wedlock. Nothing like it takes place any more; for the sod of the meadows and the pastures is quite a different thing from the untouched skin of the original earth. Breaking prairie was the most beautiful, the most epochal, and most hopeful, and as I look back at it, in one way the most pathetic thing man ever did, for in it one of the loveliest things ever created began to come to its predestined end."

THE MYSTERIOUS AND MURDEROUS "BAT"

ON ONE occasion a certain Alexander Skeat was the guest of honor at a certain Club of Friends in London who met together for social relaxation. From time to time they entertained distinguished visitors who addrest them on some subject of interest which was afterwards discust. The impression made by Skeat was not altogether pleasing, yet the club was horrified to read a week later in the *Times*, an account of his murder. A policeman in St. James Park heard a cry from one of the paths and hurrying thither found Skeat lying on his face. This policeman declared that close by he saw dimly in the fog a large animal, unlike anything he had ever seen before, with a long neck, narrow head and glowing eyes. He blew his whistle, whereupon the thing, evidently alarmed, hopped twice, spread a large pair of wings, ascended into the air and disappeared. An examination of Skeat's body revealed only a small red speck under one shoulder-blade, from which proceeded an incision, no larger than a thread, which reached the heart, while a further analysis showed a sudden and unaccountable disintegration of the component parts of the body. All London is aroused, for it appeared as if Skeat had been killed by a force unknown to science, for the story of the strange animal is hardly considered.

Of course the incident is discust by the Club of Friends, but no solution of the mystery is reached, some being inclined to credit the policeman's story, while others scout the idea of any such animal's existence. The next startling event is the entire destruction of the Albert Memorial. An event that would doubtless be welcomed by thousands of English. One morning London awakes to find a huge pile of fine

gray dust where the monument had been; no ruins of bricks and mortar, no shattered pillars, but absolute disintegration of the whole thing, while a few scorched boughs of adjacent trees are the only extraneous signs of the catastrophe. Science is called in to suggest an explanation, but is helpless. Then follow more mysterious murders—in America, in England, in Europe—and all apparently of selected men; in fact, there seems to be an intelligence directing the movements of "the Bat," as the malign animal is called, for by this time it has been seen in flight by many, and one person has actually beheld it in the woods, with a man standing by it, apparently speaking to it.

Since "Bats" enter into modern plays as well as novels and furnish prolonged interest for the theater-going public, it is safe to assume that readers enough will be found for this mystery yarn called "No. 87" (Macmillan, $2.00) by one who signs himself Harrington Hext, tho it is whispered that behind that name may be found the personality of an English scientist.

Some readers can not enjoy a mystery story unless everything is clearly explained in the end. Of course the explanation is necessarily based upon a hypothesis, which, being granted, is satisfactory. The book is extremely well written and the various discussions held in the Club of Friends enlarge the interest beyond the mere solution of the mystery.

REWARDS OF THE UNSELFISH

A POOR peasant girl in the south of France comes to take charge of the house and the two little children, one a mere baby, belonging to a widower, Michel Corbier. She remains there four years, giving to her work a devotion so wholehearted, so beautiful and so unconscious of self that it touches whatever there is of the divine in human nature. Simple and ignorant, she is none the less great, and to know her is to walk with the angels.

When a story impresses you as not so much a record of life as life itself, it belongs in a category by itself. Such a book was "The Story of an African Farm"; such was "Marie Claire," and such, too, is "Nêne" by Ernest Pérochon (George H. Doran, $1.75) which won the Goncourt Prize in 1920.

Not that Nêne is faultless. But her faults are those that come from love of others, not of self. She knows only how to give, never how to take. Chaste she is, and she can defend herself if need be, but yet she sets no value on herself. She is as humble as a field flower, and as sweet.

The farm is in the Vendee, a part of France with a curious history that has resulted in dividing the people there into three sects, the Catholics, the Protestants, and the Dissenters, who once were Catholics, but who, during the Revolution followed their priests and rose for the King. And when, after all the fighting was over, and most of the priests were reconciled and had taken the oath to the Republic, a few remained who retained the bitterness of the war in their hearts and who refused any terms. The devoted peasants followed these into a fierce isolation, disdaining the threats of excommunication, forming small communities scattered over the Vendee, and gradually dying out. But some still remained, fairly strong and numerous. They were backed by the Protestants, who rejoiced in the break in the Catholic ranks. It was a disgrace for a girl or boy of the Dissenters to marry a Catholic, and seldom did one of the maidens violate this

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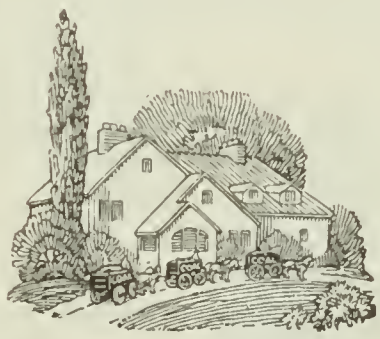

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REVIEWS OF NEW NOVELS
Continued

law of the cult. But with the young men it was different. They went afield and fell in love with Catholic girls, and then they got married, and usually the children became Catholics. But the Dissenter side of the family cast them out, fierce and unforgiving. So that there were enmities in the country, feuds that passed on from one generation to another. Still, Protestant and Catholic and Dissenter worked together in the harvest season, as need came. And if fights broke out, they rarely became sanguinary.

Naturally such a people are passionate and poetical, loving their land with ardor, feeling history as something vital and present.

Corbier has lost his wife only a year ago. He had loved her and he mourned her—mourned her so that as he followed his plow the day that Madeleine came to his house for the first time, to take up the work for which he had hired her, the tears ran down his cheeks for the woman he had lost, whose children must be brought up by a stranger, who would stand no more with welcoming eyes in the doorway as he came in from the fields. Lovely she had been, with soft hands, and they had had joy of each other. Why had she gone so soon to God's house, and left his house desolate?

He resents the presence of Madeleine, Nêne as the baby calls her, without being conscious that he does so. He is compelled to admire the way she takes hold, bringing order and sweetness into the whole place, keeping the children fresh as pinks, always at work, always cheerful, ready, self-effacing. But he says nothing in the way of thanks and encouragement.

Nêne does not expect either. She grows to love the two small ones immediately, and this love gradually dominates her whole life. Corbier is young, fine-looking, the father of the two babies. She dreams a little in regard to him, wondering if perhaps some day they may not marry, and she become truly the mother of the young ones. But once, as she plays with the baby boy, he gurgles out "Maman," and this Michel overhears. He flies into a rage, tells her that she is sacrilegious, forbids her ever to allow the child to say the word again.

Mortal sin, he called it. And Madeleine is hurt so badly that it seems to her she can not stay on. For three days the two do not speak to each other—Corbier does not so much as look at her, and the insult bites into her heart. After all, it is no sin to love the children. Yes, she will leave.

But she does not leave. Does a mother leave her children because she is insulted or unjustly used? And no mother ever loved her children better than Madeleine loved the children of the dead wife of Corbier.

The misunderstanding is gradually forgotten, work goes on, and what work! Nêne is up by three every morning, and rarely in bed before ten, often later. It is a big farm, with many hands, and Nêne has everything to do, no help at all. The children use up much time, there are the clothes to wash and mend and make, spinning to do, cleaning, the goats and cows and fowl to care for, the cooking—it is endless.

Let those who know only the luxury of France read this book. Here is France herself, the France that is rebuilding her ruined towns, that is finding somehow the labor and the money to do what must be

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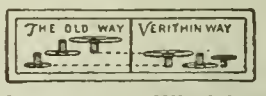

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Make the material, too—measure the cloth, cut it, and join the pieces! There are also insect cigar makers, paper manufacturers, milkmaids and trained nurses, murderers, and solemn-faced undertakers! Learn about these interesting little animals from William J. Claxton's fascinating book—

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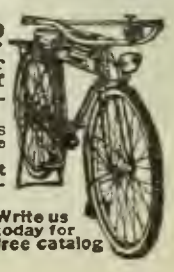

done while Germany whines that she can not bear to be taxed, can not meet her obligations. Here is the courage, the devotion, the energy of a great race expressed quite simply in the person of a peasant girl.

Nêne's story is a story of sacrifice. She loses everything, because she has never learned to ask, to take. Corbier accepts her labor as a due, does not even notice how perfect it is. Does not know that his children look so dainty and have their little treats and toys because Nêne buys them pretty things with her own poor wages. Does not realize the blessing she is to them and to his house. He falls in love with another woman, a scheming, pretty, selfish little beast, cruel and clever, and that is the end of Madeleine. The tragedy develops swiftly and sweeps poor Nêne away on its tide.

The book is written with consummate art and extraordinary insight and sympathy. Here is no touch of sentimentality to mar the truth. Each character is drawn with entire comprehension, full and round.

Each scene is painted as it is. You feel behind the special men and women, the actual farm or road or village or house, the whole neighborhood, the entire countryside. Yet this book was hawked about from publisher to publisher in France without finding any taker. When the author took it finally in its manuscript form to the Académie, its worth was recognized, and the Prix Goncourt of 1920 was the reward. Since then the story has met with steady success and the most distinguished praise. It has sold over a hundred thousand copies in France, and made its author, a poor school-teacher, famous.

KINDNESS TO BURGLARS

A BURGLAR out of jail may conceivably be like a fish out of water. The fish wriggles to get back, and in the hands of a humorist like George Barr McCutcheon, the burglar does likewise. "Yollop" (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.00) is not the burglar's name, however; it is the identification of the burglar's captor, and we meet him at the exact moment when the capture has been effected. In his efforts to get back to his jail, he is doing his best, but it is a difficult job—as difficult as to stay there once he's in. He tells Mr. Yollop all about it as the two sit in the rather chilly room where the capture has been made, waiting for the police. Mr. Yollop has the burglar's pistol, and the burglar is sitting against the wall with his hands up. He has just telephoned to the police under Mr. Yollop's instructions—even coercion. For tho he wishes to be sent home again to Sing Sing, every self-respecting crook has a rooted objection to being taken by the boob whom he is holding up or burgling or what-not, and Smilk is no exception.

The two are prepared for a long wait. As Mr. Yollop remarks, it will probably take the police at least two hours to find the house, with absolutely no clue to it except its number and the name of the street.

Mr. Smilk, the burglar, is particularly enraged by the parole law. As he puts it, "just about the time we begin to feel comfortably settled up the river, along comes some doggone home-wrecker and gets us out on parole. Then we got to go to work and begin all over again. Sometimes, the way things are nowadays, it takes months to get back into the pen again. . . . Why can't they leave us alone instead of drivin' us out into a cold, un-

Snow White and Rosy Red

Framed by the rosy curve of her lovely lips, her smile reveals the flashing white of perfect teeth.

Her beauty blooms triumphant over Time because she knows the secret of a healthy mouth.

Pyorrhea, which attacks youth's radiance as a grub destroys the budding rose, has passed her by.

Do you face your telltale mirror as fearlessly as she?

Four out of every five people who pass the fortieth milestone have Pyorrhea. Thousands younger are not immune.

Its danger signal is tender, bleeding gums. Quickly its deadly work is done, unless you halt it in its course. The gums recede, the teeth decay, loosen, drop out or must be pulled.

You can stop Pyorrhea abruptly in its course of havoc. At the first sign of warning, see your dentist for treatment.

Then go to your druggist, buy a tube of Forhan's For the Gums, and use it regularly.

Forhan's For the Gums is the formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S.

It will prevent Pyorrhea—or check its progress, if used in time, and used consistently.

Forhan's is a pleasant dentifrice that leaves the teeth white and clean, keeps the gums pink, firm and healthy.

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Forhan Company, New York
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Why do women like pipe-smokers?

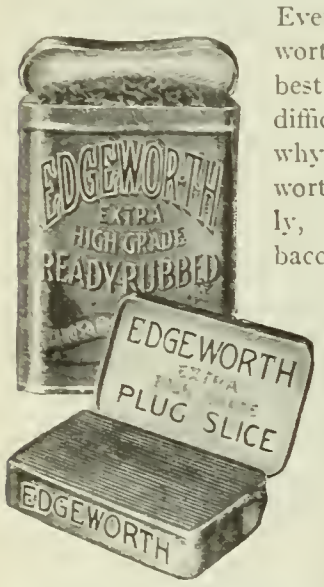
We asked many women. One said: "Because a man who thinks things out, does them and goes all the way through with anything he starts generally smokes a pipe if he smokes at all—and nearly always he does smoke."

Another replied: "A pipe smoker is more of a home man, it seems to me. There is no better picture of contentment than a man smoking a pipe in his home after the day's work is done."

"He is more honest, more reliable, more manly," said another—but she was rather young.

There were many reasons given by the fair ladies; some of them not very powerful from a logical viewpoint.

And just to show that woman is not the only illogical of the two sexes, we asked a number of men why they liked the tobacco they smoked. One said it was strong enough for him. Another said it was mild enough for him—and they were smoking the same brand. All of them had some more-or-less indefinite reason for liking a certain tobacco, but putting that feeling into words was difficult.



Even our old Edgeworth smokers — our best friends — have difficulty in telling why they like Edgeworth. "It is a friendly, friend-making tobacco that just suits me," was the best answer we could get. *Just suits me!* There's the whole thing.

But Edgeworth doesn't suit everybody. Out of every hundred pipe-smokers there may be one or two who couldn't get supreme satisfaction out of Edgeworth.

Nevertheless, we would like to send any pipe-smoker free samples of Edgeworth, and we are sincere when we say that we would rather send samples to a man who thinks he will *not* like Edgeworth—for he may find he is mistaken and then he will be the best friend for Edgeworth that a smoker could be.

If you will send us your name and address on a postcard, we will forward samples of Edgeworth, Ready-Rubbed and Plug Slice, and there is no tag attached, "Send money if you like it." The samples are free and postpaid. Address your card to Larus & Brother Company, 5 South 21st St., Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants: If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

REVIEWS OF NEW NOVELS
Continued

feelin' world where we got to either steal or starve to death?"

Thus Mr. Smilk runs on, elucidating the hard life of the criminal whose only desire, after all, is to be comfortably in jail, where he is sure of three square meals a day, has a minimum of labor and a modicum of leisure, agreeable society, and any amount of amusement and recreation provided for him absolutely free. As he says, the law is all right. It is the people who abuse it who make the trouble, and who throw unoffending men, living an honest life at Sing Sing, back into crime again. It is "these here sentimental reformers who take it upon themselves to interfere with the personal liberty of criminals, and to say whether a feller shall stay in jail or not."

This is all new to Mr. Yollop, and he is soon taking a heartfelt interest in Smilk and his troubles. When the police arrive, and this is not until a number of astonishing things have happened, for whose exposition there is no room here, Smilk is discovered with the jewels in his possession, the sister of Yollop gagged and bound, and the rooms in disorder. He is arrested and removed. Then the business of getting along to Sing Sing begins.

And then the fight begins! Naturally Mr. Yollop, who is evidently a well-to-do man with at least some education, has no chance with the jury. Of course the testimony of the police is utterly discredited. And when Mr. Smilk's wife, arriving with a bunch of miserable-looking children borrowed for the occasion, enters the plot, the jig is up. Smilk is in despair, and tho Yollop, who has come to have a real feeling of affection for the unfortunate man, is doing all he can to get him convicted, there seems little chance of such a happy ending.

But Yollop is a man of resource.

In one of the confidential chats he and Smilk have together the burglar confides to him the names and addresses of several other wives belonging to him. And Yollop sees a great light.

No American jury would be so brutal, so devoid of all feelings of chivalry, as to set free a man who has wronged a woman. Especially a poor woman and a mother.

So, when two other wives are sprung in court, the sympathy that had been running high for Smilk, evidently a poor lad driven by starvation to robbing people who had plenty to spare, and who are evidently vindictive, heartless creatures who wish to see a helpless young man delivered up to the law, his career ruined, this feeling is suddenly chilled when wife number two and wife number three open their mouths and speak.

The trial scene is amusing, and the little book, which can be read through in an hour or two, is packed full of laughs from cover to cover. Mr. McCutcheon has his fun with the present-day methods of catching and convicting criminals, with the manners of counsel and the brains of juries. The talk of the jury in finally arriving at a conviction is a delightful bit of satire. In spite of the lure of such a book we find Burton Rascoe of the *Tribune* reporting the conversation of two of our "Young Intellectuals": "We talked about the little tragedy of once popular writers like Harold McGrath and George Barr McCutcheon, who had been crowded far in the background by the newer men, and how none of them, except Tarkington, had oriented himself to the newer fashion and point of view." What "newer men" could write "Yollop"?

Editors, Lawyers, Scholars, Writers, Clergymen, Teachers, Travelers, Students—All who have any interest whatever in Foreign Languages need these authoritative

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They will show you how to find the equivalent in English of French, German, and Latin words.

And, vice versa, how to find the French, German, or Latin equivalent of English words.

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It is, above all, intended to be a dictionary of classical Latin, and thus, in this new edition, a large number of archaic, or post-Augustan, words have been omitted, while nearly all of the important articles have been entirely rewritten, chiefly with a view of introducing a greater number of quotations to illustrate construction and usage. The historical and geographical notices have been largely increased in number. In addition to the regular vocabulary features the book contains a table of the Roman Calendar, and a Geographical Glossary of the English names of important places with classical or later Latin equivalents.

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Each Dictionary is also exquisitely bound in full-crushed Levant, gilt edges, band-tooled, raised band, boxed at $12.00 each.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

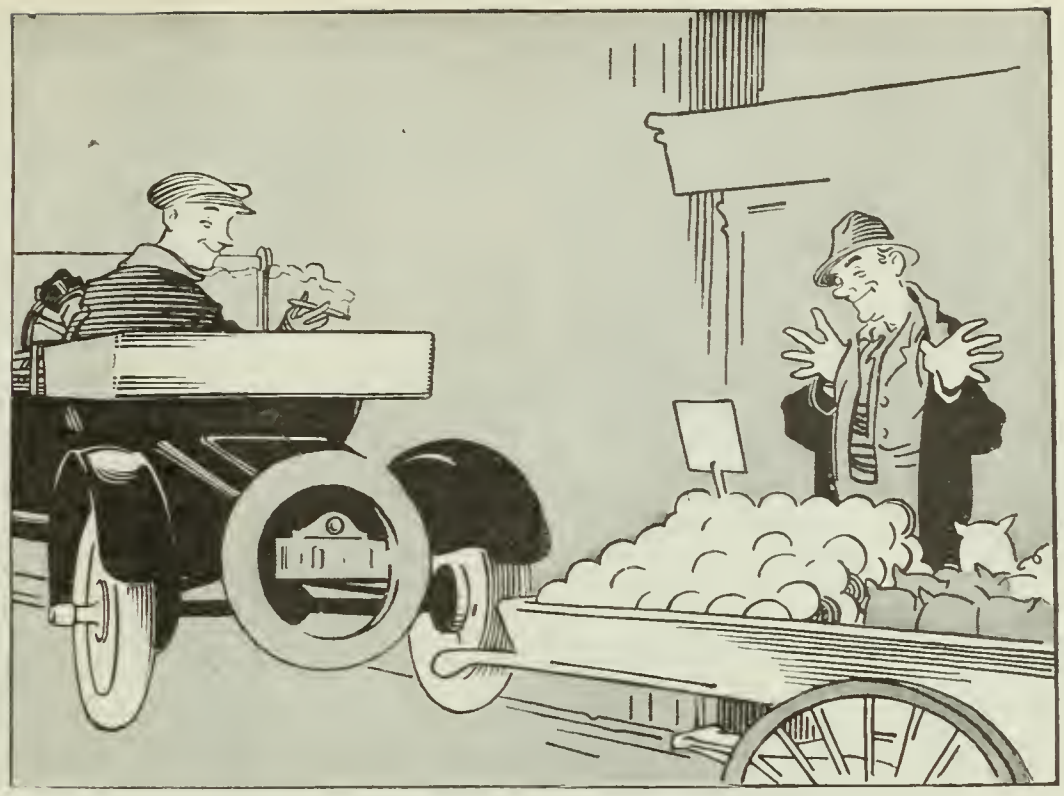
POSTHUMIZING DICKENS AGAIN

DICKENS readers have here a pretty *casus belli* if they choose. The idea of trailing people through a generation or two after they have been quietly disposed of by the original authors is an adventure that appeals to Sir Harry Johnston. He first trifled with "The Gay-Dombeys," then turned to Shaw, and expanded the careers of *Mrs. Warren* and her daughter *Vivie*. Now he is back again to Dickens and drags out "The Veneerings" (Macmillan, $2.00), and incidentally adds to his culpability in the minds of any who feel there is a serious question in literary ethics involved in the process of carrying on the lives of another man's characters.

At the end of "Our Mutual Friend" we are told that the Veneerings, after a brief career of social endeavor, go bankrupt and retire to the Continent, where they propose to live on the proceeds of Mrs. Veneering's jewelry, and Sir Harry Johnston's book opens with their arrival in Calais, where they encounter Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Lammle, who had preceded them by a short time. As is often the case in life the women blossom out in times of adversity while the men pursue the downward path with ever-increasing speed. Mrs. Veneering takes to raising poultry and vegetables on a small farm near Calais while Sophronia Lammle becomes a more or less respectable adventuress, to use the word literally, and after a short experience in the French Secret Service, settles down in a paid position in the Pyrenean nurseries of John Harmon. For that gentleman had bought the drug business of Chicksey, Veneering & Stobbles, and with far-seeing intelligence was establishing nurseries in various parts of the world where the plants could be grown necessary for the production of curative drugs. This is evidently a subject on which the author is thoroughly at home, and he writes of such a plan with enthusiasm and great knowledge of the plants of many countries, such descriptions being among the most interesting parts of the book.

John Harmon is a rich man but he entirely disagrees with his sons, who think that fact should permit them to live in idleness, and as neither of them takes the least interest in their father's business he seeks out young Mervyn Veneering, who is only too glad of such a chance, and gives him a place, near the bottom of the ladder to be sure, but with every chance to rise.

Besides the characters whom we remember of old, others are introduced. Some of Bella Harmon's troublesome brothers and sisters, on hearing that she has married a rich man, break the silence of years and apply for help, while Susie, the family black sheep, charitably spoken of as "on the stage," has to be firmly dealt with by John before subsiding. Georgy Podsnap reappears, with plenty of money left her by her parents and firm in her old allegiance to Sophronia, now known as Mme. de Lammelle, and whose latter years are in shining contrast to her earlier ones. Part of the scene is laid in South Africa, where Mervyn goes with Harmon and his daughter in order that they may be married where marriage with a deceased wife's sister is legal. We have a glimpse of Cecil Rhodes at Grote Schur, where the English party is entertained, and an account of the Jameson Raid, in which Reggie Harmon takes part and is severely wounded. Altogether the story is vivid and full of life and interest, tho some might ask if the author is warranted in his account of Sophronia's origin and her relations with Veneering in the days when Dickens was responsible for her actions.



How to Reverse a Ford Quietly

If there is "F" Autoline Oil in your crank case your Ford will glide instead of "jump" when you reverse.

The reason some Fords "chatter" is because the brake and transmission linings have became hard and glazed, so that they cannot grip the transmission drum evenly.

"F" Autoline Oil stops and prevents "chattering" because it keeps these linings soft and pliant. It costs no more than ordinary oil. It will not clog the oil line.

You have nothing to risk. "F" Autoline is sold on the basis of "stop the chattering or money back." Get your garage man to drain the oil now in your crank case and fill up with "F" Autoline Oil. If your car "chatters" after that, your money will be refunded.

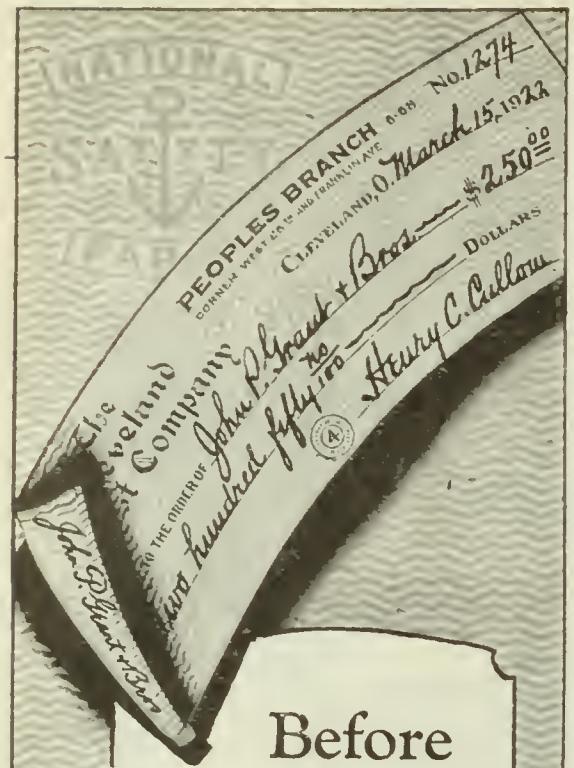
Ninety years in the oil business taught us how to make "F" Autoline Oil. We are the makers of "OO" Autoline Oil, one of the few oils recommended in the Franklin Owners' handbook—for use in Franklin Cars.

A Ford dealer wrote us a letter telling how "F" Autoline Oil for Fords stopped "chatter" for his customers and said, "We are glad to recommend this oil to all of our friends and Ford users."

Go to the garage that displays the red Autoline Oil sign—and put an end to "chattering."

AUTOLINE OIL COMPANY
Automotive Oil Sales Department
WM. C. ROBINSON & SON COMPANY, BALTIMORE
PACIFIC COAST OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO
REFINERY: CORAOPOLIS, PA. "F" SALES OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

AUTOLINE OIL
"for your motor's sake"



Before you decide

Before you decide on your method of check protection, ask yourself:

1. Is the protection complete?

2. Is it dependable? —proved by actual *use*.

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protects every part of a check—amount, payee's name, date and endorsements—against alteration with chemicals, eraser, or knife. A glaring white spot instantly shows up the change.

The dependability of this protection is established by over 50 years of use. More than 75% of the banks in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, and thousands of other banks use checks on National Safety Paper.

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Write for our book "The Protection of Checks"

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

TO MAKE THE LABEL TELL THE TRUTH

HEREAFTER manufacturers can be prevented from labeling an undershirt "all wool" when it is really 90 per cent. cotton, even tho its composition may be no secret throughout the underwear trade. Not only is such misleading labeling illegal but, according to the United States Supreme Court's decision, the Federal Trade Commission has a right to order any manufacturer to cease using any label or brand which might deceive the ultimate consumer. Under the Clayton Act, says Justice Brandeis, "trade-marks which deceive the public are denied protection, altho members of the trade are not misled thereby." The decision is welcomed by the press, which realize that the court, in the words of the Indianapolis *News*, "decided from the view of the retail purchaser rather than from that of the trade," altho, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks, "the elimination of deception in labeling or branding should aid honest business as well as the consumer." "Common sense," it may be noted, is the most popular editorial characterization of the decision.

It seems to one of the counsel for the Trade Commission that as a result of the Supreme Court's decision against the Winsted Hosiery Company, which appealed from an order of the Commission, "there will come a revolutionary change in advertising. It will be possible to give the public full protection from unscrupulous firms which mislabel, misbrand or misrepresent the article they are offering on the market." But the New York *Commercial* thinks that the word "revolutionary" is rather too strong for the case, "in as much as first-class periodicals have for a long time been enforcing this law in its strictest interpretation; in fact, none but second-rate publications will knowingly accept advertising that in any way deceives the buyer. In this respect the efforts for clean advertising have been supplemented by the first-class advertising agencies until straight advertising has become so wide-spread among the advertising fraternity that its general enforcement by the Federal Trade Commission could not be called revolutionary."

Taken by itself, as affecting only the practises of the Winsted Hosiery Company, the decision read by Mr. Justice Brandeis on April 24 would not appear to have very far-reaching consequences, several editors admit. But, they contend, the case is typical of a large number of misbranding cases now before the Trade Commission, which will probably be settled on the lines of the decision. Besides, as we read in the New York *Times*, it will, taken in connection with the recent decisions in the shoe machinery and price-fixing cases, "serve to remind certain classes of prominent persons that they can not break the law with impunity."

This means not merely the protection of the general public from exploitation by conscienceless producers of one kind or another, but also the protection of the humbler and poorer of producers from the capacity of those strong enough to dominate in certain industries, and who have, in the past, been wont to use their power to crush competition. Live and let live promises to be the new slogan in business.

The strengthening of the hands of the Federal Trade Commission is emphasized by other commentators. "This is almost the first real victory the Commission has won," says the Boston *Herald;* "and it may prove to be a great significance." To the New York *World* it seems all important that the Commission and "the law of its creation" should be so fully sustained:

This is a pioneer body in the Federal Government. It was designed not to supersede but to aid in the enforcement of the anti-trust laws. It has been fighting for its life ever since its establishment, and having uphill work. The hand of every manufacturer or dealer or coal-operator or others engaged in doubtful practises under the laws to maintain fair competition has been set against it, and quite too often have the lower Federal courts been disposed to give them refuge.

Now the Supreme Court has spoken in the matter and with but a single dissenting voice. This little game of hamstringing the Federal Trade Commission will have to stop. That body represents a line of Government trade regulation which is here to stay for a while.

ARE LIVING COSTS TOO HIGH?

OFF-HAND, most of us would probably say yes. But when Secretary Wallace tried to answer the question in a recent address before the National League of Women Voters he made the statement that "if it were possible to bring up prices of everything to about 60 per cent. above the pre-war level that would benefit most of our people and the nation at large." Now there is occasion for wide difference of opinion on this point, the New York *Evening Post* notes in discussing Mr. Wallace's remark. And, in fact, the Secretary of Agriculture readily admitted this. It seems to *The Evening Post's* financial editor that to bring prices up to the level advocated by Mr. Wallace would involve "a considerable amount of readjustment":

In the first place, average prices would be higher than they now are; for nearly a year wholesale prices have been fairly stable, at about 50 per cent. above the pre-war level. Again, the suggested plane of

desirable prices would mean a considerable rise in prices of farm products, food, and metals, and a considerable drop in the prices of clothing, household goods, fuel, and building materials. One's views as to the desirability of these changes will naturally be governed largely by the degree to which they may promote or retard his own economic welfare. As a general proposition, it may be said that individuals with fixt incomes from salaries and investments will not welcome any suggestion of a higher level for average prices, while farmers and producers of metals and any others whose prices are below the general level, as well as the debtor class generally, would welcome a higher level. What is really needed now is not higher prices or lower prices, but more uniform prices as between different groups, and then, after uniformity, stability.

THE BELGIAN TRUST IN THE SAVINGS BANK

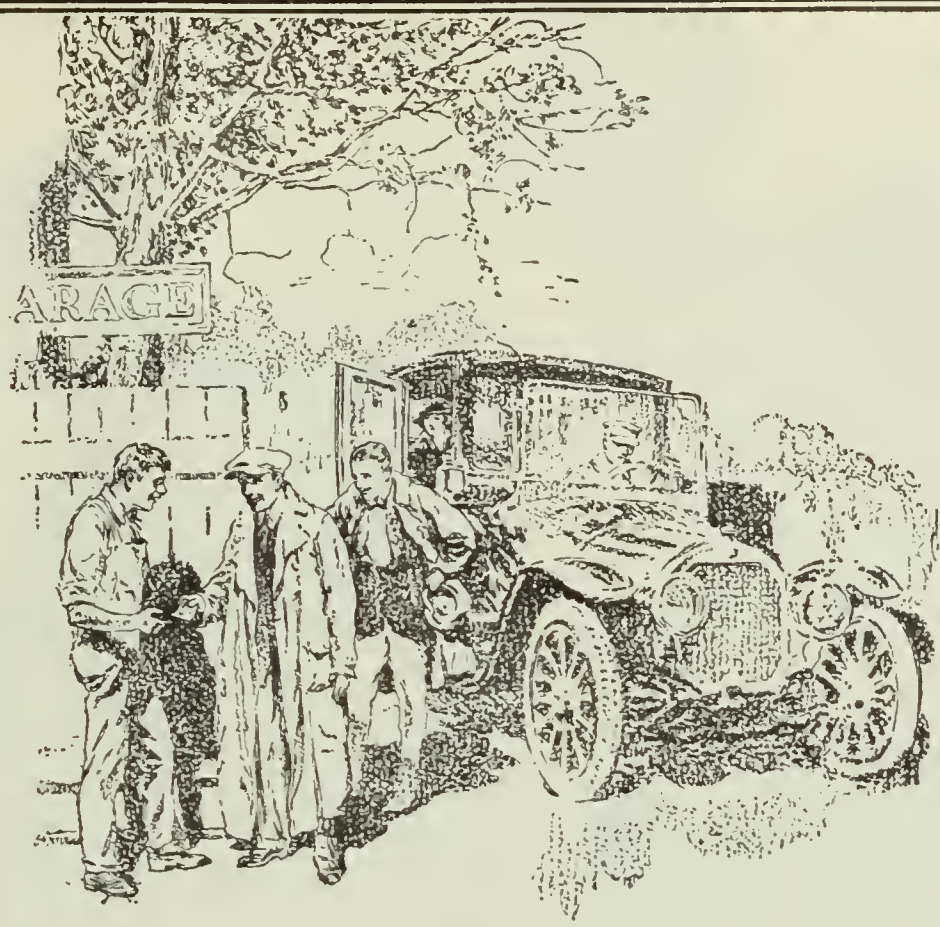
OF all these the thriftiest are the Belgians, might seem to be a perfectly proper paraphrase of Cæsar's characterization, when we read in the Commerce Department's *Commerce Reports* that practically half of the 7,600,000 inhabitants of Belgium are savings-bank depositors. And what is more, almost all these deposits are in the same bank. For—

The function of depository of popular savings in Belgium is not, as in the United States, shared by numerous savings banks, or the savings departments of established financial institutions, but is mainly concentrated in the Caisse Génerale d'Epargne et de Retraite, at Brussels. The Caisse d'Epargne is a private company with legally regulated functions, and operates under the supervision of the Minister of Finance. It cooperates with the Belgian postal service, thus obviating any need of a postal-savings system. According to its last report, this institution had 3,500,008 accounts, indicating that practically one-half of the inhabitants of Belgium are depositors. Total deposits at the close of 1921 were 1,494,522,172 francs, showing an average credit to each depositor of 427 francs.

VIENNA BECOMING THE WALL STREET OF CONTINENTAL EUROPE

SELDOM does the same road lead to poverty and financial leadership. But it seems to in the case of the capital of stricken Austria. Vienna, according to a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* who writes from that city, is now becoming "the most important center for continental European arbitrage transactions." That is, it has become a center of foreign exchange for the very reason that the Viennese banks have been compelled by the worthlessness of their own money to become experts in dealing with foreign moneys. The writer notes that:

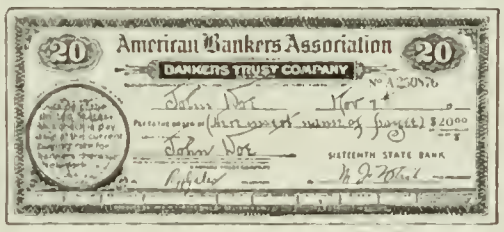
The quotations in Milan, Zurich, Prague, Warsaw and Belgrade have for the past few weeks been nothing else than transcalculations of Vienna quotations. The point is that Vienna bankers are no longer calculating in crowns. The exchange markets of all Continental countries are more or less hampered by the habit of



WHEN TOURING---

---you will find the bumps in the financial roadway smoothed out by---

"A·B·A" American Bankers Association Cheques FOR TRAVELERS



FACTS About A·B·A Cheques

—universally used by travelers in every land.

—your counter-signature in presence of acceptor identifies you.

—safe to have on the person because they can not be used until they have been countersigned by the original holder.

—safer than money, and frequently more convenient than Letters of Credit because the bearer is less dependent on banking hours.

—issued by banks everywhere in denominations of $10, $20, $50, and $100.

—compact, easy to carry, handy to use.

Ask for them at your bank or write for particulars to

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY
New York City

Have you a friend who is a printer?

If you haven't, you may sometimes feel that printers are a cantankerous lot, whose chief business is keeping you from having the kind of printing you think you want.

But if you know a printer *well*, you can testify to a keen, marrowy man; a man of agile intellect and sound instinct in matters of taste.

There's something in the tradition of the art of Bodoni and Ben Franklin that attracts and holds that sort of man.

A cantankerous lot

We firmly believe that is because printers *are* like this that Old Hampshire Bond is so well known. For longer than we can remember, printers and Old Hampshire Bond have had a strong affinity—it just seems as though they get on together naturally and with mutual respect.

Printers buy almost all of the Old Hampshire Bond that is made. They buy it to make into business letterheads which they design and print and sell to their customers everywhere.

Ask your printer

We have never met a printer who did not appreciate this fine paper and recommend it whenever he was called on to supply business stationery of character and distinction. And if you have acquired wisdom in printing matters, you will take his say-so as the dictum of the man who knows, and use Old Hampshire Bond for *your* letterheads.

For printers and business men interested in fine paper, we have some interesting samples, which we shall gladly send to all who write on their business letterheads.

Old Hampshire Bond

Hampshire Paper Company

South Hadley Falls, Mass.

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

thinking in the national currency. This mental limitation does not exist for the Vienna banker. He always thinks in the currency in which he is dealing and not in his national currency. This creates a mental flexibility which is a condition of international currency transactions.

Of course, the London banker, who before the war was trained to think in metal, gold or silver, had the same mental independence from the peculiarities of national exchange, but in the European continent even neutral bankers took their national exchange as the national unit.

It is remarkable that the German markets for foreign exchange depend on Vienna quotations. Vienna is the market in which German importers buy dollars, pounds, French francs and so on. Of course, it represents an enormous economic and financial brain without an adequate economic body. The critical situation for Vienna was at the time when this hypertrophic brain of Vienna appeared condemned to think only for the small economic body of little Austria. But if Vienna has a brain for big economic units she may play an important rôle in the European East which will not only help the bankers and the bankers' employees but the whole population of the town.

WHAT UNCLE SAM OWES

UNDER this heading *The Nation's Business* (Washington, D. C.) assembles, in a convenient form so that the whole situation may be taken in at a glance, the essential facts regarding United States Government's indebtednesses:

	Billion Dollars
The public debt is about	23.5
Of this amount there falls due within the next 15 months a total of about	6.2
This 6.2 billions is made up of the following:	
Victory Notes — Due in 15 months (May 20, 1923)	3.5
Treasury Certificates — Due in varying amounts in from 1 to 10 months.	2.2
War Savings Securities — Due in 10 months (January 1, 1923)	.5
	6.2
In addition there are:	
Treasury Notes — Due in June and September, 1924	.7
	6.9

THE WAR LOANS

The war loans mature in this order:

		Billion Dollars
1. (1923)	Victory Liberty Loan — Redeemable June 15 and December 15, 1922 — Payable May 20, 1923	3.5
2. (1928)	Third Liberty Loan — Payable September 15, 1928	3.6
3. (1938)	Fourth Liberty Loan — Redeemable October 15, 1933 — Payable October 15, 1938	6.3
4. (1942)	Second Liberty Loan — Redeemable November 15, 1927 — Payable November 15, 1942	3.3
5. (1947)	First Liberty Loan — Redeemable June 15, 1932 — Payable June 18, 1947	1.9

[Within twenty-five years, that is, by the time of the maturity of the First Liberty Loan in 1947, not only all of the war loans will have become payable but practically all of the present indebtedness of 23.5 billion dollars will have become payable.]

Can You, Too, Say, "Yes, I'm Getting My 8 Per Cent?"

THAT was the answer Dr. Thompson got when he cross-questioned a friend who had been investing in Miller First Mortgage Bonds. An interest yield of 8% is attractive *provided you get it.* Invest in Miller Bonds and be *sure* of getting it. Write today for free story, "Yes, I'm Getting My 8%," which explains how and why.

MILLER MORTGAGE BONDS

$100 Bonds; $500 Bonds; $1,000 Bonds

Interest paid twice yearly

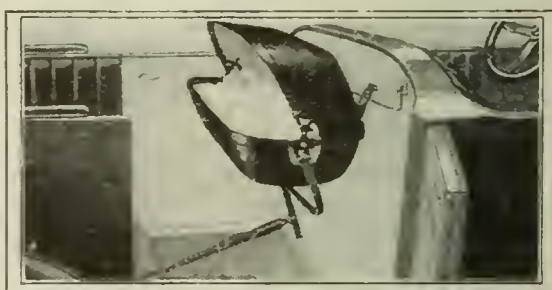
Yield: 8%

Partial payment accounts invited

G. L. MILLER & CO. INCORPORATED

508 HURT BUILDING ATLANTA, GA.

"First—the Investor's Welfare"



Have Baby Comfy

In a Gordon Motor Crib. More pleasure for you when motoring with baby tucked snugly in this convenient crib. "The safest way, the doctors say." Crib easily strapped in any touring car. Spring arrangement absorbs all shock over roughest roads. Hood when raised protects against weather. Fold crib flat or detach when not in use. Sold everywhere or sent parcel post prepaid.

Send for illustrated booklet and dealer's name

GORDON MOTOR CRIB CO.

219 North State St., Dept. 30 CHICAGO

INVENTORS Who desire to secure patent should write for our guide book "HOW TO GET YOUR PATENT." Send model or sketch and description of your invention and we will give opinion of its patentable nature.

RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

Miracle No. 3

Collision with farm wagon 26 miles from town. Radiator leaking three places,—constant trickle. A friendly driver fortunately carried can Radiator Neverleak in tool kit.

RADIATOR NEVERLEAK

Poured contents into radiator. Leaks stopped immediately. Saved annoyance, possible delay and big repair bill. Radiator is as good as new today.

Guaranteed satisfactory or money back. Cannot harm radiator. Carry a can for emergency. 75c. at all dealers or sent direct.

Buffalo Specialty Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

April 26.—In an address to the British and American press representatives at Genoa Premier Lloyd George declares that Europe faces another war unless its political difficulties are cleared up by the Conference.

The Ambassadors' Council demands that Germany immediately hand over for trial 15 men accused by the Inter-Allied High Commission of having attacked the French barracks at Petersdorf, Upper Silesia, three months ago.

It is officially announced at Cairo that the United States Government has recognized the new Egyptian Government, but that it maintains capitulatory rights.

April 27.—The Russian Soviet Government issues notes in denominations of 50,000,000 and 100,000,000 rubles, which will be redeemable in 1924.

Three soldiers are killed and six wounded in a pitched battle between Irish Free State and Republican troops at Mullingar.

April 28.—Separate plans proposed by the British and the French for the rehabilitation of Russia, the one emphasizing the need for a revival of industry and the other for a revival of agriculture, are given by the Genoa Conference to a body of experts for the purpose of harmonizing and combining the essentials of both.

Fighting, accompanied by heavy artillery firing, begins between the troops of General Chang Tso-lin, Governor of Manchuria, and General Wu Pei-fu, Commander of the forces in Central China. Meanwhile the foreign legations issue a joint warning to the Chinese Government against fighting in Peking.

Five more Protestants are murdered in County Cork, making a total of eight killed in two days. Since February 1, the Secretary of the Ulster Union Council announces, 51 Protestants and 9 Crown servants have been murdered in Belfast by Sinn Feiners.

Paul Deschanel, who retired from the Presidency of France on account of illness and was succeeded by President Millerand, dies in his 65th year.

April 29.—The peace conference between the Free State and the Republicans ends when Eamon De Valera and Charles Burgess, rebel leaders, reject three offers made by the Provisional Government.

Richard Croker, former leader of Tammany Hall, dies at Glencairn Castle, Sandyford, a few miles from Dublin, in his 79th year.

The Russian delegates to the Genoa Conference serve notice on the Allied Powers that unless a declaration of the Entente's stand, including credit grants, is forthcoming immediately, the Bolsheviki will withdraw the concessions they agreed to a week ago and will stand on their old demands.

The southern naval squadron belonging to the Peking Government is captured by the forces of President Sun Yat-sen, head of the South China Government at Canton, and the opposing forces about Peking engage upon a wide front. One hundred and fifty bluejackets and marines arrive to reenforce the American Legation at Peking.

The advisory committee of the League of Nations, meeting in Genoa, recom-

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

mends control of the opium trade, by providing that no opium shall be exported or imported without a written governmental certificate that it is needed for medical or other legitimate purpose.

April 30.—Heavy fighting, resulting in combined casualties of 1,000, continues between the armies of General Chang Tso-lin and General Wu Pei-fu. Martial law is declared in Peking, and the American Legation requests Washington to send another warship to Tientsin.

Pope Pius XI sends a note to all the Powers represented at Genoa, appealing to them to adopt a conciliatory attitude toward Russia and to open the way to peaceful relationship among all the nations of the world. Georg Tchitcherin, chief of the Bolshevik delegation, assures Louis Barthou, head of the French delegation, that the Russo-German treaty contains no secret military clauses and that the Bolshevik delegates are anxious to cooperate with France.

The Sublime Porte agrees to the Allied High Commissioners' suggestion for the demilitarization of Thrace and for the freedom of the Dardanelles, provided the security of Constantinople is assured.

May 1.—Representatives of the regular and irregular branches of the Irish Republican Army agree to accept the fact that a majority of the Irish people favor the peace treaty, and to hold an election for the establishment of a government which will have the confidence of the whole country. Irregular forces are reported to have robbed various branches of the Bank of Ireland of more than £100,000.

The subcommission of the economic conference at Genoa decides to ask Chief Justice Taft, of the United States Supreme Court, to name the president of a mixed tribunal of three which will fix the amount the Bolsheviki shall pay to holders of Russian bonds and the compensation in cases where the Bolsheviki have seized private property. This action is subject to acceptance by the Bolsheviki.

Leon Trotzky, Soviet War Minister, declares to the Moscow garrison at the May Day review that the Allies at Genoa desire conditions to which Russia will never yield, and asks the troops to be prepared.

A sergeant of the American forces in Germany is wounded during the May Day celebration in Mayence.

The rival Chinese leaders agree to exclude Peking and Tientsin from the field of military operations.

May 2.—The Allied plan for the rehabilitation of Russia is sent to the Bolshevik delegation at Genoa, but without ratification by the Belgians and with only tentative approval by the French.

The revolt against the Free State Government, accompanied by raids on branches of the Bank of Ireland, spreads in Southern Ireland; and in Kilkenny the rebels seize several public buildings, from which they are later ousted by Free State troops.

Severe fighting occurs along the Hun River, 30 miles south of Peking, where 40,000 troops of General Wu Pei-fu, the Central Chinese leader, endeavor to force a crossing to gain control of the Peking-Tientsin railroad from General Chang Tso-lin.

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DOMESTIC

April 26.—Continued reports of dead and missing in the flood that inundated Fort Worth, Texas, for two days brings the list to 63.

April 27.—President Harding delivers a memorial address at General U. S. Grant's birthplace at Point Pleasant, Ohio, and says that all nations are backing the disarmament movement.

Twenty-four nationally known lawyers file a report with Secretary of State Hughes denouncing the motives and methods of the State and Navy Departments in their treatment of Haiti.

April 28.—The House passes the Dennison "blue sky" bill making it illegal to use United States mails and other agencies of interstate commerce for transporting and promoting the sale of securities contrary to the laws of the State.

April 29.—The Senate unanimously adopts the La Follette resolution calling for an investigation into the action of the Interior Department and the Navy Department in the leasing of the naval oil reserves in California and Wyoming.

The Socialist party of the United States, in convention at Cleveland, votes for an immediate affiliation with the Vienna Internationale.

Gifts by John D. Rockefeller for the advancement of education in the United States within the last twenty years are estimated by the President of the General Education Board to be $120,000,000.

Secretary of State Hughes replies to the protest lodged against the United States Government in Haiti by announcing that the Government's policy will stand.

Twenty-five moonshiners of the Mill Creek district in Kentucky agree to turn over a new leaf and to surrender their stills to Judge Hiram Johnson of the Circuit Court, and afterwards engage in prayer in the court-room.

April 30.—President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, issues a statement declaring that recognition by the United States of the Bolshevik government would be "a needless and base betrayal of civilization."

May 1.—A bill extending for one year from next July 1 the power of the War Finance Corporation is passed by the Senate by unanimous vote.

The House passes the Dun bill authorizing an appropriation of $65,000,000 for road-building for the year beginning July 1, and $75,000,000 for the year thereafter.

Major-General James William McAndrew, Chief of Staff of the A. E. F. in France in the latter part of the World War, dies in his 60th year.

May 2.—President Harding sends to the House a request for a special appropriation of $500,000 to be used by the Department of Justice to investigate and prosecute all civil and criminal cases growing out of the war.

Two joint resolutions to legalize light wines and beer, and a bill providing, in effect, for submission of the same question to a referendum vote are introduced in the House by Representative Ansorge, of New York.

Collections of internal revenue for the first three-quarters of the current fiscal year fell off by more than $875,000,000, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, according to a report of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

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Ouch!—PROF—"Do you know where shingles were first used?"
FROSH—"I'd rather not tell."—*Burr.*

Always Be Yourself.—TRUCULENT BILL COLLECTOR—"Are you Mr. Smith?"
MR. SMITH (meekly)—"No, sir, I'm my roommate."—*Record.*

But Not Very.—It is reported that the oldest man in America has died recently near Cork. In this country, of course, the oldest man is still alive.—*Punch.*

The Power of Love.—CAPTAIN (sharply)—"Button up that coat."
MARRIED RECRUIT (absently)—"Yes, my dear."—*The Alleghany Campus.*

The Higher Journalism.—REPORTER—"I have come to interview you, sir."
GREAT STATESMAN—"Well, go back and write your interview and let me see it."
REPORTER—"Here it is."—*Life.*

Suburbanity.—WOMAN—"I should think you would be ashamed to beg in this neighborhood."
TRAMP—"Don't apologize for it, mum, I've seen worse."—*Williams Purple Cow.*

Wised Up a Bit.—BURROWS—"Sorry, old chap, but I am looking for a little financial succor, again."
BANGS—"You'll have to hunt further I am not the little financial sucker I used to be."—*Lawyer and Banker.*

Why Business Is Now Dull.—"I've got a lot of things I want to talk to you about, dear," said the wife.
"That's good," answered the husband: "you usually want to talk to me about a lot of things you haven't got."—*Tit-Bits.*

Tame Bird, Wild Parson.—JUDGE PRIEST—"Parson, that turkey you sold me yesterday wasn't a tame one as you claimed it to be, for I found shot in it."
PARSON BROWN—"Judge, dat was a tame turkey jest like I sed it was; dem shot was meant for me."—*Judge.*

Soft Answer Turneth Away Wrath.—WIFE—"My dear, you've forgotten again that to-day is my birthday."
HUSBAND—"Er—listen, love, I know I forgot it, but there isn't a thing about you to remind me that you are a day older than you were a year ago."—*London Opinion.*

Superiority.—Booth Tarkington tells of an old colored man who appeared as a witness before one of our committees. In the course of his examination these questions were put to the man: "What is your name?" "Calhoun Clay, sah." "Can you sign your name?" "Sah?" "I ask if you can write your name." "Well, no, sah. Ah nebber writes ma name. Ah dictates it, sah."—*Atlanta Chronicle.*

His Passing Fancy.

There was a man who fancied that,
By driving good and fast,
He'd get his car across the tracks
Before the train came past;
He'd miss the engine by an inch,
And make the train hand sore,
There was a man who fancied that. . . .
There isn't any more.
—*Carnegie Tech. Puppet.*

Self-Defense.—She—"I'm afraid, Don, that I will never see you in heaven."

He—"Great guns! What have you been doing now?"—*Sour Owl.*

Sufficient Excuse. — Cop — "You're pinched for speeding."

Copped—"What's the big idea? Doesn't that sign say 'Fine for speeding'?"—*Sun Dial.*

Good for What Ails You.—"Quite a long line in the doctor's office."

"Yes."

"Lot of men ill?"

"Not ill, hopeful."—*Judge.*

Filial Piety.—Visitor—"Are your children doing anything for you in this your last illness?"

Old Man—"Oh, yes; they are keeping up my life insurance."—*Western Christian Advocate.*

In the Artist's Studio.—Captain of Commerce—"D'you sell them?"

Artist (in hope)—"Oh, yes, certainly!"

Captain of Commerce—"Young man, come with me. I've been looking for a salesman like you for years."—*Sydney Bulletin.*

"— ! — !! — !!!" — Clergyman — "I brought back the second-hand car I bought from you last week. It is too obstreperous."

Dealer—"What's wrong? Can't you run it?"

Clergyman—"Not and stay in the ministry."—*Motor Life.*

Painless Dentistry.—Aunt Ethel—"Well, Beatrice, were you very brave at the dentist's?"

Beatrice—"Yes, auntie, I was."

Aunt Ethel—"Then there's the half-crown I promised you. And now tell me what he did to you."

Beatrice—"He pulled out two of Willie's teeth!"—*Punch.*

Puzzle: Find Pop.—Colonel B. A. Franklin, Vice-President of Strathmore Paper Company, is responsible for the following story: A gentleman having business with a back-country farmer inquired of the farmer's boy where the old man was to be found. "He's out in the pig-pen doctoring a sick shoat," replied the boy, and added as an illuminating after-thought, "Pop's the one with a hat on."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

Letting Him Down Easy.—A rich man, lying on his death bed, called his chauffeur who had been in his service for years, and said:

"Ah, Sykes. I am going on a long and rugged journey, worse than ever you drove me."

"Well, sir," consoled the chauffeur. "There's one comfort. It's all down hill."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Spoiling the Fun.—The teacher said to her pupils:

"Wouldn't this be a great world if people would all love one another and treat each other with kindness?"

One small boy looked doubtful.

"Wouldn't you like to see everybody treat everybody else with kindness?" the teacher inquired.

After a moment's reflection the boy answered:

"Then there wouldn't be any more Mutt and Jeff pictures."—*Youngstown Telegram.*

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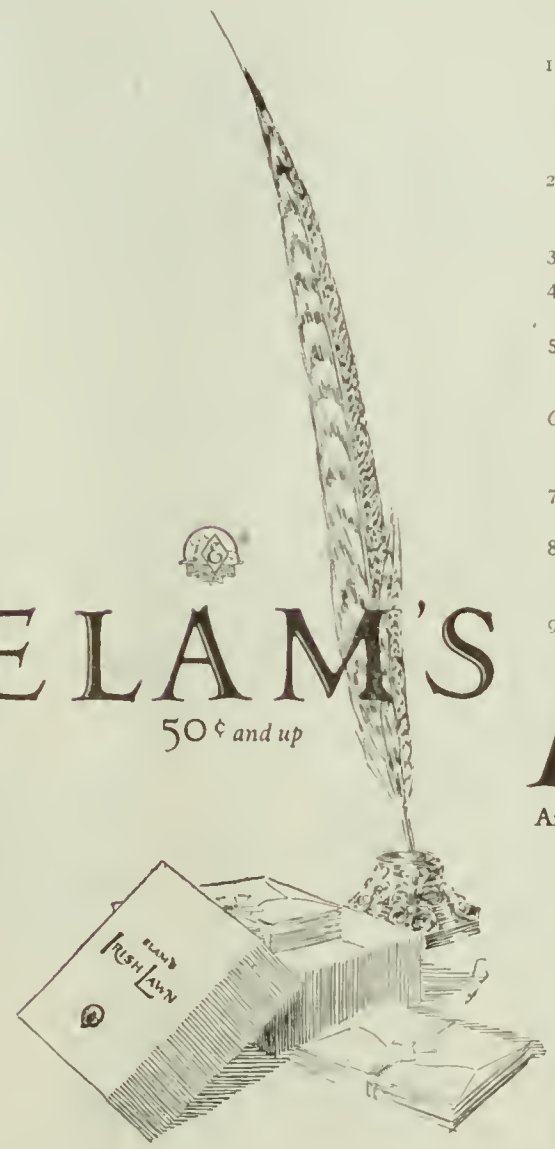

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2. Letters may be used in one word only so often as they appear in the contest phrase. For example, s may be used three times, but m only once.
3. Contest closes July 31, 1922.
4. Use singular or plural, but where singular is used, plural cannot be counted also, and vice versa.
5. The list showing the largest number of correct words will be awarded first prize; the next largest, second prize, etc.
6. All answers must be written on one side of the paper only and words numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. Write your name and address on each sheet.
7. In event of ties, full amount of the prize tied for will be paid to each tying contestant.
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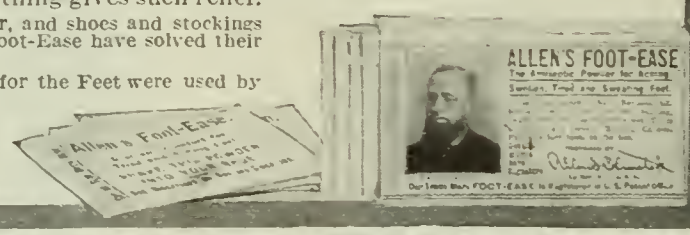

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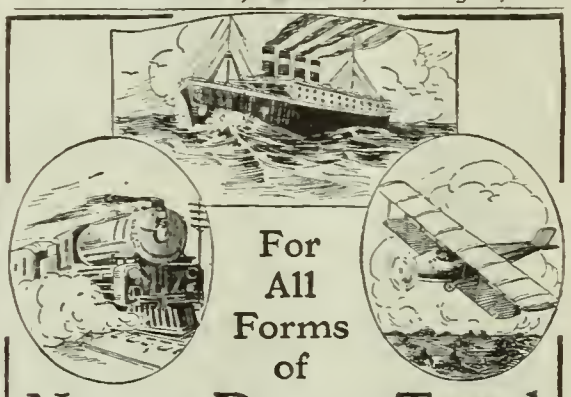

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In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"G. L.," Americus, Ga.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of the name *Deschanel*."

The name *Deschanel* is correctly pronounced *de"sha"nel'*—first *e* as in *prey*, *sh* as in *ship*, *a* as in *artistic*, second *e* as in *get*.

"R. K.," Lisbon, N. H.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of *sky* and *ski*. Is there any authority for the 'h' sound?"

The word *ski* in Danish is pronounced *ski*—*i* as in *police*. In Norwegian and Swedish *sk* before *e*, *i*, and *y* is pronounced as English *sh* in *ship*; hence, *ski* is invariably pronounced *shi* (*sh* as in *ship*, *i* as in *police*) by Scandinavians. The word *sky* is pronounced *skai*—*ai* as in *aisle*.

"E. S. L.," New York, N. Y.—"I swear frequently by *The Great Horned Spoon*. Who built *The Great Horned Spoon* and what was it made of?"

The phrase "by the great horn spoon" is a ludicrous oath of unknown origin, of which we find a mention as early as 1848 in the "Biglow Papers," "Sez Mister Foote, 'should like to shoot, The holl gang, *by the great horn spoon*.'"

"E. J. H.," Chicago, Ill.—"In the expression 'This is a book of *Mary's*' is the apostrophe necessary in front of the 's' in *Mary's?* It seems to be a case of double possession. Is there good authority for omitting the apostrophe in this case?"

"Sometimes the form in 's and the form with *of* are combined, making a double possessive. Thus we say, 'That check *of Thompson's*,' where 'That *Thompson's* check' would be awkward, and 'That check *of Thompson*' would seem rather flat. We prefer the possessive at the end of the phrase, even tho it combines two forms, and this mode of expression has become an accepted English idiom."—Fernald's *English Grammar Simplified*. Therefore, the form you give is correct—"This is a book *of Mary's*."

"H. R. D.," Dayton, O.—"Is there but one correct pronunciation of the words *data* and *apparatus?* Must the penultimate 'a' be long in each word?"

The words you give are correctly pronounced as follows: *Data*, *de'ta*—*e* as in *prey*, *a* as in *final*; *apparatus*, *ap"a-re'tus*—first *a* as in *fat*, second *a* as in *final*, *e* as in *prey*, *u* as in *but*; or *ap"a-ra'tus*—first *a* as in *fat*, second *a* as in *final*, third *a* as in *art*, *u* as in *but*.

"J.-D. J.," Tampico, Mex.—"How is *Easter day* figured out? I already understand that it falls on the first Sunday after the first full moon after the twenty-first day of March. Now I want to know whatever the full moon and the twenty-first of March have to do with the matter."

Easter day, according to the decree of the Council of Nice, is the first Sunday after the paschal full moon, that is, the full moon that occurs on the day of the vernal equinox, March 21, or on any of the 28 days following that date. Consequently the earliest date on which Easter can fall is March 22, and the latest is April 25. It is considered the great movable feast of the Christian year.

"R. W.," St. Louis, Mo.—"How is the term professor correctly used?"

A *professor* in the specific meaning of the term designates a public teacher of the *highest rank* who holds an endowed or established chair in a university or one of its colleges. Endowed teachers of higher grades of study are also called *professors*, and the term is used to designate one who holds a high *salaried* (or *endowed*) *position as a teacher* in an educational institution. The title is higher than those of *Reader*, *Instructor*, or *Lecturer*. As a teacher in a high school is not an instructor *of the highest grade*, it is technically wrong to style him "Professor," but the word is used sometimes as a title of courtesy, when added to the name of a person spoken to, and, having the sanction of usage, is permissible, if not distasteful to the person to whom it is applied. That it might prove offensive is due to the fact that the term has been much abused, having been used by charlatans, magicians, prestidigi-

tators, jugglers, and instructors in dancing, as well as exponents of phrenology, without due and accredited title thereto.

"D. O'B.," Detroit, Mich.—The correct pronunciation of the word *cello* is *chel'o—ch* as in *chin*, *e* as in *get*, *o* as in *obey*.

"R. E. S.," Yoakum, Tex.—"Kindly give me the meaning and correct pronunciation of the word *mezzanine*."

The word means—"(1) A low story between two higher ones; especially, one between the ground floor and story above, sometimes between the ground floor and basement, or in a theater below the stage boards, from which the traps are worked; hence, *mezzanine floor* or *story*. (2) A small window broader than it is high." The word is pronounced *mez'a-nin—e* as in *get*, *a* as in *final*, *i* as in *hit* or as in *police*.

"J. J. C.," Auburn, N. Y.—"Please give me the correct pronunciation of *Apache*, an American Indian, and *apache*, a French robber or assassin."

Apache, the name of an American tribe of Indians, is pronounced *a-pach'i*—first *a* as in *final*, second *a* as in *fat*, *ch* as in *chin*, *i* as in *habit*. The word *apache*, one of a band of lawless persons who frequent the streets of Paris at night and prey upon pedestrians, is pronounced *a"pash'*—first *a* as in *artistic*, second *a* as in *art*, *sh* as in *ship*.

"E. F.," Lima, Ohio.—"Kindly tell me which is correct and state the reason: (1) 'Livingstone was one of the most daring explorers that *has* ever been known.' (2) 'Livingstone was one of the most daring explorers that *have* ever been known.'"

Have should be used, as the antecedent of "that" is "explorers," not "one"—"Livingstone was one of the most daring explorers that *have* ever been known."

"E. M. L.," Iowa Falls, Ia.—"Is there authority back of the expression *ought* for the term *zero* (0)? What are the other expressions used for that term?"

The word *ought* is a corruption of *naught*, which is the proper word to use for the cipher (0).

"H. E. F.," Sand Springs, Okla.—"Please tell me the correct use of the period after a sentence ending with an abbreviation. Is it correct to use one or two periods, for example—'We have on hand many cases of jars, caps, lids, etc.' or 'We have on hand many cases of jars, caps, lids, etc..'?"

When an abbreviation ends a sentence, only one period is used to mark the omission of letters and the end of the sentence. When the construction requires an exclamation-point or an interrogation-point, the mark is placed after the period; as, "He called for us this P. M." "Can you call for us this P. M.?" "We ordered several books shipped to Jones Bros." "Have you shipped the books ordered by Jones Bros.?" Only one period should be used in the sentence you cite—"We have on hand many cases of jars, caps, lids, etc."

"I. B. R.," Santa Barbara, Calif.—"Kindly give me the correct pronunciation and meaning of the word *viscount*."

The word *viscount* means "(1) In England, a title of nobility between earl and baron. (2) In continental Europe, a title next below that of count; also, the son or younger brother of a count. (3) Formerly, in England, a sheriff." The word is pronounced *vai'kaunt—ai* as in *aisle*, *au* as *ou* in *out*.

"E. B.," Voluntown, Conn.—"What is the correct pronunciation of *La Salle*, the name of a famous explorer in the early history of America?"

The name is pronounced *la sal*—first *a* as in *artistic*, second *a* as in *art*.

"A. C. D.," Seattle, Wash.—"Kindly explain the difference between *already* and *allready*."

Already, now used as a solid word, was originally written *all ready*. *Already* and *altogether* have meanings that differ greatly from *all ready* and *all together*. *Already* means "beforehand"; *all ready* means "everything is in a state of preparedness." *Altogether* means "completely"; *all together* means "every one in union, or conjointly."

"E. A. F.," Earlington, Ky.—"Is the expression 'I have enjoyed myself to-night' correct?"

The expression "I enjoyed myself" is an English idiom for 'I enjoyed the entertainment,' or whatever there was to enjoy in common with others.

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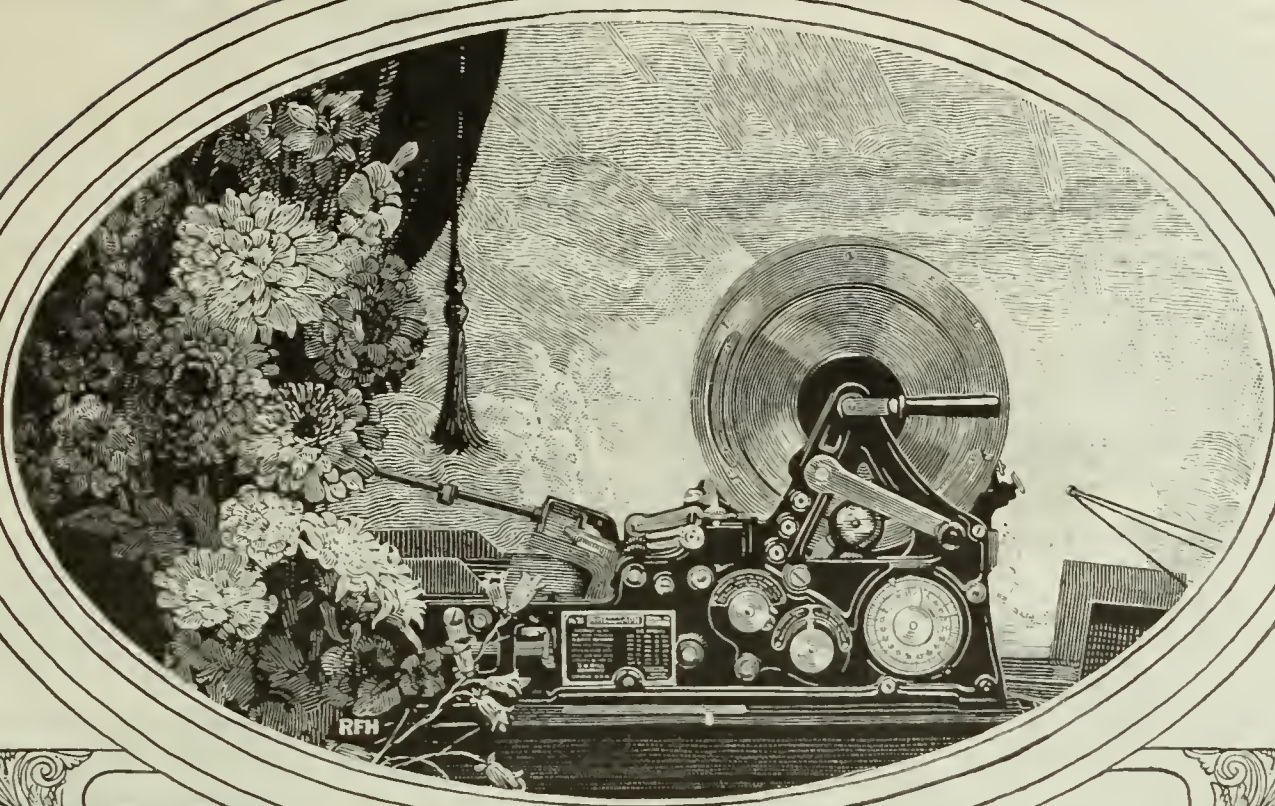

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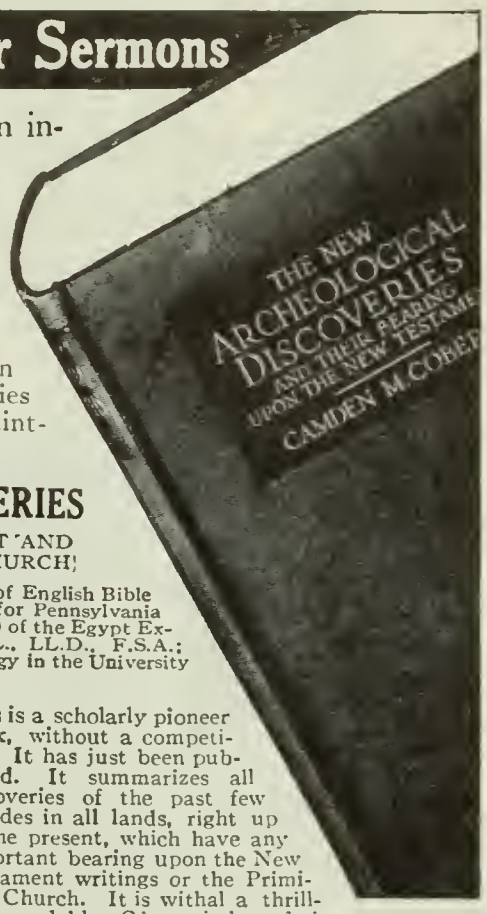

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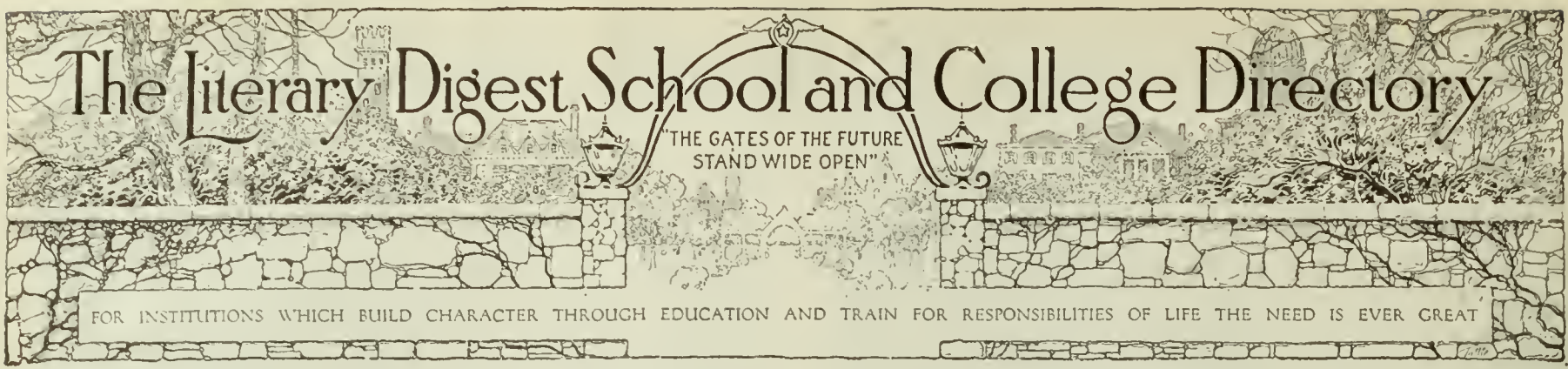

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You are invited to write for information to any of the institutions in which you are interested. We list only such schools as we believe are under highly trained and public-spirited executives. Our School Advisory Department continues to serve, as it has for many years, our readers and the schools without fees or obligation. It is necessary for inquirers to give specific information that may aid us in giving prompt service.

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The Marlborough School.....5041 West Third St., Los Angeles, Calif.
The Ely School.....Ely Court, Greenwich, Conn.
Hillside School.....Norwalk, Conn.
Saint Margaret's School.....Waterbury, Conn.
Chevy Chase School.....Box D, Washington, D. C.
Fairmont School.....2105 S St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Gunston Hall.....1920 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C.
Immaculata Seminary.....4230 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D. C.
Saint Mary-of-the-Woods.....Box 130, St. Mary-of-the-Woods, Ind.
Girls' Latin School.....1223 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
National Park Seminary.....Box 157, Forest Glen, Md.
Maryland College.....Box 6D, Lutherville, Md.
Lasell Seminary.....103 Woodland Rd., Auburndale, Mass.
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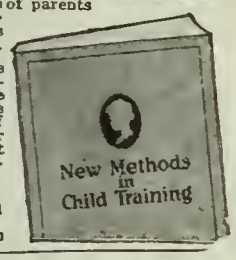

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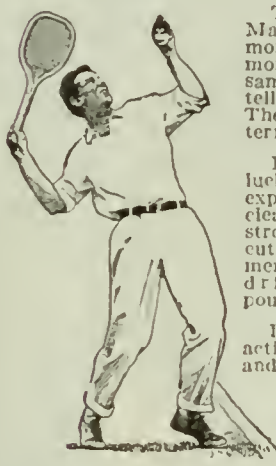

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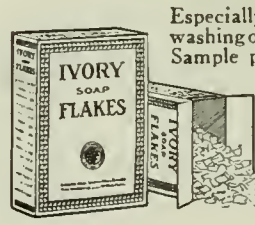

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Vol. LXXIII, No. 8 New York, May 20, 1922 Whole Number 1674

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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REFORMING SPENDTHRIFT UNCLE SAM

BY EXPOSING THE HEART of our financial system for Dawes to peck at, we have saved ourselves in one year a quarter of a billion dollars, or almost $2.50 for each man, woman and child in the country. Figures given by the World Almanac show that our Government's annual "ordinary disbursements have been decreasing steadily since the high peak of 1919, when expenses incurred during the World War brought them to the enormous total of nearly fifteen and a half billions of dollars. According to the report now submitted to Congress by our first Director of the Budget, General Charles G. Dawes, Uncle Sam's expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, amount to just under four billion dollars, or one billion six hundred millions less than he spent the year before. The sum of $250,134,835,-.03 of this saving, President Harding explains in a letter accompanying the report, may be directly credited to the work of General Dawes and his Budget Bureau. The three cents so punctiliously recorded may be intended as a reminder that the pennies count, even in a business whose operations are reckoned in billions. "On the whole," writes the President, "I believe the Congress will find the operation of the newly adopted methods to be highly gratifying, not only in having brought about reductions in expenditure in accord with the manifest wishes of Congress in reduced appropriations, but in revealing the possibilities of large savings through still more efficient methods in the future." This report, he adds, points the way to "ultimately lifting the excessive burden of taxation." What counts, comments a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, is not the amount saved this year by the new Budget Bureau, but "the fact that machinery to bring about economy in the Federal Government has been set up, and that under General Dawes that machinery has worked."

HE IS TEACHING UNCLE SAM TO SAVE HIS MONEY.

General Charles G. Dawes, whose new Budget Bureau is responsible for $250,000,000 of the $1,600,000,000 cut in annual Government expenditures reported by the Harding Administration.

The "prime and essential cause" of the administrative economies now reported, declares Budget Director Dawes, has been "the assumption by the President of the United States of his full responsibilities as the head of the business organization of government." But the report evokes many editorial bouquets for the General himself. Recalling that "Hell and Maria" Dawes attained national fame by his vigorous and picturesque language when testifying before a Congressional Committee on the business management of the war, the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.) remarks:

"Now that he has shown what that same forcefulness can accomplish in cutting the expenses of the Government, the remark of Lincoln about learning what kind of whisky Grant drank so he could send some to the other Generals might be applied. Perhaps some of the other Government executives should be taught to swear."

Noting that "the reform in the fiscal affairs of the Government has only begun," the Springfield *Republican* urges that General Dawes ought not to retire from the Budget Bureau at the end of one year, as he stipulated when accepting the office. His report, remarks the Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.), "shows what the inclusion of an impersonal business agent in the Government means to the taxpayers." The $250,000,000 saved by the budget, notes the Topeka *Capital* (Rep.), "is interest on a billion and a half of dollars"; and it goes on to say:

"But this does not mean that the work of the budget reform is finished. Director Dawes in his report points out that this is far from the fact. The Government's system of accounting,

he says, is still hopelessly archaic and the public can never be fully and properly informed as to the business operations of the Government until it is reformed. There is still plenty of work to be done before the budget system has been fully established in all its functions."

Director Dawes describes the Budget Bureau as "an impersonal, impartial and non-partizan business agent." It is noticeable, nevertheless, that most of the hostile criticism evoked by his figures comes from Democratic quarters. Thus we find the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* declaring that "members of Congress, on reading the Dawes report, would be excused for borrowing from the General's vocabulary and exclaiming 'Hell and Maria, how do you get that way?'" This report, the Norfolk paper admits, "shows the possibilities of the budget as a money-saving system." But "it fails to prove that, under Republican rule, the nation is saving money at the rate of more than a billion and a half dollars a year." In an editorial headed, "Budget Bunk," the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

"Cutting down appropriations to make a show of economy and subsequently passing deficiency bills to make up deficits is a favorite practise of Congress which Mr. Dawes seems to have overlooked.

"There is a Congressional election next November and many millions of dollars of the Government's disbursements will not appear on the books until after that. There is, for instance, a round hundred millions of interest which even Secretary Mellon did not include in his deficit estimates. A different system of bookkeeping, while showing a deficit for the next fiscal year, would also show a deficit instead of a surplus for the present fiscal year."

COMING UP.

To help us pay the taxes.

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

"While the Government's expenses for 1922 have been reduced in comparison with those of the preceding year, there has been no marked reduction in the taxpayers' actual burdens," remarks the Baltimore *Sun*, which goes on to say:

"The budget system is capable of being made to perform a great work of economy, and Mr. Dawes has probably gotten all out of it possible in the short time he has been in charge, and considering the extraordinarily difficult conditions which he has been called upon to meet. Taxpayers will be thankful even for comparatively small favors. But they will not hurrah for the Harding Administration as the great champion of economy until they know what is coming next. There is such a thing as saving at the spigot and taxing through the bunghole."

The savings at Washington "are trivial where they are real," thinks the independent New York *Globe*.

In Congress the report was ridiculed by Representative Byrns of Tennessee and Representative Byrnes of South Carolina, both Democratic members of the Appropriations Committee. A Washington dispatch to the New York *Times* quotes the South Carolina Mr. Byrnes as saying:

"It has been said that figures will not lie, but every one knows that they may be juggled with, and even a casual examination of the immense array of figures submitted by the very large accounting force of the Bureau of the Budget, and which it took three months to compile, shows that the figures have been manipulated in an effort to mislead the public into the belief that some economy has been effected by the Administration. In this connection it should not be forgotten that the appropriations for the expenditures in 1921 were made by a Republican Congress."

The trouble with the report, Mr. Byrnes concluded, was that "the people of the country are misled into believing that there is a saving when there is nothing but a political saving." And Mr. Byrns of Tennessee added the remark that "a reduction of taxes is the only test as to whether or not there has been a reduction in expenditures."

Several journals, however, find deep satisfaction in the showing of the Dawes report. The Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, for instance, independent tho of Republican leanings, considers the report a sign that—

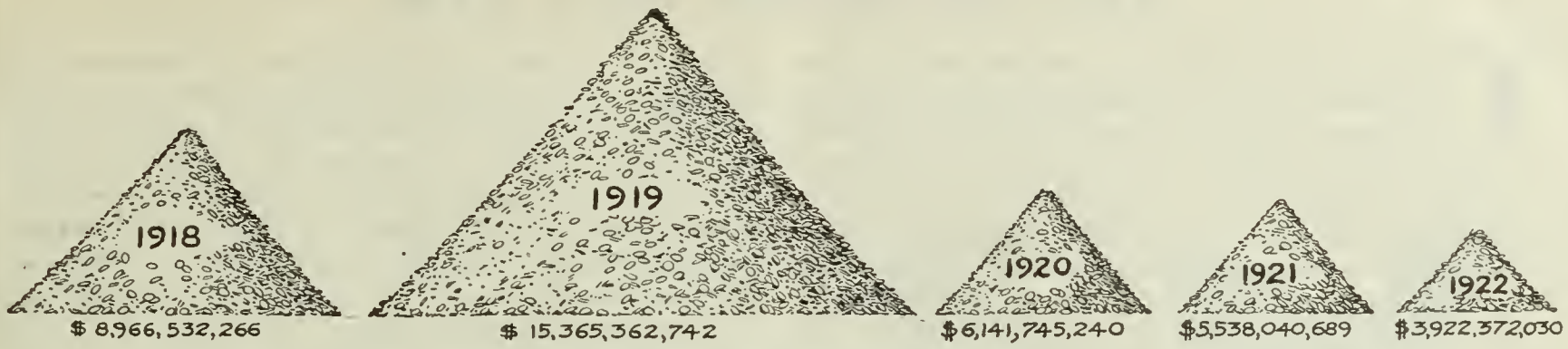
"Along with the nation the Government is getting over the war-time squander mania. The rising wail of the taxpayer has penetrated Capitol Hill and resounds in the White House. The protests, grumblings and mutterings, and the fear of what the taxpayer is certain to do to those responsible for his troubles, are resulting in this deflation of war-time conditions in departments and bureaus. There would have been a certain amount of deflation, budget or no budget, but it has hastened this deflation and broadened and deepened it. It broke through the barnacles that incrusted the bureaus."

The Washington *Post*, friendly to the Administration, tells us the "success" in cutting down Government expenses is due to two main agencies—"the resolute purpose of Mr. Harding and the skill of his chief lieutenant."

"If the rules of the House and Senate dealing with appropriations are now overhauled and made more adaptable to the actual will of Congress, a still better showing can be made. Antiquated methods and obstructive rules should be thrown overboard. The executive department should not be the only agency working for combined efficiency and economy. Congress owes it to itself to revise its rules of procedure, because the splendid work done by conscientious legislators in committees is sometimes brought to naught by their inability to show the two Houses what has been developed and the reasons for actions proposed."

To the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.), "the wonder is that a Government representing a business people so efficient as ours should have delayed so long in putting the budget principle to work in the conduct of Uncle Sam's enormous business." To the Omaha *Bee* (Rep.) also the report "shows conclusively the great changes effected by the adoption of business methods in handling Government affairs," while the Los Angeles *Times* (Ind. Rep.) declares that President Harding's firm, businesslike attitude "awakens alike the respect and dismay of the politicians." As the Baltimore *American* (Rep.) points out:

"If Mr. Dawes had merely announced so many millions 'saved,' he would have been saying nothing. But when he announced that one Department has taken the trouble to make a fulcrum pin for twenty-three cents less than it formerly cost, he announced that a new attitude toward the business of government has been inculcated in the servants of the people. He has not



UNCLE SAM'S EXPENSES SHRINKING.

The piles of coin here represented are proportioned in height to the Government expenses for the years named.

only shown that his savings really are savings, but he has shown that the Government has at last been converted from an instrument for spending money to an instrument for conducting business."

As the Baltimore *News* (Ind.) analyzes the report it finds the Administration has been able to "show under a conservative estimate a direct increase in the efficiency of the Government machinery which is equivalent to a quarter of a billion dollars a year."

The New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) hails the "triumph of the budget" and observes:

"The budget system is already amply vindicated. But it will take more than one year for it to work out its full worth. The executive branch of the Government is doing its part to that end. It remains for Congress to do its part in cooperation with the Executive, and this is what, up to date, Congress has not been doing."

What the Dawes report means to the historian is one thing. What it means to the politician is several things, as the press discussion just quoted indicates. But to many of us who have been looking for a General Dawes of our own to show us how to make both ends of our personal budgets meet as they should, the interest in the Dawes report lies in its revelation of "just how one soldier-banker with a reputation for profanity and a record for efficiency set out to reform the outworn methods of a corporation which is doing $4,000,000,000 business a year." So remarks Mr. H. P. Stokes in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*. He finds in the report a striking picture of the actual work of the Budget Bureau in contributing total savings of $250,134,835.03 to the reduction of Federal expenditures for the current fiscal year. Looking over the report Mr. Stokes notes that the twenty-seven of these millions were saved by simple little "transfers." The old traditional Government way of doing business was for one Department to sell off for whatever they might bring any supplies it had no immediate use for, while some other Department might at the same time be looking frantically around for similar articles and paying the highest market prices. For instance, on page 32 of the report we find that the Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation had some teapots it couldn't use, while at the same time "the Interior Department happened to be fairly thirsty for teapots." By simply turning these teapots over to the Department that wanted them, instead of losing money on two sales, the Government saved exactly $2.57. Then the same Corporation "had a trowel, a wedge and a squeegee on hand which it could find no use for but which the Department of Commerce thought it could use very handily, perhaps on some of its lighthouse tenders." Here it was 56 cents saved for the Government. In the same way little savings were made on waste-paper baskets, some chairs, some hacksaw blades, an automobile. Of course, comments Mr. Stokes, "all the transfers were not such small items, for they could never have mounted up so large a total. The small items have been picked out to show the precise point of impact in the Budget Bureau. There is a list of ship transfers on page 60 which contains some of the larger fish in General Dawes's basket." The estimated savings on the transfer of these ships to the Departments that had use for them was $125,000 apiece. So, we read, "there have been very substantial savings effected. What is more significant, there is no doubt that the new order of things is a tremendous improvement over the old, when each Department had a notion it ran a business all its own with other Departments regarded more or less as rivals with whom one had to bargain and dicker, if one made any exchanges." And then there are the "coordinators," who have been saving considerable sums by better handling of better passenger and freight shipments, motor transport, and real estate rentals for Government agencies.

But it is the Departmental savings, we are reminded, that make up the bulk of the $250,000,000. The Department of State, for instance, "helped General Dawes put his program across" by setting its messenger force to the duty of cleaning the rooms and thus dispensing with extra charwomen and also by seeing to it that employees who happened to be working late in the evening assumed responsibility for turning out lights and closing things up for the night. A few samples of Departmental savings are taken at random from the report, as follows:

"War Department—Reduction of expense due to establishment of fixt allowance of clothing for enlisted men on a money basis, as against the former system of issue of clothing as called for, $2,340,000.

"Air Service—By remodeling old airplanes, $2,500,000.

"Navy—Reduction over last year's allotments to shore stations (in addition to $3,000,000 of curtailed, canceled, or postponed work), $3,000,000.

"Post-office Department—Economies in the lines of solid loading of cars, the elimination of duplication, and the discontinuance of unnecessary services, $3,000,000.

"Veterans' Bureau—General Order No. 26 requiring prompt discharge of patients, and so preventing unnecessary prolongation of hospitalization, $2,800,000.

"Shipping Board—Total estimated savings, $96,407,509."

The Dawes report, as the Kansas City *Journal* remarks editorially, "includes accounts of nearly everything from typewriter ribbons to the traveling expenses of the President." It shows many interesting ways in which some and large economies were affected. In the Employees' Compensation Commission, for example, $2,300 was saved in the increased use of addressing machines." And "the War Department saved $1,560 by using excess and salvaged material at one aviation field."

Returning to Mr. Stokes's *Evening Post* dispatch we find him aware that the report is vulnerable in spots. He thinks, for instance, that the Shipping Board figures "have a rather padded look" and include some savings in wage schedules which were "largely the result of economic causes entirely beyond even the President's control." Yet General Dawes believes that he has erred on the side of modesty. His bureau, for instance, has taken credit for only $41,000,000 out of a total reduction of $725,000,000 in War Department expenditures. "What is more, there are a large number of intangible savings whose money value it has entirely been impracticable to figure."

WHY BEVERIDGE BEAT NEW

"THAT'S BULLY. T. R."—was alone lacking to give the capture of the Senatorial nomination by Albert J. Beveridge in the recent Indiana Republican primary the complete Bull Moose flavor. All through the day following the election the congratulatory telegrams came pouring in to Mr. Beveridge's Indianapolis home from old Roosevelt Progressives who did not forget the leading part played by Beveridge in the stirring events of 1912. "This return of the Bull Moose," remarks the Terre Haute *Tribune* (Ind.), "may be a bitter pill for the old-line Republicans," but old Roosevelt papers are delighted with what one of them, the Kansas City *Star*, calls the victory of a representative of "the Progressive point of view—the point of view represented superlatively by Roosevelt." Democratic editors are found fairly unanimous in hailing the reemergence of a former "insurgent" and "Bull Mooser" as forecasting another party upheaval and as a sign of popular discontent with Republican conduct of affairs at Washington, but Republican dailies of the more regular stripe generally refuse to see any great political significance in the result of the Indiana primary, considering it the natural result of an assiduous campaign skilfully conducted by a now regular Republican of great eloquence, ability, personal charm and long political experience.

If we turn to the press of Indiana to find out why the author of "The Life of John Marshall" defeated President Harding's close friend, Senator New, by some 20,000 votes on May 2, we find a great diversity of opinion. The pro-New Indianapolis *News* inclines to attribute the result to factional fights and rural discontent with Congress. The trouble, as the pro-New South Bend *Tribune* sees it, is that the people of the State did not know Senator New and not knowing him could not appreciate his high quality. The pro-Beveridge Indianapolis *Star* looks upon the result as a personal triumph of a brilliant Hoosier, without any "reflection even by implication" upon the national Administration. Senator New's "vote for Newberry and his general reactionism" defeated him, in the opinion of the Evansville *Press* (Ind.). The Gary *Post*, a Democratic observer in a part of the State where Republicans voted heavily for Beveridge, does not think that the Newberry matter had much to do with the result. But—

"What did mainly influence opinion in Indiana was Mr. Beveridge's earnest, lucid, analytic and informing addresses on the great problems of taxation, finance and government. He showed himself thoroughly informed on many deep and intricate problems, and convinced the people that he was well prepared to stand up and dissect these matters, cut out unnecessary expense, relegate profligacy and extravagance, promote constructive legislation and get our country and the world back on a sound basis."

One of the Indiana Republican dailies, the Evansville *Journal*, in a careful editorial review of the results of the primary, finds a fundamental explanation of Mr. Beveridge's victory "in the feeling that Congress has been a dawdler." But it can find no repudiation of Warren G. Harding, since the people "clearly separate the President and his work from Congress and its work." In the primary campaign Senator New was at a disadvantage because he remained faithfully at work at his Senatorial duties in Washington. Mr. Beveridge, on the other hand, was "active as a speaker" and has, in fact, "been speaking at public gatherings in Indiana on religious, historical and political subjects with unbroken regularity for the last two years." *The Journal* concludes, with an apparent touch of Hoosier pride in a brilliant and successful son of Indiana:

"I SHALL SUPPORT PRESIDENT HARDING."

But Mr. Beveridge's defeat of President Harding's friend, Senator New, in the Indiana primaries, is taken by Democrats as a sign of Republican discontent with Republican management at Washington.

"Intellectually Mr. Beveridge has no superior in the United States Senate to-day. As a student of American history and the philosophy underlying the development of our political institutions, he has few equals. He thinks clearly and deeply; he has the gift of oratory beyond most men; he is a writer as well as a speaker. When Indiana elevates him to the Senate, it will be sending a man who has had large experience in legislative affairs, and who has in addition a ripened and comprehensive knowledge of public questions, the fruits of twenty-five years of work and intensive study."

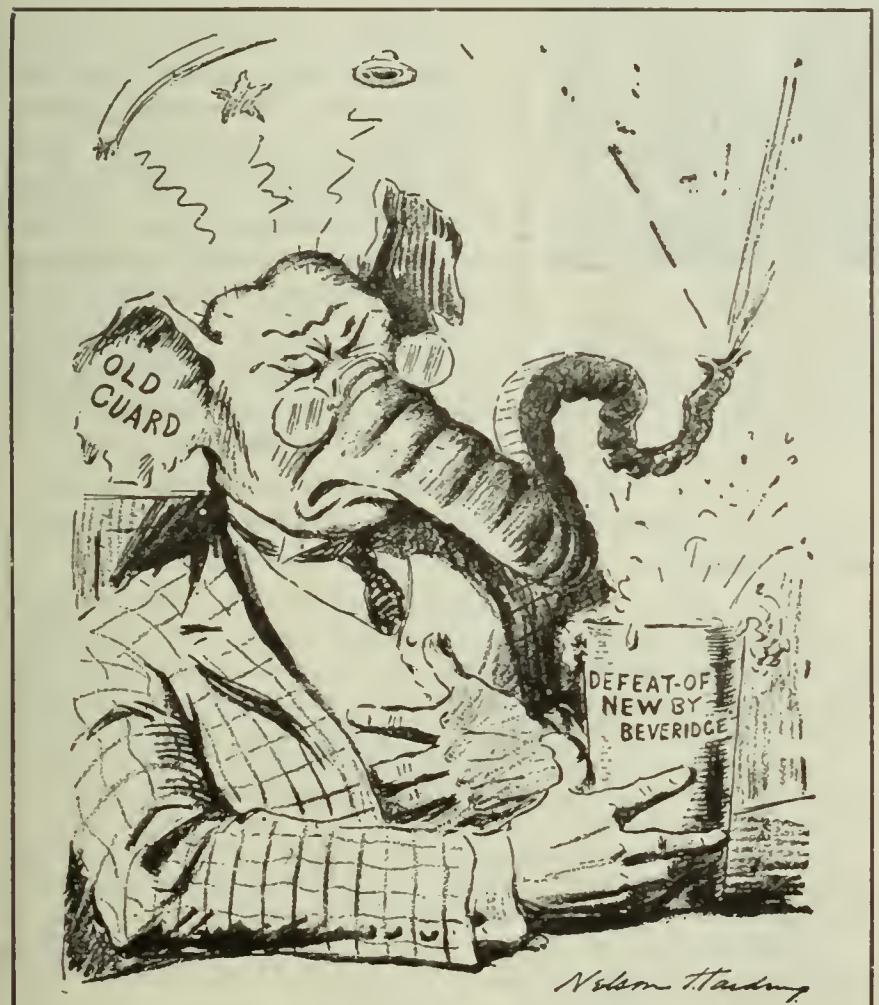
When the crockery flies out of the window, the neighbor across the street is likely to conclude that there is serious trouble in the family. So it is, perhaps, no wonder to find a large number of Democratic papers interpreting the victory of Beveridge over New as, in the words of the New York *Times*, "a sign of Republican dissatisfaction and as the first heavy political blow which the Harding Administration has received." "A hard blow to the Harding Administration, but a harder blow to the present Republican leadership in Congress," is the way the Chicago *Journal* (Dem.) sizes it up. This "stiff rebuff and repudiation" of the present Administration convinces the Columbia *State* (Dem.) that "we are nearing another Democratic era." The New York *World* is hardly less positive, saying:

"Senator New's defeat for renomination in the Indiana primaries is President Harding's defeat. The Republican voters of Indiana have repudiated the Harding Administration. Back of the Beveridge victory is unmistakably the growing unpopularity of the Harding Administration and the increasing disgust of the voters with the quality of political leadership in Washington.

"If the Indiana Republicans will not renominate the President's personal friend and thick-and-thin supporter, it is already plain that the name of Harding will not save the Republican Congressional ticket in November. The returns from Indiana show that the country, having traveled the road to normalcy, is now on its way back, none too pleased with its experience. The power that was obtained in 1920 under false pretenses can no longer be held under false pretenses."

The fact that Mr. Beveridge was one of the Republicans who followed Roosevelt out of the party in 1912 leads a number of Democratic papers to emphasize the importance of the Indiana primary as a sign of a Progressive rebirth. The Pittsburgh *Post* (Dem.) finds it "difficult to see where the old guard element behind the Administration can see anything in this result of the Indiana Republican primary to give them optimism." On the other hand, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) remarks that if Beveridge's nomination is followed by election, his return to the Senate "will bring new cheer to the Progressive wing of his party, indicating that the standards set up under Roosevelt ten years ago have not been wholly submerged by reaction."

Crockery-throwing and loud mutual recriminations, it has been observed, are generally interpreted by outsiders as signs of serious domestic differences. But those inside may consider them simply a normal method of settling difficulties and readjusting relations. So we find important Republican dailies like the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, Baltimore *American*, Buffalo *Evening News* and Milwaukee *Sentinel* wondering why anybody should see in the fact that the Republicans of Indiana prefer Albert J. Beveridge to Harry S. New as a Senatorial candidate, any indication of coolness toward the President or Republican policies. With two such good Republicans contesting, remarks the independent Washington *Post*, which is in close touch with the White House, "about the only way in which an Indiana Republican could indicate a desire to repudiate the Administration was to stay away from the primary." Other Republican dailies declare that the defeat of Senator New by Mr. Beveridge, who has served two successive terms in the Senate, is really an excellent thing for the party. Mr. Beveridge will lend a new element of strength to his side of the Senate, says the Portland *Express* (Rep.). The



A BEVERIDGE WITH A KICK!

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

choice of a man of Beveridge's character, record and predilections, "indicates life, movement, adjustment and intelligence" within the party, avers the Manchester *Union* (Rep.). Indiana, it adds, "had a chance to choose between a man who had proved himself a loyal follower, but no leader, and a man who had the capacity of leadership, who would contribute constructively to the making of a practical and popular party program, and whose brilliancy in debate in the Senate has become one of the traditions of that chamber—and she, quite naturally and appropriately, chose the latter."

CONSTERNATION!

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

Similar assertions come from such once-Progressive Republican dailies as the Philadelphia *North American*, Chicago *Evening Post* and Kansas City *Star*. The last named paper, which once counted Theodore Roosevelt as an editor, tells why it thinks that Beveridge's election "would be the best thing that could happen to the Harding Administration":

"Beveridge, if elected, will bring new blood into the higher councils of the party and into the Senate. He is known throughout the country as a progressive and a practical progressive. The Administration is plentifully supplied with organization politicians. It has been shy on men who represent the progressive point of view—the point of view represented superlatively by Roosevelt.

"President Harding needs Beveridge in Congress. He needs him, not as a rubber stamp, but as a man of creative imagination and independent thought, who will help keep the party an instrument of achievement for the common good."

Before the election the New York *Tribune's* Indianapolis correspondent wired: "A victory for New to-morrow will be considered a victory for the Administration. A victory for Beveridge will be a defeat for the Administration." But after the election *The Tribune* declared that any attempts to make the Beveridge nomination appear as a rebuke to the Administration were "childish," suggesting both a "spirit of desperation" and "paucity of partizan invention." And in this editorial *The Tribune* goes on to point out how good a thing it is for the Republican party to have new blood infused into its Washington leadership. "New leaven is constantly needed in politics and a more clearly shown sympathy with the spirit of Roosevelt will be to the party's advantage."

But not all Republican papers are so cheerful. In a leading editorial the Minneapolis *Journal* again and again rings the changes on the statement that the Indiana primary is a warning to the Republican party and a sign of wide-spread political discontent. After all allowances are made, says the Columbus

Ohio State Journal, Senator Beveridge's victory "reflects strong Republican dissatisfaction with the way things are going in Washington, no doubt chiefly, if not almost wholly, due to disgust with Congress and its shufflings." A remarkable editorial appears in the New York *Herald*, an independent paper which was a strong supporter of the last Republican ticket. After denying Democratic allegations that the defeat of New means the repudiation of the Harding Administration and paying Mr. Beveridge a high tribute for his adroit, clever and earnest campaigning, it concludes with this significant paragraph:

"But if the Republican Congress insists on looting the Treasury with a bonus bill, insists on passing an impracticable and impossible tariff bill and makes itself generally offensive to the intelligent people of the country, as it has been doing, even the very splendid work of President Harding and his Administration can not save it from a thundering thumping at the polls this fall."

Among independent newspaper observers we find the Newark *News* and St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* considering Beveridge's victory "a blow to the Harding Administration." The New York *Commercial* prefers to call it "a slap at Congress," but the Springfield *Republican* does not think that the voters are likely to make a very close distinction between Congress and the Executive. The New York *Evening Post* is convinced that the defeat of Senator New by Mr. Beveridge in the Indiana primaries is a sign of intense and wide-spread dissatisfaction with, and disapproval of, the way things are going at Washington. And this independent newspaper proceeds to state some of the causes of this dissatisfaction as it believes even the Republican leaders must see them:

"Instead of the model of harmony which was to be exhibited by the Harding Administration, they have seen a Republican House almost contemptuously override the recommendations of a Republican President in reference to legislation affecting economy, the very watchword of the Administration. They have seen a wholesale dismissal of the officials of an important bureau without definite explanation, and they have witnessed the unfavorable impression made upon the public by this act and by statements of members of the Cabinet which seem to point to a step backward toward the spoils system.

"If in addition to all these causes of dissatisfaction Congress adds a tariff which sends the cost of living up again, what reason can friends of the Administration have for hoping that the outcome of the Indiana primary will not prove to be as menacing as their opponents are proclaiming?"

A brief glance at other editorial pages reveals the fact that the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* and the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.), New Haven *Journal-Courier* (Ind.), and Washington *Star* (Ind.) consider the Indiana primary a purely personal triumph for Mr. Beveridge. And Mr. Hearst's New York *American* comes to the conclusion that Senator New was defeated because the Republican Administration for which he was a Senate spokesman has been making foreign alliances and has "sold America's birthright of independence for a mess of international bankers' pottage."

MR. WU CHECKS MR. CHANG

MILITARY POLITICS IN CHINA, long known as the most thickly settled, and lately even better known as the most unsettled, country on the globe, seem to have been somewhat clarified by General Wu's apparently decisive defeat of General Chang. General Chang Tso-Lin, ex-bandit, Governor of Manchuria, and recent threatener of the Peking Government, is practically eliminated, and with him go a number of complications. The situation is still so thoroughly mixed up, however, that a good many mere Americans in editorial chairs resign themselves to repeating the remarkable names mixed up in the Chinese puzzle, wondering why the various leaders and factions are doing what the cables say they are, and hoping for the best. Thus, "Wu, Chang, Sun and Hsu," sighs the Houston *Chronicle*. "What a babble of names—and the issues are quite as mixed!" Nevertheless this editor manages to untangle a few leading strands to the effect, that:

CHINA'S "STONEWALL JACKSON."

Feng Yu-Hsiang, one of Wu Pei-Fu's generals, and a devout Methodist, is given much of the credit for the victory over Chang. He hopes to introduce prohibition, on the American plan, into China.

"Hsu is the colorless president of the colorless republic of North China. His Government is without cash, and he himself is without men.

"Sun is the virile head of the stormy republic of South China. He is infatuated with Western ideals."

Chang, a monarchist by inclination, was anomalously lined up with Dr. Sun, the radical, and Wu Pei-Fu, said to be a Liberal, came to the assistance of the dictator Hsu, while several other military leaders of the general standing of Wu and Chang are waiting their chance to get into the squabble. These include, according to a special dispatch from the New York *Tribune's* Washington Bureau, a gentleman by the name of Tsao-Kun, and leaders of the "Chekiang, Kiangsu and other factions." In the meantime, complains the *Chronicle's* editor:

"The multitude of commissions created by the Washington Conference for the protection of Chinese integrity . . . are marking time. They would be glad to turn back a lot of occupied territory, give up a lot of concessions and draw up a lot of agreements if they could find any responsible Government with which to deal.

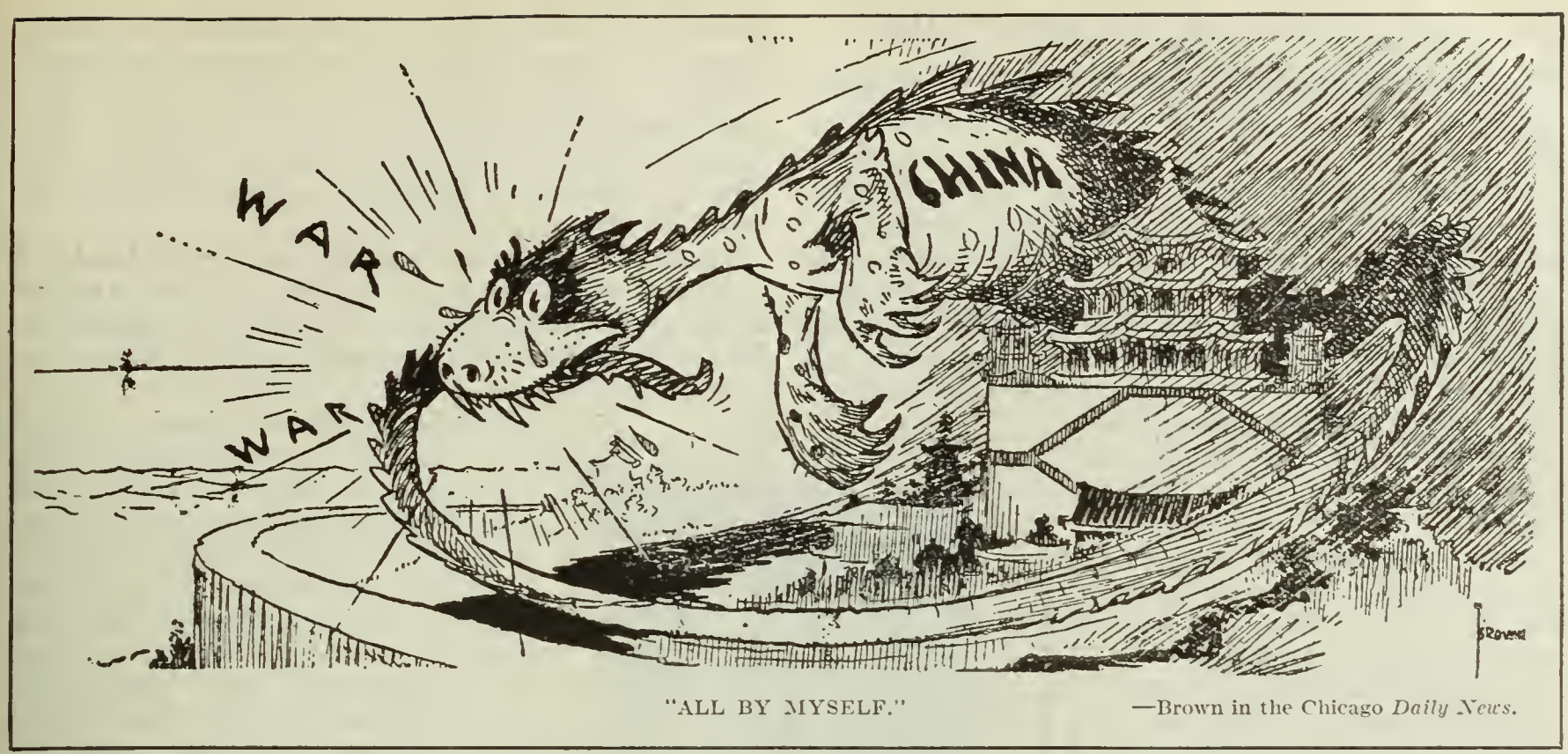
"In the first place, power is hopelessly divided. In the second, wherever manifested in practical form it appears to be exercised by unofficial persons.

"About the only significant, outstanding, concrete fact in the whole mess is that China has so far forgotten herself as to be employing machine-guns, airplanes and surgery.

"These form a part of modern, or Western civilization. Their employment forecasts a new era for China more definitely than her political squabbles."

Several editors agree that perhaps the most significant fact about the present mixed-up condition is that the Chinese are learning modern methods of warfare. In General Wu there seems to have developed a Chinese leader of parts. Another general, a Christian fighter, is attracting even more attention. The New York *Times* observes, apropos of this remarkable man:

"An important part in the victory of Wu Pei-Fu in China seems to have been played by the Christian General Feng Yu-Hsiang,



"ALL BY MYSELF." —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

who is a Methodist. From the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions we learn that he rules his troops and his province with great firmness. Smoking, drinking, gambling and profane language are forbidden in his army."

General Feng is called by missionaries "the Stonewall Jackson of China," observes the New York *Morning Telegraph*, and adds these further bay leaves to the Christian general's wreath:

"It was his division which turned the tide of battle, after General Wu had suffered what practically amounted to defeat. Feng came up and, falling upon Chang's right wing, soon had the Manchurian army in disorderly retreat. These meager facts are picked out of the body of dispatches. They are significant.

"China is the most densely populated country on the globe. Her man-power is almost incalculable; and in modern warfare it is not hard to make shock troops out of the raw material if the right kind of instructors are in charge.

"It may be generations before China has adopted Western methods in the daily lives and activities of the people; but China could, and may, adopt and put into practise the military methods of the West within a decade. Japan did it, and the Chinese are a more intelligent people than the Japanese, with a higher sense of honor, according to their traditions and their habits of thought.

"The world should be greatly interested in the future of China's army. It may mean much to civilization."

In the meantime, however, a good many editors seem to feel that China's peaceful settlement of its disputes, internal and otherwise, may mean even more to civilization than do the exploits of its army. There is a strong current of optimism in the comment. It may reasonably be believed, in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Enquirer*, that "the situation has been beneficially simplified and substantially improved by General Wu's victory." This journal notes with approval:

"To judge from the way in which he has acted since he assumed control of the situation, General Wu, who is a soldier pure and simple and nothing at all of a politician, is not actuated by any inordinate ambition, and is not intending to improve the opportunity in his hands for his own personal advantage. Instead of setting up a dictatorship, as he could easily have done had he so desired, he extended his support to Hsu Shih-Chang, the actual President, and went no further than to insist upon the removal from the Ministry of the three men, including Premier Llang Shih-Yi, whom he mistrusted. He has announced that it is his intention to liberate China from its militaristic incubus, and his program includes the disbandment of the provincial forces; the formation of a small army to be used for defensive purposes only by the Peking Government; and the convocation of a Parliament to be chosen by the people by which arrangements will be made for the installation of a successor to President Hsu Shih-Chang."

Sao-Ke Alfred Sze, Minister at Washington representing the Peking Government, agrees that Chinese affairs are improving, and will improve even further if Dr. Sun comes to time. "Personally, I think too much attention has been directed to the present unrest and disarray," he says in a bulletin sent out from his headquarters at Washington. "In an organic change in the life and habits of a nation there follows always a period of national readjustment in the guise of disturbance and unrest." Ma Soo, on the other hand, representative of the Canton, or South China, government of Sun Yat-Sen, states in an interview that "It must be admitted at the start that the Peking Government represents nobody," and that one of the first moves in any permanent improvement of Chinese conditions must be its complete elimination. Ma Soo also calls attention to the fact that American missionaries in China are backing Wu's campaign, a sure sign, in his opinion, that predatory American business interests are hoping to cash in on the victory.

The Providence *Journal* is glad, at least, that "General Wu is frankly anti-Japanese," and gives evidence of being a man who has set out "honestly to form and maintain a government that will most actually realize the needs and desires of the Chinese people." Even more optimistic and complimentary is the New York *Evening Post*. It comments in an editorial headed, "The Mystery of Sun Yat-Sen":

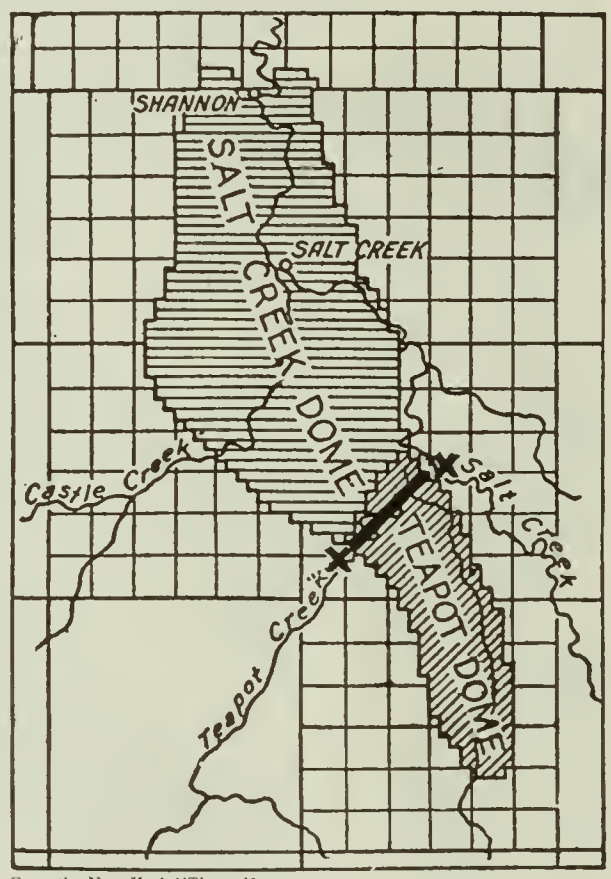
"Wu Pei-Fu's victory near the gates of Peking was a victory on two flanks, in more than a geographical sense. It was a victory over reactionism as represented by Chang Tso-Lin and over advanced liberalism as represented by Sun Yat-Sen, arch-radical and head of the Government of the South. China is so much of a puzzle in general that we need hardly go out of our way to hunt for special puzzles. And yet there is the mystery of why Sun Yat-Sen, one of the first of China's patriots, a former President of the Republic, should have made common cause with a Manchu ex-bandit strongly suspected of being in the Japanese pay.

"One conceivable answer is in the extremist psychology which finds illustrations outside of China. Left Wing will sometimes cooperate with Right Wing, as in Germany not so long ago when the Monarchists were not at all displeased by the activities of the Communists. But it is only a desperate partizanship that will play that kind of game. There is about Sun Yat-Sen a strong suggestion of De Valera in the subordination of national unity to personal ideology.

"In Russia to-day the chief hatred of the Monarchists is directed not against the Bolshevists, but against the Center, the moderate mass that thinks nationally instead of in terms of partizanship. Extremists are less afraid of the counter-extremists who play into their hands than of the middle-of-the-road men. Such a man of the Center in China would now seem to be Wu Pei-Fu geographically and in ideas. His victory would thus hold out the promise of a unified and progressive China."

THE TEMPEST OF TEAPOT DOME

IS SOMETHING BEING "PUT OVER" on the people of the United States in the matter of the Teapot Dome, Wyoming, naval oil reserve lease to private oil interests? Both Democratic and Republican editors are asking the question. Secretary of the Navy Denby and Secretary of the Interior Fall agree that the geological structure of the dome is such as to permit its pools to be drained by wells in the nearby Salt Creek area, and that the Government, by leasing this rich oil-bearing area of some 9,000 acres for a period of years on a royalty basis, is making a bargain that will save millions. Independent oil experts, on the other hand, claim that the private producers to whom the Teapot Dome area has been leased will make a profit for the lessees of at least $2,000,000,000, and that there is no danger whatever that oil from the dome is being or will be drained by contiguous wells. Officials of the Geological Survey, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, "insist they were unanimous in agreeing that the Teapot area could not be drained by drilling wells in the vicinity," while Secretaries Fall and Denby say it was on the strength of a report by a Government expert to the exact contrary that the lease was entered into.



From the New York "Times."

MAP OF SALT CREEK OIL FIELD.

The heavy line between Teapot Dome and Salt Creek Dome indicates a water line which opponents of the lease of the Navy's oil reserves claim makes drainage into Salt Creek private fields impossible.

The reviews of this matter in the press recall that the Teapot Dome field was one of the three great Western oil areas taken over years ago by the Government to conserve a supply of fuel for the Navy. The Taft and Wilson administrations, particularly the latter, were kept fairly busy, it is said, resisting encroachments upon the three oil areas by private oil interests. When, in 1914, Secretary of the Navy Daniels reported to the President that coal was to be superseded by oil as Navy fuel because of its superior steam-producing qualities and other economies, it was decided by the Wilson régime not to lease the oil reserves under any circumstances. Under the present Administration the Taft and Wilson policies of conservation were reversed, and the three oil reserves leased. The royalties, as we read, range from 12½ to 50 per cent. in the Teapot area, and the lessees agree to construct a pipe line connecting with other pipe lines from the mid-continent oil fields to the Central West. The first twenty wells are to be begun within six months, and if oil in paying quantities is not found the lessees are required to drill two more twenty-well series. The Government, moreover, is to have the privilege of exchanging with the producing company crude oil for fuel oils suitable for Navy use, and with the understanding that the producing company shall deliver such fuel oil to naval vessels at any designated point between Maine and Cuba. The amount of royalty oil which the Government is expected to receive will be approximately 27 per cent., say independent experts.

The charge that Secretary Fall conducted secret negotiations with the oil interests for the exploitation of the Teapot Dome oil fields is made by the Democratic New York *World*, and an investigation has been ordered by a unanimous vote of the Senate. A political turn has been given the matter by reason of the fact that Mr. Daniels, while Secretary of the Navy, stubbornly opposed leasing these areas. "If all that is hinted at is true, Mr. Harding has a scandal of the first magnitude on his hands," declares the Independent New York *Globe*. "Certainly the affair ought to be probed root and branch," believes the Manchester *Union* (Ind. Rep.), and the "bitterest sort of a controversy" is predicted by the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*.

One of the most outspoken opponents of a lease is Senator La Follette (Rep.), of Wisconsin. "If the two Secretaries considered proposals from a number of prominent oil companies and individuals before awarding the lease, why were the proposals not made public?" asks the Senator from Wisconsin. "Moreover, why was the lease signed on April 7 and all information regarding it withheld from the public until April 21, when its existence was finally admitted in response to a resolution of inquiry passed by the Senate?" Other critics are ex-Governor Brooks, of Wyoming; the present Governor; the State Geologist, who believes there is practically no possibility of draining Teapot Dome through nearby wells, and Senator Kendrick (Dem.), of Wyoming. "The opinion of no geologist has yet been presented in support of the opinion that Teapot Dome is being tapped," asserts Senator Kendrick, "while all the independent oil operators who have knowledge of local conditions are a unit in saying that there is no possibility of the Dome being drained by any well that has yet been drilled."

"True, the Government is to receive a royalty on each barrel of oil produced," admits the New York *Evening World* (Ind. Dem.), "but who wouldn't pay 50 cents a barrel for crude oil that sells for several dollars?" Another objection of this paper is that "an air of mystery enshrouds the whole transaction." And "Secretary Fall will find this policy of secrecy costly," thinks the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.), "because the growing tide of opposition will feed more quickly on suspicion and secrecy than if negotiations were conducted in the open." As the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* (Ind. Dem.) remarks:

"Instead of leaving the oil in the ground, where it has accumulated for uncounted centuries, and is as safe as anything can be in the material world, the Administration has decided to drain the lands and divvy up with the contractors.

"This is not being done because the Navy is in immediate need of the oil—not at all. There is a superabundance of oil to be had at low prices, and the visible supply is sufficient to meet all Navy needs for a decade or more."

While there have been many verbal broadsides similar to the foregoing, mostly from Democratic sources, Republican editors apparently have been withholding their fire. "All the foregoing charges are too grave to permit a hasty editorial judgment," in the opinion of the Independent Syracuse *Herald*, and to the Chicago *Daily News* "the royalties exacted from the lessee, ranging from 12½ to 50 per cent., seem fair." Furthermore, President Harding, himself, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, believes that the interests of the public have been protected in every way, and that the lease is much to the advantage of the Navy, and that it will bear the most intensive scrutiny by either friendly or unfriendly eyes.

SOVIET SKULDUGGERY SCENTED HERE

THE RUSSIAN SOVIET SLUSH FUND of several millions which Samuel Gompers declares is being used in the United States to spread propaganda and pay bribes is, in the opinion of several American editors, merely another method of "boring from within" to disrupt the American Federation of Labor, of which Mr. Gompers is the president. The plan, charges the National Civic Federation, of New York, "contemplates the selection as 'key' men of 1,000 disaffected revolutionary trade unionists in as many localities, who in turn are to round up all sympathetic members of their respective unions." Present leaders are to be ousted, and the unions disrupted generally. The person behind the scheme, agree the Civic Federation and Mr. Gompers, is William Z. Foster, leader of the last steel strike, and the main object, it is said, is to oust Samuel Gompers as president of the labor organization, because of his protests against recognition of Soviet Russia. The fact that Foster, who had no money, visited Soviet Russia, and after returning to this country established a magazine in Chicago as the official organ of the Trade Union Educational League, is pointed out by both the Federation and Mr. Gompers, as proof that he is spreading Bolshevist propaganda among the workingmen of the United States.

But the charge by Mr. Gompers "should not be taken too seriously," thinks the Chicago *Socialist*, "for Samuel has a habit of making loose statements." Besides, maintains this labor paper, "in view of the general practise of foreign governments it would not be surprizing to learn that Russia is following the example of England, France, and other European countries in spending money to put their case before the people of the United States." The purpose of the Gompers statement, *The Socialist* continues, is to prevent recognition of the Soviet Government and the resumption of trade relations, and this in turn "will delay the restoration of normal industrial conditions and thereby work an injury not only to the workers of all countries, including the United States, but to civilization itself."

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"I DEMAND THAT MR. GOMPERS MAKE GOOD ON HIS INSINUATIONS."

Says William Z. Foster, denying that he is building, with the help of a huge Soviet slush fund, a secret machine to undermine the American Federation of Labor movement.

These opinions agree with those of the editor of another labor paper, the Schenectady *Citizen*, who asks Mr. Gompers to be "more specific and state names, figures and dates." The New York *Herald* suggests that Mr. Gompers is "tuning up" for his annual campaign for reelection, and the Socialist Milwaukee *Leader* hints that "in all probability Gompers could tell a few things about Allied propaganda if he wanted to." In *The Leader's* opinion—

"Whatever may be the facts about Soviet propaganda which Gompers claims to have, we should like to see them and the facts about Allied propaganda both uncovered to the public gaze. We predict that if such an exposure ever takes place, the Soviet propaganda will look small and sick compared with the Allied propaganda."

Mr. Foster denies with considerable heat that he is undertaking to construct a political machine with Soviet money for the purpose of undermining the American Federation of Labor or any other organization. Moreover, he demands that Mr. Gompers "make good." It is the opinion of Mr. Foster that Mr. Gompers is "suffering from an anti-Russian complex." And he goes on:

"Either Mr. Gompers must prove his statements and innendos or stand convicted of flagrantly unfair propaganda. As far as the books of our organization are concerned I stand ready to submit them to any reputable auditing company, who will be given every opportunity to examine into our sources of revenue.

"Mr. Gompers's charge about my building a great secret machine to undermine the American Federation of Labor movement is ridiculous. The fact is that the Trade Union Educational League, the body which Mr. Gompers has in mind, operates in broad daylight.

"A factor making for Mr. Gompers's blast is that he fears the new spirit of progress now taking shape among the rank and file of the trade unions all over the country. Under his leadership the trade union movement has come to a standstill politically, industrially and philosophically. The Trade Union Educational League is working to break this deadlock."

The Buffalo *News*, however, wonders if Mr. Foster isn't "suffering from a pro-Bolshevik complex," and *The Express* of that city reminds us that "because of the good work Mr. Gompers has done in combating the spread of Bolshevism among American workingmen, his strong attack upon the new phase of the Bolshevistic movement must be read with great respect as the warning of a man who has studied the subject closely and appreciates its menace." As for Mr. Foster's denial, we read in the Detroit *Free Press* that—

"He would have been more convincing if he had omitted his remark about the anti-Russian complex. Here he went just a little too far for good strategy, and left the impression that whatever else may be in his mind, certainly no hostility to Bolshevism lurks there. He has no 'anti-Russian'—that is to say, no anti-Soviet—bias.

"Indeed, when we remember the record of Mr. Foster as a leader in the steel strike and take into consideration the extreme character of a good many of his utterances, he seems to have made out something like a prima facie case against himself."

Mr. Gompers is fighting Bolshevism in this country, according to the Chicago *Post*, "with an adroitness which proves that the veteran labor leader has lost little of his cunning with the passing of the years." And "those who seek to outwit him will have to rise very early in the morning even on daylight-saving time," notes the Utica *Press*. Turning to the Indianapolis *Union*, a conservative labor paper, we find it confident that Mr. Gompers "has the goods and is prepared to come forward with the data if called upon." He "has been in public life too long to make foolish statements," it avers; and it predicts that when the time comes "he will present to the country an array of facts that will startle the most skeptical."

A wide reading of editorials discloses the fact that editors in general are not greatly disturbed by reports of Soviet propaganda, tho not a few appear to be concerned regarding organized labor. The St. Louis *Star*, for instance, believes that—

"If there ever was a time in the history of American industry when the wage-earners of the country needed unity of purpose and a solid front, it is to-day, when certain influential groups of capital are openly engaged in a battle to break down unionism in the United States. Not only first-class leadership is needed, but it must be a sane and conservative leadership, and any swing to radicalism would be well-nigh fatal to organized labor at this time. If for no other reason, the present leaders of the American Federation should be maintained in command because of their experience in dealing with similar crises."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE red turns pale when put next to the long green.—*Washington Post.*

IN Charles W. Morse's case the pardon came too early.—*New York Tribune.*

THE gambling season will open soon. Cantaloupes are on the way.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

ABOUT the only bone-dry spots in the United States are some of the oil wells.—*New York Tribune.*

GERMANY'S "floating" debt of 276,000,000,000 marks is getting into the submersible class.—*Wall Street Journal.*

ONE thing beyond the power even of this great nation is to effect a peace with Senator Borah.—*New York Tribune.*

ANOTHER strange thing is our dry land extends three miles out into the ocean.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

RUSSIA has an idea she is showing her friendliness by expressing her willingness to borrow money.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

AN Egyptian mummy with bobbed hair has been found. They are digging for the galoshes now.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

NOW Sweden has told Emma Goldman to move on. It looks like Emma is going to see quite a lot of the world.—*American Lumberman.*

WINSTON CHURCHILL says the British Government is keeping a watch on Ireland. What they really need is an alarm clock.—*Manila Bulletin.*

THERE is a glacier in Alaska which moves downward at the rate of three feet a year. They call it "The Cost of Living."—*New York Tribune.*

A GERMAN chemist says he can supply imitation coal at half price. That's nothing. American enterprise supplies it at full price.—*The American Banker.*

WE wish the Genoa Conference every success, but we can't help observing that the Atlas Powder Company has started running full time again.—*American Lumberman.*

A NATURE magazine estimates that there are only two birds to every acre in the United States. This may be because there are more than that to every hat.—*Washington Post.*

"THE United States can not turn her back on the world," says President Harding. Well, even after this love feast it wouldn't be the safest thing to do.—*Manila Bulletin.*

SOME folks are worried because Turkey will still have one foot in Europe. Cheer up, she's had one foot in the grave for centuries and never got any further.—*Manila Bulletin.*

THE man with a political bee in his bonnet often gets stung.—*Charleston Gazette.*

EVERY week is clean-up week with the visiting highwaymen.—*New York Tribune.*

THESE are apparently trying days for every one save the criminal.—*Asheville Times.*

LIGHT travels inconceivably fast until it encounters a human mind.—*Wall Street Journal.*

BEFORE the next peace conference it would be advisable to hold a couple of rehearsals.—*New York Tribune.*

MR. HEARST'S contribution to Music Week is a vocal number entitled "I Hear Me Calling Me."—*New York Tribune.*

HAS anybody obtained a ruling on the birthday of a baby arriving at 12:30 A. M., daylight-saving time?—*Boston Herald.*

LLOYD GEORGE fears another war, and just as Jack Dempsey was hoping to make a protracted stay in Europe.—*New York Tribune.*

FINE thing about a 16-year-old flapper is she will outgrow it 20 years from now when she is 25.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

LADY ASTOR says the flapper is all right, thus confirming the information that has been supplied us by the flapper.—*New York Tribune.*

THERE are no flappers in the spirit world, says Conan Doyle. What do the older people talk about?—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

GERMANY and Russia having decided to get together, what they will get together is the question that agitates Europe.—*Weston Leader.*

THE door recently opened to peace in Ireland seems to be functioning more as an exit than as an entrance.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

ONE American dollar is worth 2,750,000 Russian rubles. However, it doesn't follow that 2,750,000 Russian rubles are worth one American dollar.—*Weston Leader.*

"FEWER rags than for many years will be seen in ballrooms this season," say the dancing masters. We wonder if they are referring to dances or clothes.—*Manila Bulletin.*

GENERAL PERSHING recently made a seventy-mile horseback ride. He was probably looking for what Congress has left of the United States army.—*New York Tribune.*

POLICE COMMISSIONER ENRIGHT, who has denied that there is a crime wave in New York, is now taking measures that suggest he has discovered a few ripples.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE ONE STEADY WORKER IN THE COAL INDUSTRY.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE RUSSO-GERMAN TORPEDO AT GENOA

NO CRIES OF JUBILATION in the German press greeted the disclosure of the Rapallo Treaty between Germany and Russia, it is remarked by some adverse critics, who say the Germans have learned that the only mistake they made in the sinking of the *Lusitania* was "giving vent to rejoicing." "This second *Lusitania* feat," as some Jugo-Slav newspapers term it, rather inclines German editors to "explain, apologize and minimize" what is now known as the "Russo-German torpedo at Genoa." Meanwhile Paris dispatches advise us that the Allied Reparation Commission has notified the German Government that there is nothing in this particular agreement which seems to violate the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, and therefore no intervention is required. But it is also stated that the Commission has "made it plain that if the provisions of the Rapallo Treaty, when put into effect, jeopardize the interests of any of the Allies, Germany might be called upon by the Entente to nullify the treaty or any part of it." Parallel with the Rapallo Treaty, we learn from Berlin dispatches, the Russians and the Germans have negotiated a consular treaty of "far-reaching commercial and economic purport." Of the Rapallo Treaty the *Koelnische Zeitung* declares the excitement it caused abroad resulted in much misjudgment of its provisions and tendencies, and it adds:

THE NEW RECORD IN GERMANY'S GOLDEN BOOK.

GERMANY TO RUSSIA: "This is my best hit since I torpedoed the *Lusitania*." —*The Vreme* (Belgrade).

"As far as the material contents of the treaty are concerned from the German point of view, they present no cause for excitement. The treaty itself has nothing to do with the Genoa Conference. It was lying in Berlin for eight weeks before the conference opened, all ready to receive the necessary signatures, and even its stipulations were well known. At that time—as it was announced to all the world—the representatives of the Soviet Government were in Berlin and negotiations were going on regarding the agreement. The fact that the leaders of the Soviet Republic met our representatives for the first time at Genoa brought about a closer understanding on different points. That the treaty was signed there ought not to have created a shock."

The *Koelnische Zeitung* goes on to say that the foreign press, particularly the French, do not conceal the aim of their attacks, and avers that "when the French press says that the Cannes resolution must be assailed, it is no doubt the third paragraph, point 3.a., they are hinting at. Here it is said that all debts and public obligations of the pre-Bolshevik régimes must be acknowledged and all damages resulting from confiscation will have to be made good by Russia." The German Government "disclaims both of these in the first paragraph of the treaty on basis of mutuality," according to this Cologne daily, which is convinced that "Germany had a right to conclude such a treaty even if it is damaging to Entente interests that she negotiate with Russia."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* is skeptical as to the real meaning of the Genoa Conference as long as Germany has been excluded from the deliberations affecting Russia, and believes the barring of Germany from participation in the sub-commission of the First Political Commission was an arbitrary act on the part of the "chief opponent of the Russo-German Treaty." Here France is meant, which is said to have "succeeded in securing the support of a group but not of the conference as a whole," and this journal proceeds:

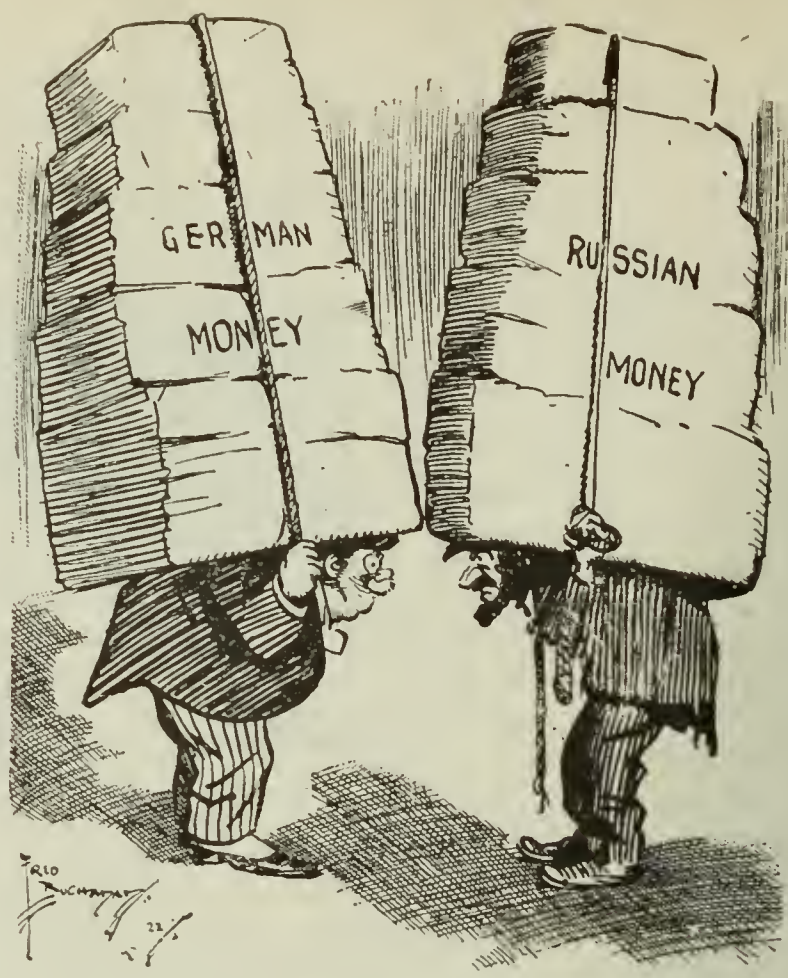
"Against this tendency we must warn our delegates to exercise caution. The Entente and even some neutral Governments regard our concluding a separate treaty with Russia as disloyal toward the other participants of the conference. We may reply to this charge that the Entente were the ones to begin separate negotiations with the Russians, taking no notice of Germany. As a matter of formality either charge may have some foundation. As a political *coup*, it can withstand all objections."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* also asserts that if the conference succeeded in making a collective bargain with Russia, the principal Powers "would have laid a ready-made program before Germany and some of the other countries as well, and none of these would have had a chance to promote their individual interests." "The German delegation," it says, "would have had to accept the dictation of the victorious Powers as to her future relations with Russia, instead of concluding a treaty that covers Germany's proper interests." The Socialist *Vorwaerts* is of the same opinion as its bourgeois contemporaries, and assures us that Germany had a perfect right, moral and political, to conclude a separate treaty with Russia as long as it does not interfere with other nations making similar treaties with the Soviet Republic, and it argues:

"The treaty does not permit Germany to interfere in Russia's internal affairs. On the contrary, strict neutrality is the term employed as to her attitude toward Russia. As a commercial treaty with Russia was not only a necessity, but also the desire of the working classes as well as of the industrialists of Germany, we may expect that the German people in general will endorse the treaty without reservations. As to its effect on foreign countries—it is already evident that they do not think the signing of the treaty was properly timed."

The Berlin correspondent of the Paris *Temps* reports that the German public is confident that the Rapallo Treaty is a "defini-

GIVING US ALL A "TURN."
"The Bolshie-Boche Double-Shuffle."
—*The Bystander* (London).



RECIPROCITY.
"I'll change my load for yours!"
"What's your load?"
"Paper."
"So's mine!" —*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

ENGLISH CARTOON VIEWS OF THE RUSSO-GERMAN PACT.

tive victory for Germany," but much concern is exprest in some quarters that the joining with the Soviet Russians signifies so much to the German Communists and German National Bolsheviks who are "delighted to see Germany arm in arm with Soviet Russia." In Parliamentary circles more reserve on the Treaty is met with, according to this informant, who says that the deputies of the majority do not wish to express hostile criticism of Wirth and Rathenau, but one deputy was heard to quote a German proverb about the Russo-German Treaty to this effect: "For a pigeon on the roof, Germany let go a sparrow in her hand." Anglicized this would indicate that Germany has failed to realize that a bird in hand is worth two in the bush. Also a Nuremberg professor, Martin Spahn, is quoted by the Paris *Temps* correspondent as saying that "the German Government has committed a great fault by unnecessarily irritating France and England, and this imprudence will surely be followed by an energetic counter-offensive to the detriment of Germany." Professor Spahn is also of the belief that "it is impossible now to expect France to permit consideration of the reparation problem at Genoa." We read further that 20 deputies of the Right in the German Reichstag brought up the question of the "preponderance of the Jewish element in the German Delegation at Genoa," which they charged, "amounts to 33 per cent. of the whole delegation membership." This correspondent tells us also that the coming opening of the frontiers between Russia and Germany is causing grave disquiet to the German sanitary authorities on account of disease conditions in Russia, and one medical officer characterized the Rapallo Treaty as the "typhus alliance."

In France a representative view is exprest by the Paris *Journal de Débats*, which says that Germany and Russia have "ousted themselves from the Genoa Conference" by the mere fact of the Rapallo Treaty. From the moment that they "began to come to understandings between themselves, that could not but affect matters of the first importance under discussion at the conference, they made it impossible for the other Powers to treat with them." Through their own initiative they have formed "one of those European groups which Mr. Lloyd George was anxious to prevent," but in the opinion of the *Journal de Débats* such groups are in the nature of things and it is vain to attempt to round up the world in one little household. The truth is that nations come together through mutual affinity and not through prescribed rules, according to this influential Paris daily, which wonders what Mr. Lloyd George really thinks of the Russo-German "initiative."

In England the London Daily *Telegraph* considers the agreement as "a testimony alike to the astuteness of the Russian delegates and to the short-sighted folly of their German colleagues whose action can not but vastly intensify the distrust of Germany which is the dominating feature of French policy." This London daily tells us further that the Germans have "placed all the mediating influences at the conference in a position of extreme difficulty and have inflicted a severe setback on the strenuous and unceasing efforts which have been made by Mr. Lloyd George to lead all the parties at Genoa forward in the path of conciliation and mutual cooperation." We read then:

"It remains to be seen how far their wholesale sacrifices of Germany's interests will receive adequate compensation at the hands of those to whom they have surrendered, and it will be instructive also to discover, as we shall in the course of the next few days, what is the view taken of this extraordinary action by the representatives of Germany's great industries. The clauses of the Treaty which provide for the abandonment of all claims for compensation in respect of the Soviet confiscations of foreign property in Russia amount to a betrayal of all the principles which have hitherto governed international obligations, and are, in effect, an endorsement of the Bolshevik doctrine and practise hitherto condemned in every civilized state, as striking at the roots of organized society."

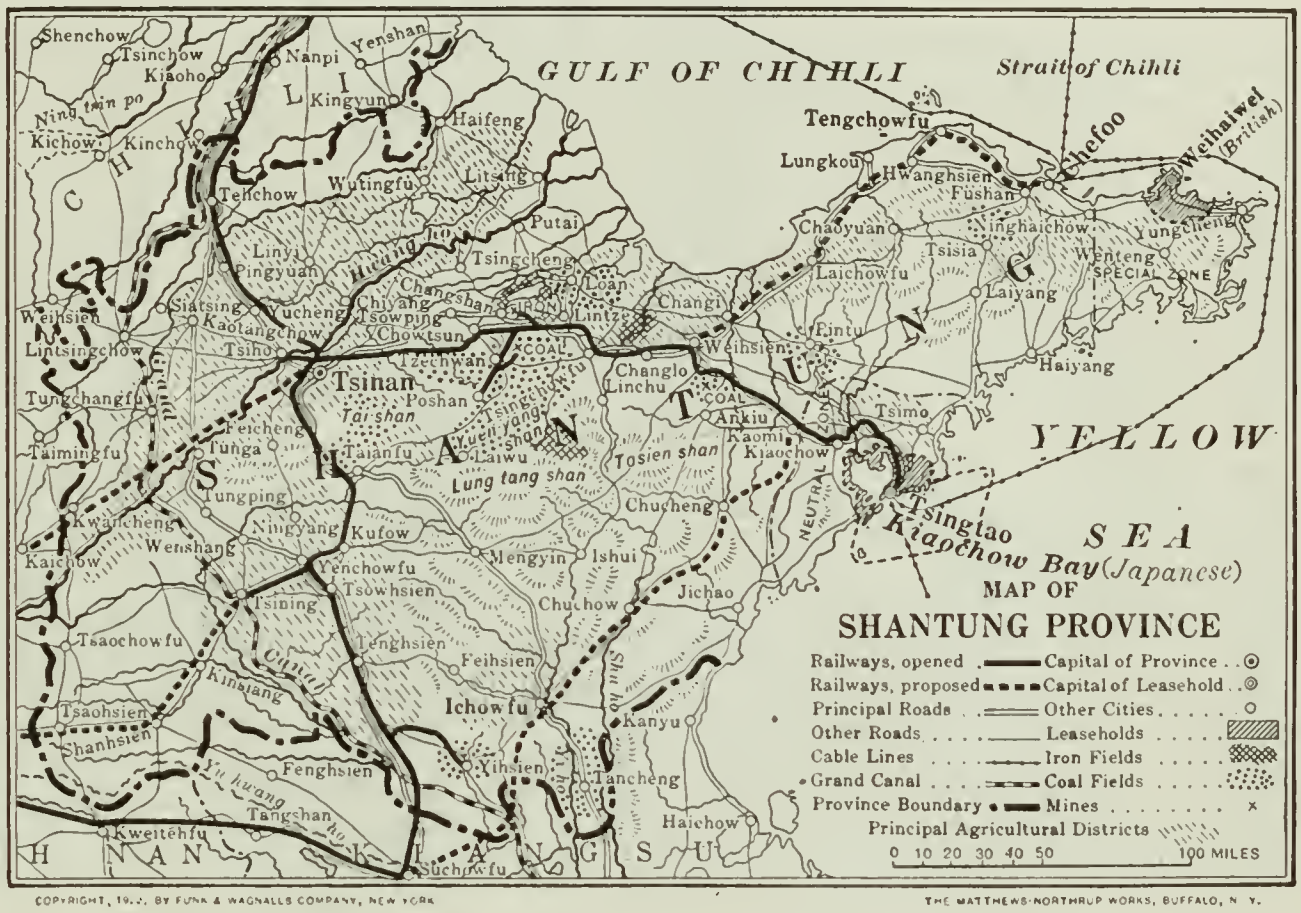
JAPAN'S EXIT FROM SHANTUNG

THE FIRST MEETING between the Japanese and Chinese committees on the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung was held March 23rd, and five days later the articles of agreement were signed. Such speed is unprecedented, we are told, for former negotiations between China and Japan have always proceeded at a snail's pace. Of course much credit is due to the Washington Conference, which decided the fundamental principles of the retrocession of Shantung, say Japanese editors, but they flatter themselves that after all the "speedy conclusion of negotiations is more substantially attributable to a great concession made by Japan relating to the problem than to the sincerity of China." Of course the Chinese delegates were sincere, rather grudgingly observes the Tokyo *Chugai Shogyo*, for they realized that the settlement of the problem will have "a serious influence upon the abolition of extra-territoriality in China in the event that peace and order fail to be maintained in the Shantung Province." But to this daily "Japan's sincerity throughout the negotiations reigned supreme." In fact, "Japan's attitude is not only sincere but humiliating," and we read:

"Japan ate humble pie in the Shantung problem, more especially in the withdrawal of her troops from Shantung. The lease of Kiaochou and the Shantung Railway is not retroceded to China but is abandoned. All the efforts of Japan in Shantung have been sent to the devil through the humiliating attitude of the Japanese Government, but it is already a story of the bygone days, and we do not cry over spilt milk. The momentous problem that needs a painstaking study at the present juncture is how to protect the Japanese residents in Shantung and along the Shantung Railway with large business interests and investment. The life and property of twenty thousand Japanese residents will be exposed to danger and menace after the withdrawal of the Japanese troops."

That the Japanese residents in Shantung do not expect much from the Chinese troops, or police, who will take the place of the Japanese troops, is the rather slurring suggestion of the *Chugai Shogyo*, which tells us that "many weird rumors are persistently circulated among the people of Shantung concerning the maintenance of peace and order in the province after the withdrawal of the Japanese troops." Without disclosing the source of such rumors, a consideration generally affecting rumors, this journal proceeds:

"It remains a question whether the Chinese police or soldiers can maintain peace and order. If the perfect guaranty of the Chinese authorities be obtained concerning the responsibility to be borne in connection with the maintenance of peace and order along the Shantung Railway, the evacuation of the Japanese troops will be made as quickly as possible. The administration of Tsingtao as well as of the Shantung Railway will be transferred to the control of the Chinese Government authorities upon the withdrawal of the Japanese troops and the majority of the Japanese residents will at that time either return home or go to Manchuria. If such a state of things occurs, Japan's trade with Tsingtao will be divested of much of its present prosperity and Tsingtao itself will be destined to ruin after all. In carefully considering the future of Tsingtao, the port promises to rise in ascendency with the present Shantung Railway extended to the hinterland and the proposed Hailan Railway constructed to add much to the prosperity of the seaborne trade. Opinions agree that Tsingtao promises to become an entrepôt ranking next to Shanghai in future and to occupy the largest commercial port in North China, overshadowing all other ports in existence. The fact that the Japanese make economic development at Tsingtao with their foothold firmly established there will not only tend to guide Japan's trade with China advantageously, but will serve largely to the profit and interest of China herself. It devolves upon the Government authorities to take relief measures as far as possible for the enterprises maintained by the Japanese subjects and the maintenance of the status quo. The development of Tsingtao owes its origin to the Teutons, but the present prosperity to which the port was raised is solely attributed to the Japanese."



SHANTUNG, THE "CRADLE OF CHINESE CIVILIZATION."

Japan's exit from Shantung, decided at the Washington Conference, is under way, and Japanese newspapers fear that the "life and property of 20,000 Japanese residents will be exposed to danger and menace."

The Tokyo *Yomiuri* reminds us that it was stipulated at Washington that the Chinese Government should repay the Japanese money invested by them in public properties, the Shantung railway, wharfs and warehouses, and other enterprises of public nature; and that the original price of the Shantung Railway, amounting to 5,300,000 gold marks, and of the salt fields should be repaid by the Chinese Government to Japan. We read then:

"Chinese observers are anxious for the enormous sum of money required for the taking over the interests of Japan in Shantung, and are saying that there is no necessity for China to indemnify the amount of money named by Japan, because the free investment of funds was made by Japan without China's consent, notwithstanding that Japan pledged herself to the retrocession of Shantung in the Twenty-one Demands. Should this absurd theory be left to take its course, the sincere solution reached between the two Governments concerning the negotiations for withdrawal of troops would become impossible. The indemnification of enormous amounts of money by the Chinese Government will tell severely on the Chinese people who will have to groan under the heavy burden. We can not but express our sympathy with the Chinese people at large, but think of the heavy sacrifices paid by Japan in upsetting the German foothold in the Orient and in bringing Tsingtao to phenomenal prosperity and the Shantung Railway to high efficiency."

COLOR CONFLICT ON THE RAND

THE TWENTY-EIGHT MILES OF GOLD REEF known as the South African Rand is the stage of an ominous quarrel between organized white labor and native black labor, we are told, altho the strike and attempted Bolshevik uprising there has been settled by the administrative firmness and skill of Premier Jan Christian Smuts. The Premier's analysis of the situation has been recorded previously in these pages, but an account of the antagonism between white and black labor on the Rand is considered timely by the New Zealand *Auckland Weekly News*. Conflict between white and native labor is of long standing, according to this newspaper, which tells us that the mining industry of the Rand depends fundamentally on the employment of native labor, and that colored workmen have always outnumbered the white by eight or nine to one. We read then:

"The Rand contains immense wealth. The line of outcrop extends for nearly eighty miles, and the formation is unique for regularity as regards both the thickness and the gold-tenor of the reefs. The value of the ore in the main reef series is estimated at £2,500,000,000, and it is assumed that production will continue for at least a century. But these calculations presume cheap labor. Most of the ores now being worked are low grade, and were unskilled white labor at only eight shillings a day to be employed to the exclusion of native labor the loss on the Rand would run into millions a year. Even with gold fetching a high price, the inflated costs of production due to the war have proved a heavy tax on most mines, and one of the causes of the present strike was a proposal for the partial replacement of white by native labor in semi-skilled occupations."

"THE GREAT SOUTH AFRICAN LION ONCE MORE ASSERTS HIMSELF."

—*Daily Star* (Montreal).

This touches the white labor organization on its most tender spot, the *Auckland Weekly News* goes on to say, for the traditional white policy is "to deny the native the right to rise in the industrial scale." He is to be kept always "a hewer of wood and a drawer of water," to perpetuate the system which has been picturesquely described as "paying a white man 12s. 6d. a day for painting the lower part of a telegraph pole, and a native 1s. 6d. for painting the upper part." In pursuance of this policy, whole classes of skilled and semi-skilled labor have been reserved for Europeans, and native agitations for higher pay have often been suppressed with unnecessary rigor, says this journal, and adds:

"The policy of discriminating against the native and still more the arrogant manner in which it has been applied have aroused bitter feelings—feelings which disturb every South African who remembers that he lives in a country where the white people are in a minority of one to seven. On the Rand, the situation is at all times strained, and in playing with the menace of a race war the strikers run a grave risk of creating the actuality. No words more fitly describe the present danger than those with which a South African missionary recently described the native discontent: 'Let no time be lost, for at any moment a lighted match may fall and set up such a flame all along the Reef that none will be able to quench it.'"

FOR A JAPANESE-GERMAN COMBINE

BEFORE GERMANY AND RUSSIA astonished the world by their Rapallo agreement, the outlook for German trade and commerce appeared so clouded to some Japanese newspapers that the brilliant idea of Japanese-German economic cooperation became the subject of comment. The Tokyo *Yorodzu* reminds us that it has frequently "laid stress on the necessity" of a "Japanese-Prussian economic rapprochement," and says the time is hourly ripening for concerted effort in the promotion of the business interests of Japan and Germany. Germany's science and Japan's business "convenience" joined together will make a strong force not only in China but throughout the Far East, and it adds:

"Contracts for establishing an electric machine industry in Japan are reported to have been concluded between the Furukawa Industrial Company and Siemens Schuckert and Company. By this agreement Japan will supply materials, capital and labor to the German firm which will in turn supply factory equipment, experience, technique and experts. While visiting Germany early last March, the Japanese Business Mission entered into negotiations with many influential German business men, including Hugo Stinnes and Kesler, of the Krupp Factory, for the contribution of mutual attributes following the example of the Furukawa-Siemens negotiations and also for the joint enterprises, such as medicinal and chemical industries. These schemes are very appropriate to meet the present economic situation in both countries, and Japan will be able to make good her defects and shortcomings, and Germany to have influential methods for her economic restoration."

This newspaper goes on to speak of Great Britain's "anxiety" because Germany sought economic restoration through Russia. But the exhausted condition of Germany "through war devastation" is a factor unfamiliar to American and European observers which impresses this Japanese daily as the real reason for the obstacles to economic collaboration between Germany and Russia. Meanwhile before the conclusion of the Rapallo Treaty between Germany and Russia, Germany's prospects appeared to this daily as follows:

"Germany's interests in Russia are now gradually losing ground by the advance of Great Britain into Russia. The only orchards from which the Powers will gather manna for their war fatigue are Russia and China. To Germany more especially, Russia is the only stick on which she can lean, and the wresting away of the stick by other countries means a fatal accident to her. If the British and American hands are clearly visible in the competition for Russia, Germany's hope for economic restoration through Russia will be completely sealed. She must turn her attention to China. Germany's footholds in the Orient were, however, utterly upset by Japan and there admits of no room for her to develop in South Sea Islands and China. She is reported to have recently started activity in China, commercially and industrially, but industry without political support will not prosper. An economic combination of Japan and Germany is necessary."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

EVERY MAN HIS OWN TWIN

FEW PERSONS ARE EXACTLY ALIKE on the right and left sides. Some are decidedly different, as careful examination of a full-face photograph will show. Such persons, in the view of some biologists, may be regarded as the halves of twins, grown together. Had each half developed to full extent, there would have resulted two nearly identical individuals. This and other startling information about twins may be found in an article on "Mental and Physical Correspondence in Twins," by Dr. Arnold Gesell, director of the Yale psycho-clinic, contributed to *The Scientific Monthly* (Lancaster, Pa., May). Dr. Gesell reminds us that biologists have for some time accepted a classification of human twins into two distinct types: (1) fraternal or "dizygotic" twins, who may or may not be of the same sex, who show ordinary fraternal resemblance, and are presumably derived from two separate eggs; (2) duplicate or "monozygotic" twins, who are always of the same sex, closely resemble one another, and supposedly originate from one fertilized egg. The existence of both types of twinning has been indisputably established in the lower animals. He continues:

"The fact that the experimental embryologist can bring about the growth of a paired structure by a simple wound of a single limb bud reveals the fundamental nature of twinning. Of similar significance is the fact that Loeb produced a 90 per cent. increase in twins by a simple immersion of his experimental eggs in lime-free sea water, which caused the segments of the living eggs to fall apart as they were formed. Newman, likewise, regards the phenomenon of twinning as a 'very fundamental process almost universal in the field of biology. For wherever we have bilateral doubling, we have twinning in some form.'

"From this point of view every bilateral individual may be conceived as being morphologically a pair of twins. This view is so legitimate that it need not be called paradoxical. The human individual is undoubtedly derived from a single fertilized cell. He is monozygotic in origin. From this zygote, through a process of symmetrical division, develop all his right and left hand homologous organs and the right and left halves of his 'unpaired' organs and structures. He is a product of developmental duplicity. Now in the case of true, complete monozygotic twins, this process of duplication has been carried to such a degree that two offsprings result from the single ovum. A perfectly symmetrical bilateral individual on the one hand, and a perfect pair of duplicated individuals on the other, represent the ideal extremes of the process of twinning. Between these extremes there are many gradations and deviations.

"If the balance of power is equal, the partial community of blood supply carries no penalty. But a stronger or favored embryo may appropriate an increasing monopoly of blood, so that the other degenerates into an amorphous parasite. One twin may be relatively normal, but the cotwin dwindles developmentally into a vegetative mass of malformed or unformed tissues.

"This glimpse into the subject shows that twinning actually expresses itself in two apparently contradictory end results. It may produce perfect symmetry and mirror imagery; or it may produce gross disparity. Nowhere in the study of man do we find such complete duplication of individuality, and nowhere do we find also such profound and monstrous degrees of individual difference.

"It must be recognized that dizygotic twins may undergo secondary fusions in the developmental period and be born as conjoined twins; but true double monsters are placed more readily in the monozygotic category. Wilder holds that there is a close relation between duplicate twins and double monsters; of the type in which one twin is a degenerate parasite upon the other, and also of the lightly conjoined type of twins, who can sometimes be severed successfully by a surgical operation. Newman agrees with Wilder in the view that these are all monozygotic

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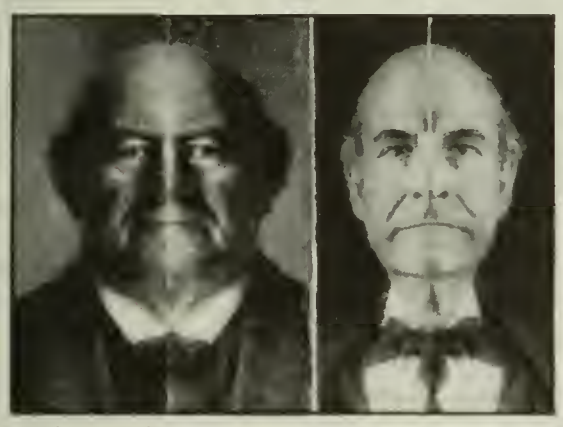

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"FEW PERSONS ARE EXACTLY ALIKE ON THE RIGHT AND LEFT SIDES."

These odd pairs of twins show the striking difference in the right and left sides of the faces of well-known people. The first picture in each case shows the right side combined with a reverse photo of itself to make a complete portrait, while the second picture shows the left side treated in the same way. "Such persons, in the view of some biologists, may be regarded as halves of twins, grown together."

P. & A. Photo.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR CALIFORNIA'S FAMOUS CLIMATE: A STUDY IN TWINS.

The Sixty-first Street School in Los Angeles takes great pride in its nine pairs of twins and proves that there is no race suicide in the well-known California town. Only one pair contains a boy and girl. Note also that the resemblance becomes less marked as they grow older.

in origin, and asks the question, 'What more natural, therefore, than to infer that separate twins which are of the same sex and strikingly alike are also monozygotic?' Parenthetically it may be stated that Newman has definitely established the fact that armadillo twins are monozygotic in origin, and that twinning is a specific hereditary character in this species.

"The problem of physical and mental resemblance in dizygotic twins is more simple. Dizygotic twins must be considered merely as two contemporaneous individuals. As a class such contemporaries doubtless show a higher degree of psycho-physical resemblance than non-contemporaneous siblings, but in any given pair we must be prepared to find ordinary fraternal individual differences.

"Such twins usually look no more alike than ordinary brothers and sisters, are easily distinguished by physical, mental and temperamental characteristics. Indeed, one such twin may be mentally normal while the cotwin is backward or even feeble-minded. Goddard made a study of the family histories of 327 feeble-minded individuals. Fifty-one of his charts recorded the birth of twins. In four of these cases, one of the twins was mentally normal and the other feeble-minded. There is no reason to expect duplication or identity under such conditions."

It must be remembered, Dr. Gesell goes on to say, that there are wide variations possible within either group. Neither process works with iron-clad rigidity or uniformity. Williams recognizes that single ovum twins may be produced in as many as four different ways. Moreover, we must recognize the indisputable occurrence occasionally of an ovum with two nuclei. Recently Professor R. S. Lillie has suggested that the process of development is basically regulated by some repressive influence comparable to chemical-distance action. We have Newman's general observation that in human twins, "twinning is by no means a single fixt process, but is highly variable, evidently beginning earlier and being more complete in some cases than in others." To quote in conclusion:

"These various suggestions do not suddenly clarify the problem of correspondences in twins, but they do make more intelligible the distribution of correspondences and disparities which is actually found; and they do not necessitate the denial of a relatively frequent occurrence of monozygotic twinning.

"To a clinical psychologist who is so constantly imprest with the differences which obtain both among normal and abnormal individuals, it seems almost like a violation of the laws of nature to find in one afternoon two personalities which are practically indistinguishable. From the biological point of view, however, there is no reason why such instances of almost complete duplicity should not occasionally occur. The germinal and the somatic determinations of development may be so nicely balanced during the period of conception and cleavage, that we may have two persons who, psychologically as well as morphologically, stand for but one individual to the pair. Shakespeare might again have said, 'The apple cleft in two is not more twin than these two creatures.'"

TOBACCO SMOKE AS A DISINFECTANT

THE DISINFECTING ACTION OF TOBACCO under conditions comparable with those found in the mouth and air passages, has recently been studied by an Italian investigator, Signor V. Puntoni. The results of his experiments, which were recorded in the *Annali d'Igiene* and quoted in the *Monthly Bulletin* of the International Public Hygiene Association, may be summarized as follows:

"Signor Puntoni first endeavored to determine the effect of tobacco smoke on the most common microbes, using impregnated 'tests' of bacterial emulsions placed in a small glass box. The bacteria employed included those of meningitis, cholera, typhoid fever, and diphtheria, as well as the staphylococcus, the streptococcus, and Pfeiffer's bacillus. These varied in resistance, but all were killed in five to thirty minutes.

"In order to identify its ingredients, the tobacco smoke was filtered through cotton-wool to remove those substances which make it opaque, and the products contained in the wash water were then separated by distillation. The different qualities of tobacco examined, including cigars, cigarettes, and pipe-tobacco, showed a power of disinfection about equal for the same weight. 'Tuscan' cigars, which are composed of denicotinized tobacco, were as strongly disinfectant as ordinary cigars.

"The filtered smoke (rendered transparent by filtering through comprest cotton) was found to retain a marked bactericidal action, altho the process of filtration had entirely removed the nicotine. The bactericidal substances contained in the filtered smoke are soluble in water; one of these is formaldehyde, which distils over at 100 deg. Cent. Another constituent possessing a very considerable degree of germicidal power is pyrrol, which distils over at a higher degree.

"Unfortunately, the disinfectant action is less powerful in the smoker's mouth than in the test-tube. Signor Puntoni's experiments in this direction led him to conclude that at most there is a comparatively mild germicidal effect produced after one has smoked a very large amount of tobacco. Moreover, this applies only to the less resistant germs, such as those of cholera and meningitis. Those microbes having a resistance equal to that of the typhoid bacillus, or greater, can not be destroyed by tobacco smoke. He also regards it as a grave mistake to suppose that the germicidal action of the smoke manifests itself in the respiratory passages as a result of inhaling the smoke."

OUR PACIFIC COAST FOOD PROBLEM

"HOW LONG SHALL WE EAT?" asks a Pacific coast editor who has been looking into the food situation there, and he finds that the answer is: As far ahead as we can see, if we will only irrigate sufficiently; otherwise we must import food or stop growing. This question and reply are specifically for the Pacific States of the Union and are from an article contributed to *Pacific Industries* (San Francisco) by its assistant editor, Ward C. Schafer. Mr. Schafer tells us that if the population of California, Oregon and Washington continues to increase for the next ten years at the same rate as for the last ten, 1930 will see 10,000,000 people on the Pacific coast. Of this number, approximately 6,000,000 will live in the cities, while the remaining 4,000,000 will live in the country, on farms, or in towns of less than 2,500 population. He asks:

"Will the 4,000,000 farmers be able to feed themselves and the 6,000,000 in the cities? Or will the cities be faced with the necessity of importing the bulk of their food? How great an industrial population can the West support with its own food products?

"The West is yearly shipping out a huge surplus of agricultural products to all parts of the world. The percentage that is retained here for consumption is only a drop in the bucket when compared to the total yield. But how soon will we see the day when that surplus will diminish and the demand become so great that it will be necessary to call on the rest of the world to supply the shortage?

"A general survey of the agricultural situation in the three Pacific coast States shows these main tendencies to mark the development during the last ten years:

"1. City population is growing three times faster than country population.

"2. The total number of farms operated has increased 23 per cent.

"3. The total acreage operated has increased only 10 per cent.

"4. The physical volume of farm products has increased 100 per cent.

"There is only one explanation of such a set of conditions—intensive cultivation and scientific farming. If a factory could increase its output 100 per cent., with only 10 per cent. more plant investment, you would say that it had a future! Yet that is just what is taking place in Pacific coast farming.

"Twenty years ago the old grain farmers fought irrigation like the '49ers fought the introduction of the twenty-five cent piece—they figured it would ruin the West. To-day, irrigation is paying them an annual dividend of $28 an acre in increased yield on an investment of $33 an acre. The cost of operation and maintenance amounts to an average of $2.75 per acre, giving the farmer a net return of 75 per cent. on his investment, or rather on the investment of the irrigation district bondholders, the bulk of whom live in the cities.

"Moreover, irrigation on a large scale is like large-scale production in industry—the greater the bulk production, the less the unit cost. A concrete example is furnished by California. When the present irrigation projects are completed, the total investment will be 165 per cent. greater than in 1910, yet in the same period the average investment per acre will have increased only 65 per cent.

"That is the reason the total acreage farmed has increased so little. The farmer is only beginning to appreciate the possibilities of the ground he has been working for twenty years or more. Why should he move out onto new land and wait for development to come to him when he hasn't even begun to scratch the soil where development is already well under way.

"How close is present development following future needs?

"City population has increased 65 per cent. in ten years. To support this increase it has only been necessary to improve 50 per cent. of the arable acreage that was already under cultivation in 1910.

"The cities of the Pacific coast are twenty years behind the back-country in development.

"Agriculture will always lead the procession here in the West. For every sack of wheat or barrel of flour needed there will always be two furnished from our own granaries and mills. Right now there are 700,000 acres of irrigated land and 23,000,000 acres of unimproved farm lands waiting for the cities to catch up with the supply they already have. The greater development of the West lies with the cities—the back-country will take care of itself."

A BUS LIKE A PARLOR-CAR

FOR THIRTY DAYS, says a writer in *The Illustrated World* (Chicago), the residents along the road from Oakland to Los Angeles noticed a large, white, luxuriantly furnished automobile bus passing their homes in both directions. They noticed it so often that they began to speculate as to how many busses of this same type were running. Finally, the question was settled. There was only one, and that one had spent the whole month in making continuous trial trips between the two cities in order to obtain actual figures on the economy and efficiency of its operation. We read further:

Courtesy of "The Illustrated World," Chicago.

THE PARLOR-CAR BUS.

"The bus was the 'Silver Fox,' California's latest contribution to motor-bus designing and construction. The most remarkable feature about the car is that it is probably the first passenger-carrying motor vehicle designed as a complete and special unit for the express purpose of passenger-service. Practically all the busses in use to-day are merely bodies placed on truck chassis or are standard touring-car chassis fitted with special elongated bodies.

"The motor is specially and strongly constructed and is of sixty-four horse-power. It was built and designed for the super-bus by Col. E. J. Hall, the co-designer of the now famous Liberty motor. The motor is equipped with a governor so that it is possible to obtain a maximum speed of only fifty-two miles an hour. The motor and drive shaft are suspended from fabric and rubber pads, in place of the usual metallic contact between the propelling mechanism and the body, thus forming an insulation against the vibration that is bound to occur in a heavy vehicle.

"Another unusual feature of the car is the extremely low center of gravity, as the running-boards are but sixteen inches and the floor of the car but nineteen inches from the ground. Additional safety and the elimination of sidesway are provided by a wide sixty-eight-inch tread instead of the usual fifty-six, and by the extra large brakes.

"The interior of the passenger bus is more like a parlor-car than an automobile-bus, as it is luxuriously finished. Individual backs are provided for the upholstered seats and an indirect lighting system reflects the light against a silver-sheet ceiling. The bus has a capacity of twenty passengers. Another design that will carry twenty-nine persons is being built by the same company. This bus will be built along the lines of a one-man street-car and will be used for branch service for metropolitan street-car lines or for complete city service in small towns. Both of these models are of aluminum construction."

WHY THE MOVIES MOVE

WHY DOES A MOVING PICTURE seem continuous when the screen is in almost total darkness sixteen times a second and in partial darkness sixteen or more additional times? Why do we get the impression of motion from a series of pictures, each of which in reality is absolutely motionless? Why do the pictures have the appearance of depth when in reality they do not possess any objective third dimension? These and some related questions are discust in *The Scientific Monthly* (New York) by Donald A. Laird, of Iowa University. Movie fans will be astonished to know that so many controverted points in physiology and psychology are concerned in what they have regarded as purely a recreational act. Taking up the question of continuity first, Mr. Laird says:

"All ordinary visual images persist for about three-thousandths of a second at the full intensity of the original stimulus, even after it has ceased to act upon the eye. Intense stimulation, such as the gas-filled bulb and the movie screen give, or long continued stimulation, causes the terminal inertia to remain for a much longer time.

"As almost universally projected at present, sixteen separate pictures are flashed on to the screen within one second. In the earlier machines, as in Edison's kinetoscope, the film was passed steadily. But with the bright illumination and large pictures now in use the picture has to be still while on the screen. Otherwise nothing but one great, big, rectangular blur would be seen.

"In order to accomplish this still projection of the individual pictures to produce the motion picture each picture is jerked before the lens one at a time.

"Altho the light thrown on the screen is interrupted thirty-two or more times each second, a positive after-image of each picture remains until the next picture is projected in full intensity on the screen. The actual period of darkness on the retina is bridged over by the retinal persistence. This is what gives apparent continuity to the motion picture.

"As the intensity of the illumination increases, the period of persistence increases. Thus, with the strong illumination which the modern electric arc furnishes, the appearance of continuity is furthered and the intervals of actual darkness are covered by brighter positive after-images than would otherwise be possible."

Photos by courtesy of the Bray Productions, Inc.

WHAT GIVES THE JERKY MOVEMENT.

At the left is the sprocket wheel that meshes into the film and makes it go. At the right is the Maltese cross device for jerking the pictures before the lens one at a time. The large upper wheel revolves steadily, the cam band holding the Maltese cross firmly in position until the pin enters the slot; then the cross is turned 90 degrees. The axle that carries the cross also carries the sprocket which meshes with the openings in the film and jerks it down picture by picture as the pin pulls the cross around one-quarter of a turn.

Dealing next with the illusion of motion, Mr. Laird notes that it can not be explained in the positive way in which we accounted for the continuity and the clearness and freedom from flicker. There is still some controversy among psychologists regarding the perception of visual motion in ordinary life. He goes on:

"Eye movements have been used for a long time to account for the perception of motion by the eye. This theory holds that the eye follows moving objects and that we get the impression of motion from the strain and tension on the six muscles that move each eye. There are objections, however, which seem to render this theory untenable.

"We must look to the nervous and retinal elements of the eye rather than to its musculature for an explanation of the perception of visible motion.

"For some time it was stated by some psychologists that there is a special sensation of motion. They neglected to search for or indicate the sense organ which is necessary if there is to be a special sense of movement.

"If we analyze movement as a stimulus we find that it resolves itself into a series of changes in the stimulation of the retina. The eye is constantly in motion; it is never at rest for more than a few hundredths of a second at a time. Ordinarily we are completely unaware of these movements, but they have been accurately observed and studied.

"Ordinary vision is essentially momentary and cross-sections motion in various phases, just as the motion-picture camera photographs progressive phases of the action. In either instance there is no difference between the perceptions of motion. The motion itself is not seen. What is seen is the change in positions and a blur which may be looked upon as the sensory index of the change.

"The same filling-in activity of the mind is at work in reading. Only a very few of the letters in any line are really clearly seen; the remainder are supplied by the mind's integration. It is for this reason that the inexperienced proof-reader passes over error after error; in ordinary perception the eye touches only the high spots."

Going on to discuss the illusion of depth on the screen, Mr. Laird notes that we find the inner activities at work again in the flat world of the photo-play. Our ordinary environment extends not only to the right and left, and up and down, but some objects are also seen close to us, while others are far away. Just how we perceive depth was one of the first problems to receive the attention of the early experimental psychologists: He continues:

"The main criteria which we have to assist us in the perception of depth take issue from the fact that our vision is normally binocular. Two eyes make us much more accurate in the perception of the third dimension than would otherwise be the case.

"Since the eyes are separated by a few inches, each one sees a given object at a slightly different angle from the other.

"This principle is used in the ordinary stereoscope. The two pictures on the card are taken from a slightly different angle and the resulting appearance is one of a single object in clear relief.

"It is not known how it is that these two images combine to form a perception of depth. The important thing, however, is that such is the fact.

"Motion pictures are flat and lacking in any real quality of depth. Then how is it that the observer receives the impression? While the predominant factors in the perception of depth are physiological there are still a large number of secondary or psychological factors which assist materially in building up these perceptions.

"What we have long known as perspective is perhaps the most important. It is largely this factor which gives apparent depth to flat representations. In perspective we find the integrating activities of the nervous system prominent. Altho distant objects cast a smaller image on the retina than near objects, the former are still interpreted, not as small people and things, but as of usual size but more remote.

"Distant objects are also partially hidden by those nearer the observer. Very distant objects are also seen through a haze and are higher in the field of vision. Shadows are another factor in producing the impression of relief.

"The motion pictures utilize all these psychological factors. In addition they take advantage of certain common illusions by having the action take place in the background rather than in the foreground: through this procedure the impression of depth is increased. Sometimes the action in the background is pro-

LITTLE DEVICES THAT MANY MOVIE AUDIENCES KNOW NOTHING ABOUT.

The two blades that eliminate the flicker and hide the film when it is moving, as in the center picture. If this motion were seen there would be a blur—so a shutter is used.

vided by the sea or by a breeze waving the trees. It does not need to be human action to produce the illusion.

"Paneled walls in the screen settings are popular with the directors since these enhance the perspective of lines; round tables are discarded in favor of long rectangular ones for the same reason. The rooms used in filming the various scenes are enormously exaggerated as to depth, not primarily to produce an appearance of lavishness, but that the factor of depth may be made to stand out clearer in the projected, flat picture.

"Colored projection will always be hampered not only by the expense and great mechanical difficulties involved, but also by the fact that the lag varies with the colors and it is impossible to get the smoothness that is obtained with black and white.

"The effect of depth will always suffer so long as it is necessary for the photo-play spectators to view the pictures at distances and from angles at which they were not photographed. The maximum effect of depth is obtained when one is at the same position in relation to the scene at which it was photographed. This is one reason why extreme side seats are undesirable. And at the same time no position in the auditorium is perfect in this respect, for the various scenes are photographed from different angles and distances."

WHY OLD RAILROAD TIES ARE BURNED—Why should worn-out crossties be burned by railroads instead of allowing people to take them for fuel? This question, we are told in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York) has been answered by Samuel Porcher, general purchasing agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad. We read:

"He states that efforts have been made to interest dealers in firewood in buying the old ties, but thus far without much success. The causes appear to be that the old ties are often dirty; that they contain stone, grit and slag wedged in the cracks which might injure the saws used in cutting them; that in many cases they are partly decayed; that they are dried out and that their fiber is more or less crusht, so that they burn out quickly. For these reasons dealers have been unwilling to pay the railroad company enough to cover the cost of collecting the ties and delivering them to a point at which they could be removed. Efforts have also been made to dispose of old ties in such ways as for wood pulp purposes, for extraction of chemicals, for burning and sale of the ashes for fertilizer, and for manufacture into charcoal, but without success. Some ties have been sold to purchasers living on or near the right of way who buy them at nominal prices, usually at from 10 to 15 cents apiece. Such means of disposal is practicable only where the ties can be delivered at a public crossing or other points so that they can be obtained safely by the user and where the cost of delivering them is no greater than the nominal prices obtainable. The company feels that it can not allow the public to go promiscuously over its track and through the yards to gather up old ties, as this would be practically letting down the bars against trespassing on the tracks, an evil against which the Pennsylvania Railroad has struggled for years and which has been the cause of about half of the fatal accidents on railroads in the United States."

CONFISCATING AMERICAN INVENTIONS

FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS AND UPWARDS is the cost of taking out the simplest patent in the foreign countries that issue patents. Taken in connection with the large annual tax levied directly on patents, this really amounts to the confiscation of American inventions abroad, thinks Edwin Hopkins, a New York inventor, who discusses this matter in a letter to *The Times* (New York). The whole matter of international patents, Mr. Hopkins says, needs the attention of our State Department. American inventors are mulcted of large annual taxes wherever they obtain patents abroad, and what with Polish, Czecho-Slovakian, Austrian, Hungarian, Jugo-Slavian, Fiumian, Roumanian, Latvian, Esthonian, Finnish and the like patents to cover territory, formerly included in a few jurisdictions, they must be capitalists as well as inventors. Even the British Empire requires separate patents in Australia, Canada, South Africa and India. He explains and argues to this effect:

"There should, of course, be an international patent to cover all countries, just as there is an international copyright, to which America does not subscribe. The effect of the numerous foreign patent requirements and taxation is that foreign countries benefit by the work of American inventors, while we allow foreigners protection without any taxes. This is not a condition which should continue.

"A tax on a patent is fundamentally wrong. It is quite sufficient to tax the inventor on his income. The tax on the patent discourages invention, as the inventor is burdened with expenses that had better be devoted to further experimentation, while the prospect of taxation restricts his initiative.

"But the greatest sufferers in the restricting of invention, as well as by the policy of taxation, which seemingly gives a country the fruits of the toil of the inventors of other countries free, are the workers.

"If, for example, there is no patent protection in France for an American invention due to the inventor being unable or unwilling to foot the French tax bill, no particular French manufacturer will be disposed to take up the invention and expend money in placing it on the market when any one else may do the same and profit by the work he puts in on it and the expense of introducing and popularizing the invention. Thus French industry suffers, and likewise the trade of all countries which might find a better customer in a more prosperous France.

"An international patent office and international patent court would be of vast benefit in economic rehabilitation. Progress depends upon invention, invention upon patents. Yet a world civilized enough to have patents accommodatingly provides over fifty places where an inventor may pay fees and taxes after complying with vexatious, highly technical and expensive procedures. Now, no doubt, we shall have Irish patents; a kind of patriotism gone mad.

"Self-determination under such circumstances approaches self-extermination."

RADIO · DEPARTMENT

SAVING SHIPS WITH THE RADIO COMPASS

ONE OF THE MOST RADICAL improvements of radio in recent years is the development of the loop aerial. This consists essentially of a coil of perhaps ten turns of copper wire wound about a Maltese-cross frame to make a square about four feet in diameter. The entire apparatus is arranged to revolve on a vertical axis and may stand on a table or be suspended from the ceiling. In any event, it is usually indoors, differing thus as in other respects from the conventional aerial.

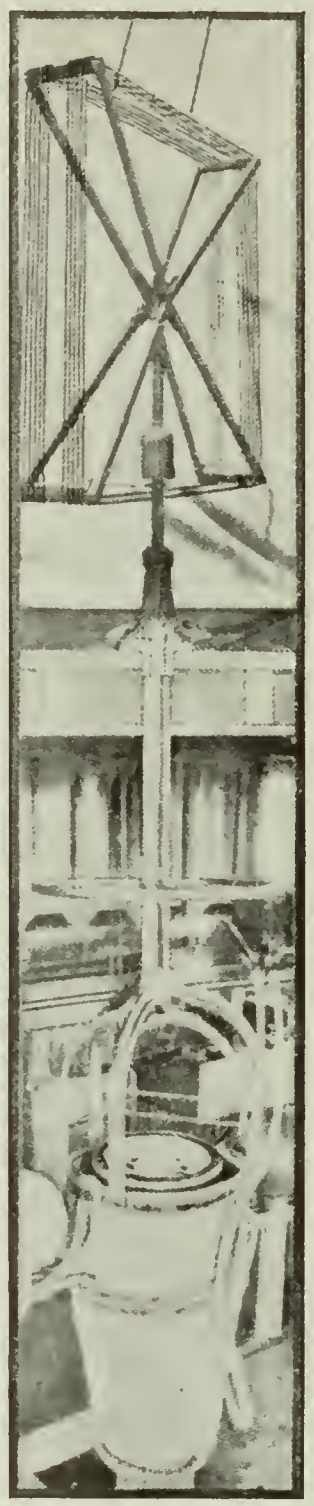
This location gives the loop aerial relative freedom from the influence of "static." But that is only an incidental, even if not unimportant, advantage. Meantime the loop is much less sensitive than the single-wire aerial. It develops efficiency as a receiving antenna only when supported by amplifying electron tubes. Granted such support, however, it reveals unique power, in that it can not only detect radio waves but can point out the direction of the transmitting radio station from which they come. When the edge of the loop is pointed toward the transmitting station, signals are loudest. When the loop is slowly revolved on its axis, the signals weaken, and they disappear altogether when the plane of the loop is at right angles to the direction of movement of the oncoming radio waves. A pointer attached to the axis of the loop enables the listener to chart the direction of a transmitting station with great accuracy.

The single-wire aerial has a certain measure of directional power, but nothing comparable to this; and for obvious reasons could not in any event compete with the mobile little loop.

The loop-aerial was used as a direction-finder during the war. Perhaps its most spectacular feat was to reveal to the British radio experts that a German ship from which signals were being sent had changed its location, suggesting that the German fleet contemplated action; with the resul that the British Admiralty sent the High Seas Fleet in pursuit of an enemy that had not as yet left its base. The battle of Jutland was the sequel.

More recently, radio stations equipped with loop-aerial have been established along our coast, to give aid to ships that in fog or storm have lost their bearing. The loop-aerial thus used has come to be spoken of as a radio compass. Three stations at different points along the coast, receiving signals simultaneously from a ship, will promptly send their directional findings to a central station, where the three records will be charted, and the location of the ship determined by the simple and familiar process of triangulation. A radio message from central conveys this information to the captain of the ship—who thus gets his bearings from a land station perhaps a hundred miles away!

Still more recently a different method of using the radio compass has been worked out by the Bureau of Standards in cooperation with the Bureau of Lighthouses, and the plan has been put into operation by the Department of Commerce. The loop-aerial now becomes a veritable radio compass, for it is installed on a ship above the pilot-house, its axis being extended below deck and so mounted that wires stretched across its divided base move about the face of a compass as the loop is revolved. The direction from which a signal comes is made known instantly to the observer on the ship in terms of ordinary compass bearings. The station from which the signal comes thus performs for the navigator the function of a beacon. When the loop-aerial has been turned about to receive signals from two other stations, the navigator can obviously chart his own position without difficulty. An article in the New York *Tribune* gives details of the practical operation of the system:



RADIO COMPASS.

The loop aerial above detects the direction of the wireless radiations and the compass seen below gives the bearings.

"At the present time there are three radio-compass stations around New York Harbor performing the duties of radio beacons. They are located on the Ambrose Channel and Fire Island light vessels, and the Sea Girt (N. J.) light station.

"Now, these beacons operate in exactly the same manner as the ordinary lighthouse, the only difference being that they send out invisible electro-magnetic rays instead of rays of light. Lighthouses about the coast are known to the mariner by the flashes they send out, and the radio beacons are identified in the same way. Perhaps it would be best at this stage to use the language of George R. Putnam, Commissioner of the Bureau of Lighthouses of the Department of Commerce, who was responsible for the installation of the system, in order to explain its operation.

"'The stations are identified by the characteristics of the signals. Ambrose Channel sends one dash, Fire Island a group of two dashes and Sea Girt a group of three dashes, with brief intervals between the groups. The particular station on which a radio bearing is being taken in a fog is by this means just as definitely known as is the light on which a sight bearing is taken by the navigator of a ship identified by its order of flashes or color.

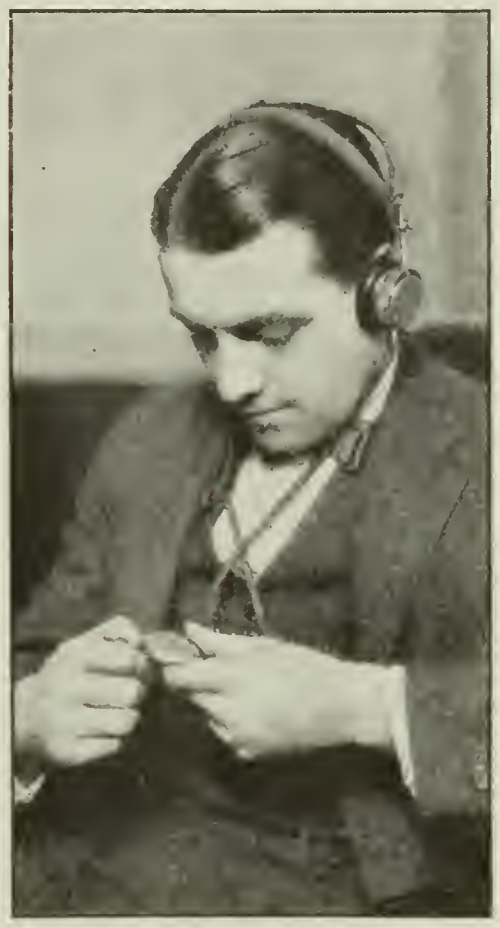
"'The signals are operated continuously during thick or foggy weather, and also at the present time they are sent each day from 9 to 9:30 and from 3 to 3:30, so as to permit any vessel equipped with radio compass to try out this method and apparatus in clear weather.

"'To avoid continuous interference between the signals themselves they are sent on different time schedules as follows: Ambrose sends for twenty seconds, silent twenty seconds; Fire Island sends for twenty-five seconds, silent twenty-five seconds; Sea Girt sends for sixty seconds, silent six minutes. The signals are repeated rapidly, Sea Girt, for example, sending over forty groups of dashes a minute.

"'The transmitting apparatus now in use is a commercial panel type transmitting set of simple and rugged construction of about one kilowatt power. In addition to this set, a special automatic motor-driven timing switch for producing the desired signal at regular intervals is provided. The antennæ at the transmitting stations are the same as used for ordinary radio communication. The wave-length used at present is 1,000 meters—the present international standard for such signals. The range of usefulness varies from 10 to 100 miles, depending upon the sensitiveness of the receiving apparatus.'"

WHAT IS AN ELECTRIC CURRENT?

AN ASTONISHING QUANTITY of radio literature is coming from the press, and the amateur whose purse is not of indefinite length finds it increasingly difficult to know where to begin and where to end with the purchasing of reading matter. There are many valuable books, but comparatively few that can be said to treat the subject comprehensively. Among those for which this claim might justifiably be made, one of the most recent and satisfactory is the "Principles of Radio Communication," in the writing of which Professor J. H. Morecroft, of Columbia University, has had the assistance of Messrs. A. Pinto and W. A. Curry. It is a work of more than nine hundred octavo pages, and whoever reads it carefully and with understanding may feel himself pretty fully in touch with current knowledge of radio phenomena. It should be explained, however, that Professor Morecroft deals with the subject mathematically, and that therefore the reader to whom figures are repellant must expect to find many pages that for him will be meaningless. But even the non-mathematical reader can usually get a pretty clear idea of the meaning of the figures from the textual interpretation which the author supplies, and not infrequently the explication of obscure phenomena is presented graphically, and even picturesquely. As an illustration, one may cite the description of that elemental phenomenon in which all radio manifestations find their source—the electric current. Having defined the electron as the smallest possible quantity of negative electricity, and nothing but electricity, Professor Morecroft states that an electron in motion constitutes an electric current, and he presents a curious paradox:



SETTING HIS WATCH BY RADIO

"The amount of electricity on one electron is so small that the current produced by one electron in motion would not be detectable by the finest current-measuring instrument, even the most sensitive. To produce currents of the magnitude occurring in every-day experience requires the motion of electrons measured in billions of billions per second.

"Contrary to what one would naturally think, the progressive movement of the electron is very slow. To produce a current of one ampere in a copper wire one millimeter in diameter requires that the average velocity of electrons be only .01 centimeter per second." And yet "it must not be thought that the actual velocity of the electrons is small. If we assume the 'equi-partition of energy' idea of thermo-dynamics and thus calculate the average velocity of the electrons in a copper wire, at ordinary temperature, it appears that even when no current is flowing in the wire the electrons have a haphazard motion, due to the thermal agitation of the atoms (or molecules), which gives them, on the average, a velocity of about 35 miles per second.

"Now when current flows the required progressive velocity of the electrons is only a fraction of a centimeter per second; with a current so large that the copper wire is heated to the melting point the velocity of drift of the electrons is less than 1 cm. per second."

Electrons *moving* 35 miles per second, and *progressing* a fraction of an inch per second! A paradox indeed; but Professor Morecroft suggests an analogy by way of explication:

"Suppose that we wanted to measure the rate of flow of people past a given point in a large city; the unit of flow might be 100,000 persons per hour. At any time there will be people going in all directions, some uptown, some downtown, some crosstown. In the morning a million people pass a certain point where the flow is to be ascertained. If 200,000 move in the uptown direction and 800,000 move downtown, the net flow is 600,000 people. If this number of people pass in one hour the flow is 6 units downtown. At noontime again a million people pass the same place let us suppose; 400,000 move uptown, 400,000 move downtown and 150,000 move crosstown west and 50,000 move crosstown east. The net flow is 100,000 people west and if this number pass in one hour the flow is one unit west. Some of the people would be moving rapidly and others going more slowly and some might, at times, be standing still.

"The picture suggested by the above traffic analysis probably gives one a reasonable idea of the motion of electrons in a conductor-carrying current; it is, of course, too simple, because of the immense number of electrons in a conductor and the tremendous number of collisions occurring between the electrons. When a conductor is carrying no current the motion of the electrons resembles that of the individuals in a stationary crowd; there is a deal of agitation among the electrons, but they, on the whole, show no progress along the conductor."

After reading such an account, the amateur who was not previously well-grounded in the fundamentals is likely to look with new interest on the electron tube which is the very heart and brain—one is tempted to say the very soul—of both transmitting and receiving apparatus.

SETTING YOUR WATCH BY RADIO

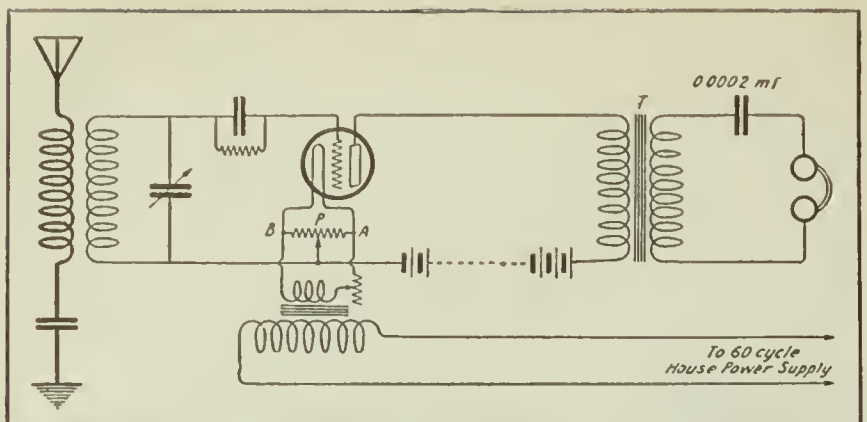
EVERY ONE WHO LISTENS in on broadcasting soon learns to recognize the buzzing signal that indicates the approach of ten o'clock, when the time announcement is to be sent out from the Arlington transmitting station. *Radio Broadcasting News* gives some hints as to a convenient way of setting your watch by the Arlington signals:

"The signals are given between 9:55 P.M. and 10 P.M., eastern time, the article says. Each second of time is sent as a dot making a distinct tick in your phones. The tick for the twenty-ninth second of each minute is omitted, making a noticeable pause. At the end of each minute the signals are omitted for several seconds, making a longer pause. At the end of the fifty-ninth minute the signals are omitted for ten seconds, making a much longer pause.

"This silence is broken by a dash, which is heard as a continuous sound for several seconds. The beginning of this dash is the zero second of the new hour, or exactly 10 o'clock, 75th meridian hour.

"A convenient way to check your watch is to follow the second hand during the first part of the signals, thus noting the position of the second hand relative to the end of the minute. The minute hand should be observed during the fifty-ninth minute and checked with the signal for 10 P.M. In this way you can tell exactly how many minutes and seconds your watch needs to be changed."

ARMSTRONG BUSY AGAIN—An item in the radio review of the New York *Evening Mail* states that Mr. Edwin H. Armstrong, of "Feed-back" fame, is a very busy man these days, spending much of his time in Professor Pupin's laboratory at Columbia University. "Mr. Armstrong has a new receiving machine," we are told, "that does everything that the super-heterodyne does, but uses only one tube. Amplification on 'phone signals is 100,000 times greater than the ordinary regeneration receiving set and nearly a million times greater on telegraph signals." Mr. Armstrong has already accomplished so much in the way of the amplification of radio messages that



HOOK-UP OF FILAMENT CURRENT TRANSFORMER.
To eliminate the storage battery.

no announcement of his new achievements in that line, present or prospective, could excite surprize, much less skepticism. The work just referred to obviously fits in with Mr. Armstrong's previously announced project to do away with the cumbersome antenna. If the receiving apparatus can be made sensitive enough, there is no obvious reason why the length of an antenna should not be measured in inches—or for that matter in millimeters—instead of in feet. The ideal antenna would be one the size and shape of a watch-spring.

ELIMINATING THE STORAGE BATTERY

REPORT COMES FROM THE BUREAU OF STANDARDS of the development of a radio-receiving apparatus that will do away with the storage battery, using ordinary 60-cycle current directly from the electric light lines. The apparatus utilizes three stages of radio-frequency amplification, and two or three stages of audio-frequency amplification; but detection is effected by a crystal instead of by the ordinary detector tube.

There is special apparatus of resistence and grid leaks to do away with the objectionable hum which ordinarily attends the use of the 60-cycle current. The crystal is used for the same purpose. The ultimate result is said to be the practical elimination of the hum, or at least of its objectionable character.

This official authentication of a substitute for the storage battery is not unexpected. A good many amateurs have experimented along the same line more or less successfully. In *Wireless Age* (New York), Mr. Jack Greenfield tells of his success in substituting ordinary electric light current for the storage battery, by use of a transformer and a voltage-divider, commonly referred to as a "potentiometer." The account will interest every amateur who uses an electron-tube radio-receiving telephone.

"The filament is supplied by A. C. 60 cycles stept down by a transformer to give about 6 volts. The transformer can easily be made, or better still, an ordinary bell-ringing transformer can be used for the purpose. A series resistance consisting of the ordinary filament rheostat is used to vary the filament current. Across the low-tension side of the bell-ringing transformer is placed a potentiometer P of about 1,000 ohms, the center point of which is connected to the grid. Unless this connection is made to the grid from the center point the hum will not be eliminated, because if the grid is connected to either end of the filament, it will have large 60-cycle voltage variations imprest on it. Thus suppose it is connected to point A of the filament, or point B. The potential at these points is either plus 4 volts or minus 4 volts, since the A. C. voltage is of that value. When the voltage wave has passed through one complete cycle the potential at either of the points has changed from plus 4 volts to minus 4 volts, or has changed from minus 4 volts to plus 4 volts. This change is so great that the 60-cycle hum must of necessity be imprest on the grid and repeated in the plate. It is therefore necessary to find a point on the filament which is neutral with respect to these voltages, and to connect the grid to it. By connecting a potentiometer as shown, this is accomplished.

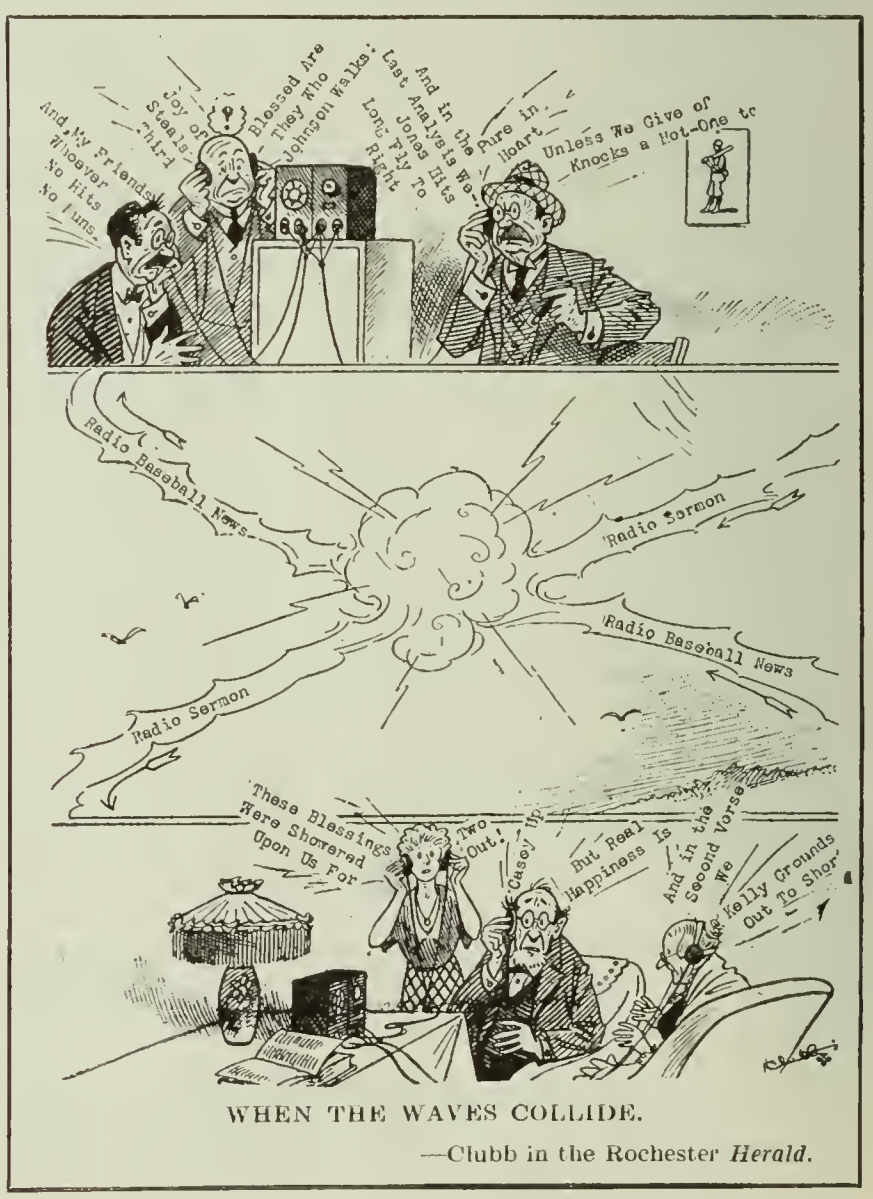
"This connection alone will give very good results. However, by utilizing one other modification, the very best results can be obtained. This modification is shown in the plate circuit of the figure. A transformer T is connected in series with the plate battery, the high voltage winding being connected to the plate. The low voltage winding is connected to the headphones in series with a condenser of capacity 0.0002 mf. (microfarad). The transformer should be such that its transformation ratio applied to the headphones will give most efficient results. That is, the impedance of the plate circuit must be equal to the plate resistance of the tube. The action of the transformer condenser circuit in reducing the 60-cycle hum follows: The circuit rejects the 60-cycle hum on account of the impedance offered to it by the small condenser in series with the phones. The impedance of a condenser is inversely proportional to the frequency, consequently the above condenser will show a greater impedance to the 60-cycle hum than to the 500-cycle note. The impedance will be 8 times as great. Consequently the 60 cycles will be swamped by the 500 cycles of the received signal, should any 60 cycles get through.

"Thus we have the 60 cycles practically eliminated by the use of the filament transformer and potentiometer. The small remaining 60-cycle hum is effectively eliminated by the plate filter circuit above described. This circuit, it will be seen, does away with the storage battery, and substitutes A. C. power supply where it is available. The cost of the apparatus required is negligible compared to that of the storage battery and its upkeep."

RADIO IN CITY APARTMENTS

THE builder of apartment houses, like everybody else, has felt the radio impulse; and we are told that at least one prominent New York company has decided to wire several apartment houses for radiotelephone service, and that all builders were advised to wire their new houses. The announcement leads Mr. Leo S. Herzog to write a letter to the New York *Times*, in which certain difficulties attending the enterprise are pointed out. The writer goes so far as to make the claim that, whatever the desirability of the project, it is impossible of fulfilment under present conditions, if the requirements of the Board of Fire Underwriters are met.

It should be known, however, that there is difference of opinion among members of the Board of Fire Underwriters as to just how the rules should be interpreted as applied to city dwellings.



WHEN THE WAVES COLLIDE.
—Clubb in the Rochester *Herald*.

As a matter of fact, there are doubtless thousands of aerials installed on the tops of apartment buildings and other buildings in New York and other cities in which a lightning ground is affected by a lead to a water-pipe without installing a special wire on the outside of the building. This is considered both safe and satisfactory by many experts; and it is probable that the rules of the Fire Underwriters will be modified in the near future. The statement that to follow out those rules to the letter in the case of city buildings would cost in the neighborhood of $200 for a single aerial, coupled with the statement that an alternative system in which water-pipes are used is or could be made quite satisfactory, sufficiently shows the need of modification. There is no reason to doubt that the regulations of the Fire Underwriters will be satisfactorily modified to meet the new conditions imposed by the unexpected invasion of the average household by the radio receiving telephone.

HINTS ABOUT THE AERIAL

IN DESCRIBING THE INSTALLATION of a simple radio set, in *The Modulator* (New York), Mr. William F. Crosby gives hints about the installation of the aerial that should be of interest to a good many novices.

"This very important part of the set is usually put up any way, and the average amateur seems to think that because he has some wires strung up outdoors that is all that is necessary. True, these wires may work after a fashion, but for best results a single wire about 100 feet long should be used. This wire should lead all in one direction, and be in a straight line. The addition of several wires will not help the receiving set in the least.

"When it comes to sending, it is a different proposition, but as stated above the receiving aerial only requires a single wire. Take the lead in from one end of this wire and run it directly to the set. Taking the lead in ten feet from the end will only make the short end of the aerial inoperative and this wire will be wasted. Two wires 50 feet long will not give the same results as a single wire 100 feet long, and running the wire around in triangles or squares will not give the best signals. Run the aerial wire all in one direction as directed above and the results will soon show the amateur that this is the best way.

"The aerial will have to have some sort of a device for grounding it during the electrical storms, and this can best be accomplished by installing what is known as a vacuum lightning arrester. No cumbersome lightning switch is necessary for an aerial that is used for receiving only. This lightning arrester must be installed outside the building, preferably on the window-sill, and a wire will have to be run from it to the ground. This ground will also have to be outside the building and the water-pipe will not do for it. A heavy wire should run from the arrester to a pipe driven deep into the ground and the wire will have to be kept about 5 inches from the building. Full directions for installing the outfit are given with each one that is purchased.

"The ground wire for the set itself may consist of an ordinary insulated wire running to the cold-water pipe. Scrape the pipe clean and then wind several turns of the wire about it. Make the winding tight so that there is no danger of a loose connection. A ground connection clamp may be purchased that will insure a good connection at this point, or the amateur may solder the wire to the pipe.

"Remember to use the cold-water pipe if possible as it is the most direct connection to the ground. The radiator or the hot-water pipe will do almost as well, but these pipes will have a great many more joints in them before they reach the ground and every joint added makes just that much more resistance that the current will have to pass through. The gas-pipe is about the worst ground possible and it is very apt to have an insulated bushing in it somewhere that will not allow the current to pass through it at all."

A MOSQUITO-NETTING ANTENNA

AN INTERESTING SERIES of tests conducted by the Bureau of Standards has to do with the substitution of wire netting, such as is used for screening doors and windows against flies and mosquitoes, in place of the ordinary aerial wire. Two strips of netting from six to fifteen feet long and from 18 to 36 inches wide suspended a few feet above the earth and a few feet apart were found to act more or less efficiently as a receiving antenna.

The effect is to produce relatively large capacity, and the wire strips are spoken of as a condensing antenna. The efficiency is greatly reduced if these strips are hung vertically instead of horizontally.

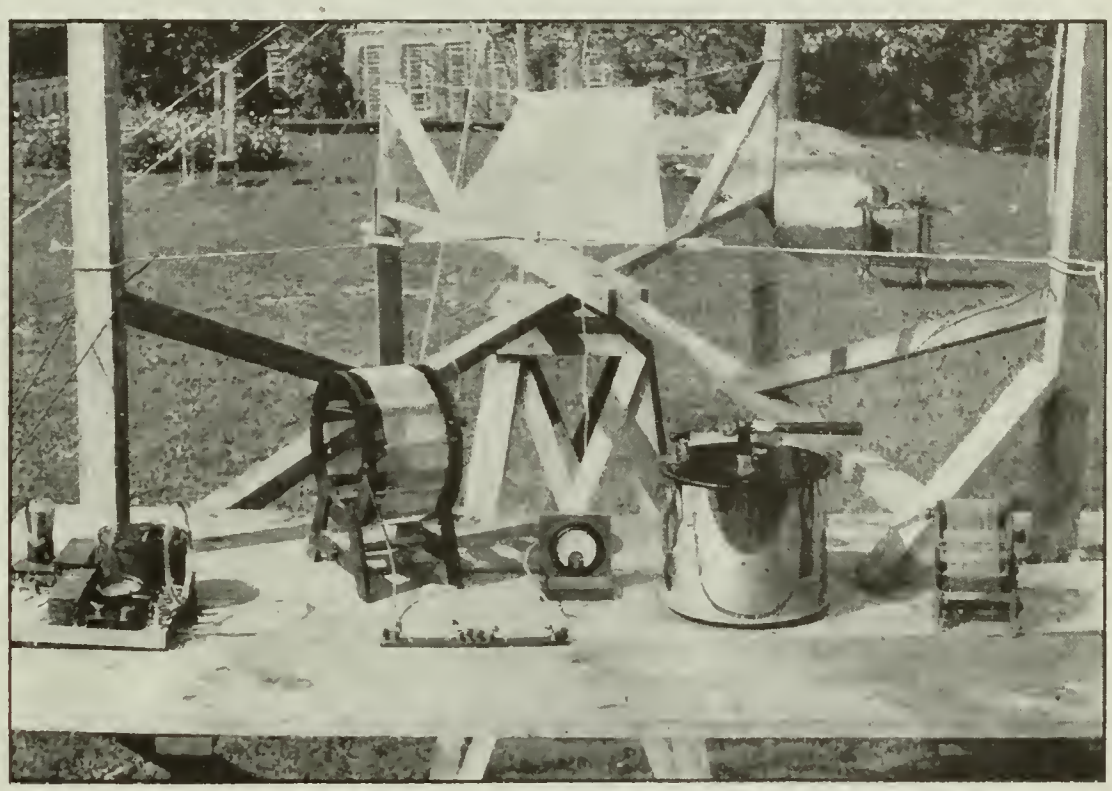


Photo from the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

A NET THAT WILL CATCH MOSQUITOES OR RADIO MESSAGES.

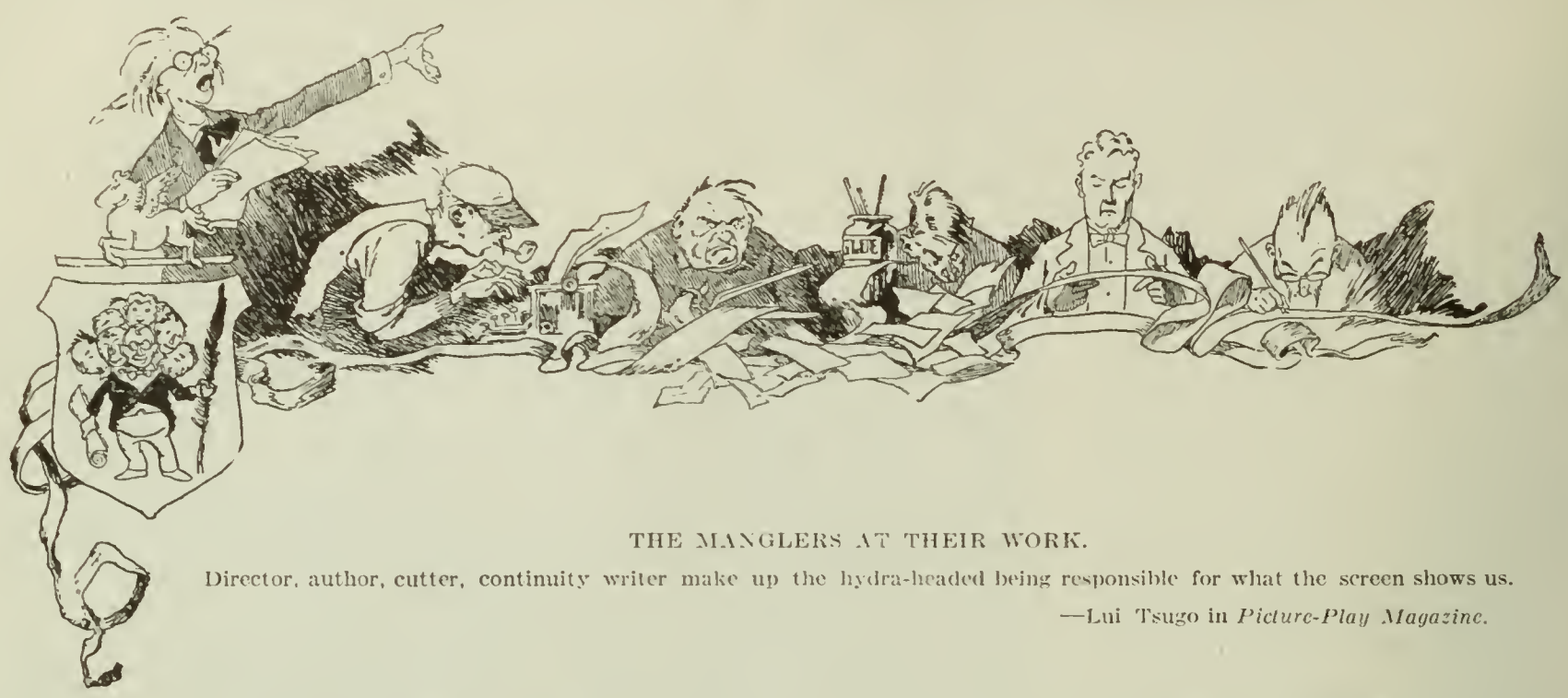
Mr. J. C. Warner, Assistant Physicist in the Bureau of Standards Radio Laboratory, summarizes the results of the test as follows:

"Experimental results show that a condenser antenna of small dimensions gives excellent results when used at wave-lengths below 400 meters. At longer wave-lengths it suffers by comparison with the coil antenna when the dimensions are kept small enough for portability.

"It is useless for directional work unless used with a coil antenna, but may be used in places where the sharp directional characteristics of the coil are objectionable. By proper design and by taking precautions to keep dielectric losses low the effective resistance may be reduced to a value lower than can be obtained either with the coil antenna or the ordinary elevated antenna.

"On account of this low resistance and ease of construction this form of antenna should be of great value in portable short-wave radio stations, such as are used for military purposes and on airplanes, altho in the latter case some difficulty may be experienced in keeping down dielectric losses.

"It is evident that the study of this interesting form of antenna is by no means complete. Its use as a transmitting antenna offers a wide field for investigation, and a large amount of work remains to be done in following up the investigations which have only been started in this study. For example, signal intensity measurements should be made with a calibrated detector set or with a radio-frequency comparison method so that the actual current or emf in the antenna is measured. Further work should be done in determining the best design of antenna for a given wave-length and for minimum resistance. Also this antenna furnishes a means of studying the form of the electromagnetic wave and a large amount of work might be spent profitably in this study as well as in the checking of transmission formulas."



THE MANGLERS AT THEIR WORK.

Director, author, cutter, continuity writer make up the hydra-headed being responsible for what the screen shows us.

—Lui Tsugo in *Picture-Play Magazine.*

MANGLING MASTERPIECES IN THE MOVIES

WHAT SEA CHANGES overtake the classics of literature when they are "picturized" for the movies are known but not comprehended! Half the repulsion that cultivated people feel for the screen arises from seeing their beloved tales turned into what to them are only hideous burlesques. Something has happened in the screen transit, and one is often puzzled to know if the changes are due to wilfulness or perversity. Mr. Gerald C. Duffy tells us in the *Picture-Play Magazine* (June) that there is "nearly always a good reason for bending stories out of shape," and we find that the reasons are "good" for everybody but the original author. If he be living he may rise up like Fannie Hurst and repudiate the whole thing. If he be dead and can not turn in his grave, then only his friends and admirers suffer the bitter anguish. But Mr. Duffy is persuasive from the movie angle:

"Frequently a producer purchases the rights to a popular book because the title is valuable. He is not dismayed by the fact that his star does not 'fit' the story. This difficulty is blandly overcome by cutting the story over to make it fit the star. So some of the things you liked are lost. When the star, who is naturally more interested in herself or himself than in the story—reads the script, the objection is raised that other characters are too prominent and will 'steal the picture.' So the other characters—perhaps characters you were very fond of—are subordinated or entirely murdered and dragged out of the plot. Again you lose a friend.

"In rewriting the script to add splendor to the star's part the scenario writer may think of an original twist which so startles and pleases him that he injects it into the story. Whereupon the director, who is never without ideas and audacity, elaborates this twist, gives birth to a few more characters, adding them to the characters who have traveled safely from the remote regions of the book, and starts to bring them to life in film. Half-way through, it may be discovered that an important episode takes the characters to Greenland. There being no ice in California, and the manufacture of a substitute being expensive and bothersome, the players are sent to Pasadena instead of Greenland; and, says the director, the houses in Pasadena are more modern and impressive than the snow huts of Greenland, anyway. When you finally see the motion-picture version of your favorite book upon the screen you are dumfounded. The only person who is more dumfounded is the man who wrote the book."

The author of the screen story, then, is not one but "hydra-headed," as Mr. Duffy names him, and we are led "to learn the ravages that can be wreaked upon a plot by collaboration without coordination; to see how the poor, helpless idea is manhandled before it is presented to you to laugh at, to pity, or to admire." We are asked to figure the first author leaping out of bed in the dead of night and grappling with an inspiration:

"He subdues it and puts it down where it can't get away from him. The idea is next turned over to the second author, the scenario writer, who 'sees something in it.' What he sees is either something very slight and weak and in need of much plotty nourishment, or else it is wonderful, inspiring, exhilarating. If it is weak he gives it treatments of technique, removes portions of it, alters other portions, and inoculates it with some ideas of his own. If it is wonderful he gives it treatments of technique, removes portions of it, alters other portions, and inoculates it with some ideas of his own.

"An idea is a plastic thing. Like sculptor's clay it can be twisted and squashed into countless forms, some graceful, some grotesque—but still it is the original clay.

"After two or six or eight weeks of labor, the scenario writer hands the story, in its present and temporary state, to the director, who 'sees something in it.' Always he expresses his opinion of what he sees in one of two adjectives. Either it is 'awful' or it is 'm-mm-fair.' Never until he has overhauled it is it 'great.' Then, invariably, it is 'great.' To achieve this transformation he gives it treatments of technique, removes portions of it, alters other portions, and inoculates it with some ideas of his own.

"At this juncture the story is turned over to the casting director, who is just as much an author as any one else for the reason that the characterization is completely in his power, and characterization is of as much importance to a story as intrigue.

"The casting having been accomplished the time arrives for the collaboration of the star. Here all of the preceding work can be ruined instantaneously, or it can be improved. According to the work of the star the heroine can be made piquant or wooden.

"Assuming that the story passes through the hands of all the authors thus far without sustaining any serious injuries and that it has constantly acquired qualities, it has still the bloodthirsty cutter to confront. The most conservative director will expose a minimum of fifty reels of film in photographing the story, yet this must somehow be contracted into five or six reels—without losing the story in the shuffle, if possible. If not possible, the story is lost. It is the duty of the cutter to throw away at least nine times as much as he uses without throwing anything away. I have never known of a production where the percentage of waste was not even in excess of this."

By far the most dangerous of all the authors, in fact, says Mr. Duffy, is the cutter, for—

"With his weapon he can assassinate every person in the play, he can gouge every idea out of the plot; he can even extract the plot itself. And, since he is not always personally acquainted with a plot upon sight, even if he has seen it before, there is a constant possibility that it will disappear.

"Having been lacerated, the story is handed to its final author, the title writer. Here it is more likely to find aid than damage. Many a decrepit and dying story has been revived by the title writer's literary pulmotor. Not until it has passed through this final reconstruction can any one say what the story will be, for each author may make a change that will completely alter the plot and even the theme of the picture. When it has at last undergone this complicated process the story is completed. What the author of the original story sometimes thinks on seeing the finished production may best be left to the imagination.

"Whether or not this combination system of authorship is advantageous compared to the usual method of story construction is a matter of conjecture, for as yet the hydra-headed composer is an erratic being who has no set standard of ability. He has made wonderful pictures from anemic plots, and he has made pitifully anemic pictures from wonderful plots. Beyond doubt the recognized masters of fiction consider him a deadly monster who devours manuscripts and kills young ideas before they can mature for the mere pleasure of slaughter. But the picture producer always has the ready and forcible reply that, since two heads are admittedly better than one, it is a mathematical necessity that six heads are a great deal better than one.

"Both sides of this question are supported by impregnable arguments. It has been proven absolutely that the hydra-headed author is best. Also it has been proven absolutely that the hydra-headed author is not best.

"To sustain the former claim there exists the immortal example of 'The Birth of a Nation.' No one who read 'The Clansman,' from which the famous picture evolved, considered it to be a literary giant. It was not. There was 'something in it,' and the essence of the book plot was part of the picture story; but Thomas Dixon, who wrote the book, was author of less than half of the film. Yet, the film rocked the world by the applause it received. I mention this picture only because it is one which every screen follower will remember, but there are numerous other examples which prove that the many brains of the hydra-headed author are better than a single brain.

"On the other hand, however, there is the recent explosion from Fanny Hurst, which also rocked the film world at least. 'Star Dust,' in its original version, the novel, was a powerful story; but 'Star Dust,' as a motion picture, according to Miss Hurst's announced belief, suffered grievously by the changes that had been made. Personally, I agree with her in that.

"Hardly any one who has read novels and then seen them translated to the screen is without a grievance. Undoubtedly a great many stories have been unplotted during their locomotion from fiction to film. . . .

"It is in an effort to please you—the mysterious, unapproachable, demanding public—that most mistakes are made; but there are usually very good reasons why you are more often dissatisfied with picture stories than pleased with them—and there is no doubt that bad and mediocre films outnumber absolute successes.

"The principal reason, in my opinion—and my opinion has been formed in mourning murdered stories—has to do with about five-sixths of the hydra-headed authors. In beginning this article I said that five-sixths of the authors have never written a word of *plot* in their lives, and this is true; for the writer is perhaps the only one who has any notion of scientific story construction—not *picture* construction, but *story* construction, which is building a plot so that it will grip you, hold you, sustain your interest, and give you your money's worth. There are, of course, a few directors who have come from creative fields and who do know something about building a story, but as a rule the other five know nothing about it."

DOES MAN WANT AN EDUCATED WOMAN?

THE FLAPPER CONFESSES to no particular interest in flapping, but only in boys. Apparently it's all done to please him. If he didn't demand it, she would turn her activities into other channels. This may sound frivolous, but it is really the superficial aspect of a deeper question. Is education in girls worth pursuing for its own sake when it is a commodity uncalled for or disdained by the male? *Vogue* (New York) poses the question whether we shall "force cultivation upon our sons, or deny it to our daughters." The former alternative is hardly entertained by this interpreter of the women, for it finds that "the latter seems the simpler, and at least we shall not have to work against fathers and companions as well as youth itself." *Vogue* does not aim to be merely satirical in respect to man, but professes the sincere desire to learn of him in order that his desires may be passed on to the girl who is to be educated for life companionship with him. This is how he is figured in the feminine consciousness:

ONE BEHIND THE SCENES.

Gerald C. Duffy, whose activities as director, author, cutter, and continuity writer qualify him for the degree of H. H. S. D.—Hydra-headed Screen Dramatist, who tells us here how the trick is turned.

"Boys, particularly American boys, go to school and college with the idea before them not so much of cultivation for cultivation's sake, as for special courses with a view to a subsequent career. This of itself would limit, to some degree, the amount of time and interest they were prepared to give to general subjects. Business success, either through trade or a profession, is the aim of almost every one. The great money-making game is forced upon them by circumstance or public opinion. But it seems a pity that while in their minds they must admit this, they should consider it the part of manliness to starve their tastes in order to conform to it. Athletics they allow with an almost universal agreement. But to cultivate any knowledge of trees and plants, unless one definitely meant to be a forester or a landscape gardener; and liking for design, detail, and color, unless one intended to be an architect or an interior decorator; any great interest in music, unless a world-wide profession opened before one; any real study of languages, unless a career in diplomacy or some trading interest demanded it; in fact, to

be a man of many and varied tastes because, altho possibly unprofitable, such tastes give the highest form of pleasure, would be inconceivable to most of our college youth.

"And those to whom it was conceivable—whose bringing up and whose home life had induced the slightest appreciation of pictures, books, music; of beauty in landscape and garden, fine proportion in rooms and furniture, lovely surface in china and shape in glass; who took the least interest in languages, history, or literature; who showed any preference for an educated tone of voice or the decent articulation of words—such have, no doubt, even tho qualified in games and sports, been forced to run the gauntlet of rough ridicule from the masses of their contemporaries, or do themselves and their forbears the despite of discarding a goodly heritage for the peace of living among hoodlums as the hoodlums dictated."

Convinced that "young men grow up in quantities despising, or ignoring, any habit of mind that does not have to do with business, sport, or the cruder side of amusement," how, it is asked, should the young women be educated for marriage with them?

"How little should a wife know in order to be happy with the average husband? She might be taught how to keep house; for, whether his income be small or great, a man has a right to expect both sensible economy and sensible expenditure in his home circle. She might learn with advantage something about the care of infants and the bringing up of children. She would do well to study herself with reference to dress and dress with reference to herself. She could encourage any taste she might have for newspapers and the not too intellectual periodicals and novels; for the ordinary music show, for the modern light comedy, for the moving-pictures; for cards, perhaps, and some kinds of outdoor exercise; for anything, in fact, which produces just the right amount of cerebration and no more in the tired business brain.

"But suppose, just for the sake of supposing, that she happens to be literary, or seriously musical, or artistic, or merely just well educated, so that a dozen interests are burning in her which mean less than nothing to him. What chance of companionship is there between those two? Suppose world politics bore him, foreign countries suggest only opportunities for shrewd dealing and have no historical or geographical significance, that he derides their customs and can not speak their tongues; suppose science appears like a higher sort of conjury; suppose he doesn't care for reading, and that anything not of the most obvious and commonplace in the way of fun seems to him putting on airs? ('Highbrow stuff' in his vernacular.) Where shall their minds meet pleasantly, beyond their joint concern in a house and possibly in a family? And if their feelings about their house and family should differ—which they very well might—as much regarding the arrangement of the house and the education of the family as their tastes differed in other matters, where would their minds meet at all? The mating instinct, natural, simple, and beautiful as it is, may quite properly attract two people whom civilization has rendered entirely unsuitable for life companionship. What is to be done about it?"

THE SEASON'S BEST ACTING—Rating the season's players is one of the sure signs of spring and a closing dramatic season. If one were conscientious in doing it this year, thinks Mr. Hammond of the *Tribune*, one would be in a dilemma, for he finds the plays of this year full of good acting. Then the stage must be looking up. He "surmises" that Miss Pauline Lord as *Anna Christie* "was most acclaimed both by the senate and the people as the best of the performers." Then he finds some others:

"Lionel Barrymore in 'The Claw.'

"George Marion, as the drunken sailor in 'Anna Christie.'

"Louis Wolheim, in a brutal, relentless realization of a hairy ape.

"Otto Kruger, in Eugene O'Neill's study of disease, 'The Straw.'

"A. P. Kayes's picture of Lloyd George, in 'Back to Methuselah.'

"Miss Violet Heming's incredibly courageous bravadoes in 'The Rubicon.'

"Miss Doris Keane's fleshly satires in 'The Czarina.'

"Lionel Belmore, in a characterization of a romantic, fat parson, in 'He Who Gets Slapped.'

"Gilbert Emery, Ferdinand Gottschalk and others in 'The Truth About Blayds.'

"Miss Marguerite Forrest, as the acquiescent waitress in '*S. S. Tenacity*.'

"Miss Lucille Watson, as the forgotten mother in 'The Nest.'

"Miss Katherine Cornell's perfect impersonation of the daughter in 'A Bill of Divorcement.'

"A little less than these there are charming, expert personalities in the plays—for instance, Miss Mary Nash, in 'Captain Applejack'; Charles Cherry, in 'The Dover Road,' and numerous others, the record of whose feats belongs to the more complete compilers. It has been, as a matter of fact, a thorough season of good plays, good acting, bad plays and bad acting. We have had more than our share of all of them. Most of us have an outstanding memory of the thing we most enjoyed this year in our theatergoing, excepting, of course, the Chauve-Souris, Ed. Wynn, 'Sally,' Eddie Cantor, 'Good Morning Dearie,' and the Music Box Revue. Personally, I think that the season's most conclusive and finished acting was done by Miss Forrest in '*S. S. Tenacity*,' and that the most enjoyable plays are 'The Dover Road,' 'The Truth About Blayds,' 'Captain Applejack,' and 'The First Year.' Not, as an unamiable correspondent tells me, that it matters."

BARRIE'S "LEAGUE OF YOUTH"

THE YOUNG MEN are very self-assertive, but it is questionable if they have been able to state their case quite so well as Sir J. M. Barrie has just stated it for them. A league of youth would be better than a league of nations, he told the students of St. Andrew's University at Glasgow, because the latter is run by older people, and decisions on national matters are more vital to youth. This was Barrie's first speech and he assured his hearers it would be his last. He can afford to rest on it, for he seems to have summed up all the philosophy needful for the time in his single-word theme, "Courage." "All goes if courage goes," is his motto. He seems aware that he is speaking to more than the Scots lads who sat before him, tho what he was giving them was the Rectorial address that is an annual affair. Sir James, who was 62 last week, brings together the youth of the world when he says:

"You have got more in common with the youth of other lands than the youth of any age can ever have with each other. Even hostile countries have sent out many sons very like ours from the same sort of homes and the same sort of universities, with the same sort of hearts, who had as little to do as our youth with the great adventure of war.

"Can we doubt that many of those from both sides who have gone into the beyond and who were once opponents are now friends? You ought to league youth as your practical beginning. I sound to myself as if I were advocating rebellion. Perhaps I may be arrested on leaving the hall.

"You will have to work harder than ever and possibly not so much at the same things. You'll have to know more of modern languages if you are to discuss a league of youth with the students of other nations when they come over to St. Andrew's for a conference.

"I am far from taking sides against the classics. One of the most valiant men who ever trod St. Andrew's, Dr. Johnson, said that doubtless the Almighty could have created a better fruit than strawberries, but that doubtless also He never did. It is doubtless also that He could have provided us with better fun than hard work, but I don't know what that is.

"To be born poor is probably the next best thing. The greatest glory that has ever come to me was to be swallowed up in London, not knowing a soul and without means of existence. I had the fun of working until the stars went out. To have known any one would have spoiled it. I didn't even quite know the language. When I rang for the boots, they thought I wanted a glass of water, so I drank the water and worked on. There was no food in the cupboard, so I did not have to waste time eating."

Sir James has a whimsical way of differentiating between old and young. By "you" he says he means youth, and by "old" he indicated "its betters," and he tailed off that distinction by declaring that "youth had too long been left in the hands of its betters in national affairs." In these ways:

"Things about the next war, for instance, and why the last

one ever had a beginning. Your betters had no immediate share in the cause of the war, but for fifty or so years we heeded not the rumblings of distant drums, and when the war did come we told you that, tho you had no hand in getting us into it, still you had to get us out of it. Told you tales of what it really was and what clover beds it would lead to.

"We were not mean and decisive. Most of us were as honorable and as ignorant as youth themselves, but that does not acquit us of stupidity and jealousy. If you prefer to leave things as they are, we will probably fail you again. Do not be too sure that we have learned our lesson and that we are not at this very moment doddering down some brimstone path. If you must get into a struggle, there is all the more reason that you should know why before it begins, and should have a say in the decision whether it is to begin.

"The youth who went and was killed had no such knowledge, no such say, and I am sure the survivors want you to be wiser than they were and they certainly determined to be wiser next time themselves. Without suspicion there might have been no war.

"War and other happenings have shown you that age is not necessarily another name for sapience. Declaring war taught youth to distrust their betters. This attitude of distrust, however, will not help you or the country unless it stirs you into getting to know how world-shaking situations arise, how they may be checked and what way to obtain fighting partners and share in the decisions. Doubt all your betters who would deny you that right. Begin by doubting all in high places.

"The spring of the year lies buried in the fields of France and elsewhere. By the time the next eruption comes it will be you who are responsible and your sons who are in the lava—all perhaps because this year you let things slide.

"We are nice, kindly people, but it is already evident that we are struggling back to the old grooves. We are too old for any others—that is the fundamental difference between us and you. We have no intention of giving you your share. See how much of a share youth has now that the war is over. You got a handsome share while it lasted.

"I expect we will beat you unless your fortitude be doubly girded by a desire to send a message of cheer to the brothers who fell, the only message for which they crave. They want to know if you have learned from what befell them. If you have they will be braced in feeling that they did not die in vain. Some of them think they did. They won't take our word for it that they didn't. You are their living image. They know you couldn't lie to them, but they distrust our flattery, our Cunningham faces."

THE YOUNG BARRIE.

We haven't seen an "older Barrie" photo for ten years, and now we find him telling Glasgow University youth that photographs "give away what you have done with your life."

These passages from his address are reported by cable to the New York *Herald*, and following are some "barrieisms" that are taken out of their context:

"When you reach the evening of your days, you will realize with becoming cheerfulness that we are all failures, the least of all and the best of us."

"Stupidity and jealousy are two black spots in human nature which, more than the love for money, are the root of all evil."

"Go through life without ever ascribing to your opponents motives meaner than your own."

"Nothing so lowers morale as jealousy. Give it up. Be great."

"Another sure way to fame is to know what you mean. Almost no one, if he is truly eminent, knows what he means."

"Our avoidance of frankness in life and in arts is often but a cowardly way of shirking unpalatable truths."

"Do not put your photographs at all ages into an autobiography. Photographs give away what you have done with your life."

"Youth looks into the mirror unnecessarily through vanity, and says: 'What an interesting face! I wonder what he is to be up to?' Your betters do not look into mirrors so often. We know what he has been up to."

"My own theme is 'courage' as you should use it in the great fight that seems to be coming between youth and their betters," Barrie explained. "By youth I mean you and by your betters us."

The New York *Herald* plays with Barrie's ideas of age and rather scoffs at the idea that mere years have anything to do with mere deeds. Particularly that "old men, if they had wished to, could have prevented the Great War":

"Age," said Sir James, "is not necessarily another name for sapience." True words: Aristotle had finished his great works before he was as old as Barrie is now; at 43 Newton had completed the elaboration of the law of gravitation.

"There is no definite relation between age and wisdom; it can only be laid down as a broad principle that a man of 50 knows three times as many things that he shouldn't do as he knew when he was 25.

"So far as preventing wars is concerned, does Sir James know of any instance where youth proved more conservative in council than age? It is true that in the Great War old men were in the majority as ministers and generals. Pitt became Prime Minister at 24; Lloyd George at 53. Napoleon was only 30 when he won the battle of the Pyramids; Joffre was 62 at the Marne. Grant was 43 at Appomattox; Foch was 67 at the Armistice. These comparisons mean nothing except that time has added to the complexities of politics and war. In these sciences there are no more beardless geniuses.

"Youth has every chance it wishes to take. In literature, for instance, the young writers find young reviewers and young readers; and the aged publishers fork over the royalties. But neither youth nor age makes greatness in letters. Byron was famous at 20, scandalous at 30 and dead at 36; Thomas Hardy, at 84, is a very live poet even if he is sardonic. Barrie himself was a made man at 28; so was Conan Doyle, who at that age published 'A Study in Scarlet.' No reader, young or old, questioned the works of these youths because of the immaturity of their authors.

"If it were true that the elders made war, as Sir James suggests, then obviously the men to prevent war in future must be the young ones. England should have sent a youthful enthusiast to the Washington Conference. Some think she did that very thing. Mr. Balfour may have been old in the '70's, when he was chumming with Disraeli and Salisbury, but he seems very young at 83, when he plays tennis and matches Mr. Hughes at the game of scrapping navies.

"Everybody who lives to be 90 or so is old at one stage of the way and young at another, but it is hard to tell whether youth or age will arrive first. Methuselah probably put his affairs in order when he was about 105."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

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CHARLES D. ISAACSON.

Who warns Jews, if they would promote accord with non-Jews, to "start with yourselves."

WALTER LIPPMANN.

He says Jews are supersensitive to trivial prejudice, and should develop the habit of self-criticism.

DR. EDWARD N CALISCH.

Who suggests that the Synagog begin a campaign of education to lessen religious prejudice.

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DR. STEPHEN S. WISE.

He reminds Christianity of its responsibility as the daughter-religion of "Mother Israel."

LEADING JEWS WHO WOULD BRIDGE THE GULF OF PREJUDICE BETWEEN CHURCH AND SYNAGOG.

FOR CHRISTIAN-JEWISH FRIENDSHIP

CHRISTIAN BLOOD for the Passover was once believed by non-Jews to be an essential of the ancient Judaic rite, and in numerous instances, history records, this carefully fed tradition has been responsible for the ordered slaying of Jews. But ancient superstitions and grudges are being dissipated in the light of knowledge, and here in the Western World, we are assured, the Jew and non-Jew are gradually arriving at a mutual understanding and respect which are clean of religious prejudice. However, there is still much blind antagonism between Jew and Gentile, the responsibility for which, tho not altogether one-sided, rests heavily upon the younger faith. Yet Christianity is the daughter-religion of "Mother Israel," a circumstance alone which imparts "an abiding and inevasible obligation upon the Christian Church in its relation to a people directly descended from those who were the founders and disciples of Israel." Thus writes Dr. Stephen S. Wise, a prominent New York rabbi, in *The American Hebrew* (New York), which devotes its Passover number to a symposium on a means to a better understanding between the two faiths. Jew and non-Jew were invited to a frank discussion, and the result affords a brighter outlook for the settlement of the ancient grudge.

The second responsibility resting on Christianity to which Dr. Wise calls attention is "the obvious one" which grows out of "over-emphasis upon Jews as the slayers of Jesus and the under-emphasis upon Jews as the bearers and bringers of Jesus," and, continues the rabbi:

"I maintain there will be no appreciable lessening of prejudice among Christians as against Jews until Christian churches earnestly and solemnly affirm that the death of Jesus, at whosoever's hands, was incidental to the eternal fact of the birth and rise and teaching and influence of Jesus, the young Judean of Nazareth.

"Whatever Christians may have taught or believed touching this in the past, their duty in the present is clear as are the heavens in the noon hour—the duty of affirming that incalculable and eternal is the debt of Christians to Israel, of whose gifts Jesus is treasured as the chiefest.

"And a third reason, perhaps most binding of all, to move Christian churches consciously to do battle against existent prejudice respecting the Jew ought to be found in that consciousness of reparation owing to the Jew for nearly nineteen centuries of Christlessness, which have been suffered by Christ's people. . . .

"Nothing, in a word, could have been more unmessianic than the attitude of Christendom toward Israel, the people of Jesus—tho I do not forget that there have been in every generation Christian men and women who have borne themselves as the new brothers and sisters of Jesus toward his elder brothers and sisters."

But continued oppression has served to evoke from the Jew "a measure of forbearance which no people on earth has ever been challenged to achieve," and Dr. Wise affirms: "We were, we would be, we shall be just to Christendom whatever Christendom be to the Jew."

The basic cause of the gulf between Christians and Jews—whatever other causes, economic, racial, or what not, may be added thereto—is a religious one, says Dr. Edward N. Calisch, President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, and he maintains that the Jews did not reject Jesus of Nazareth, but the Christ of a Pauline Christianity that "was formulated more than a century and a half after his death." Happily, he considers, this theology is "losing its ascendency, and real religion is coming into its own among the children of men. The throne of dogmatism, like many other thrones, has been toppled over, and a spirit of religious democracy is making its way into the heart of mankind. Creeds and catechisms may be useful things in their way, but character and conduct are more important." There are, the writer holds, beautiful ideals common to all religions, "and a recognition of this fact leads to a sympathy and appreciation in whose presence polemics and mere theological hair-splitting are a futile waste of time." It appears to Dr. Calisch, then, that the synagog could profitably undertake a campaign of education along these lines, and he suggests:

"A general expression on the part of the leaders and teachers of the Synagog of deep appreciation of the profound and far-reaching influence of the man Jesus, and of the sweetness and

beauty of his life, together with a statement of the lack of historical basis for the accusation by the Church of the responsibility of the Jews for the crucifixion of Jesus will do much toward contributing a finer mutuality and a lessening of prejudice between Jew and non-Jew in America."

What the American Jew needs to develop, writes Walter Lippmann, formerly associate editor of *The New Republic*, is the habit of self-criticism. If the spokesmen of the Jewish people would devote one-half the energy they now expend in answering attacks to attacking the evils that stare every one in the face, he says, "they would make a real contribution to the unity of American life. But, judged by their public utterance, they seem to me supersensitive to trivial prejudice in non-Jews and extraordinarily insensitive to the faults of the Jews." Similarly, Charles D. Isaacson, author and music critic, who has "never been seriously confronted with any anti-Jewish feeling," warns his fellow Jews: "start with yourselves."

"Start by believing that the non-Jews are human beings and not too much beneath you—or above you! So many of our Jews eulogize the history of the race and assume superiority of the Jew, yet are fearful before the non-Jew.

"Our Jews must clear their minds of their own hate, their own fear, their own belief, that there is a terrible misunderstanding between Jew and non-Jew. I would say to one who was crying about the prejudice he had found everywhere, clean out your mind of that belief. Get it out. Believe that most people don't care what you are or where you go to church or where you were born or what your name might be. What have you for sale, what talent is yours, what have you to offer in friendship? Don't go hangdogging about when there is a crowd of assorted folks, feeling in your heart that something's between you and the rest."

"Didn't President Wilson, the Presbyterian, and ex-President Taft, the Unitarian, and Cardinal O'Connell, the Roman Catholic, and Bishop Rhinelander, the Episcopalian, and Bishop Berry, the Methodist, and Russell Conwell, the Baptist, in the name of Christian sentiment, and representing millions of Christian church folk, issue an appeal for fair play?" asks Samuel Purvis, D. D., a Methodist minister and author of "The Romance of the Jew." With gentle sarcasm Dr. Purvis ridicules the much-heralded story that the Jews are attempting to gain control of the world, and mentions that he has heard similar stories concerning the Masons, Catholics, and Methodists, who are just now "accused of being up to the neck in politics and of taking away the little brown jug from their neighbor's parched and thirsty lips and trying to control these United States." And from one who is familiar with prejudice, but himself prepossessed with the Jews, comes this note of cheer and warning:

"You are not only Jews, you are American Jews, part of the great American Commonwealth. And, believe me, as a Christian preacher and a man of affairs, you have the good-will of every good American. I'd stake all on that. There would have been race and religious riots and pogroms long since if that were not true. . . .

"If I were a Jew I would minimize my class consciousness and emphasize my religion. It's a great one! Worry less about anti-Semitism and more about the crying indifference of the Jews to Judaism as a religion. Set your spiritual house in order. If you serve faithfully the God of your fathers, no weapon that is formed against you shall prosper. You have the Bible and thousands of years of history back of you to prove that!

"To your tents—and to your knees—O Israel!"

LEADING THE CHILD INTO TEMPTATION

THE DIME NOVEL IS DEAD and half-forgotten, but its evil influence persists, we are told, in a certain type of modern fiction, in the "yellow" newspaper, and in vicious movies. It is alarming, says *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* (Christian), how much of our latter-day fiction introduces subjects and vulgarities of the most questionable kind, and puts into the mouths of heroines as well as heroes "rough and vulgar by-words, even curses." Some of the books are by popular authors, and the number of them is said to be legion. As to the movies, most parents are said not to know what the wrong kind is. "They have been thinking of evil pictures as being only those which show women indecently garbed, or voluptuous dances, or extreme delineations of the sex question." Apparently, they have not grasped "how virulently evil are the coarse and vulgar caricatures of life, the Wild West robbery and murder thrillers, and those showing violation of marriage vows and scenes suggestive of unchastity." Here, we are told, is one of the most imposing problems that have ever confronted parenthood. Other temptations lurk in the desire for luxury and finery and in the wish to appear prodigal with money, and the *Herald* observes:

Photo by International.

HOW NOVELS OF THE "DIAMOND DICK" TYPE FARE IN GERMANY.

Berlin school children being saved from the effects of bad literature, which is regarded as an increasing source of temptation to the children of our own country.

"On every hand our young people are being allured into ways to spend their money for things they can not afford to buy and their time in ways that are harmful rather than beneficial. Business men know the almost irresistible power of salesmanship and advertising. But few parents have realized how this same power affects the lives of their children. In magazines, on billboards, in window displays, everywhere youth is tempted to use fine tobaccos, to wear gaudy and costly raiment, to dress in daring and extreme garb, to drink this or that or the other kind of beverage—and all at a cost of money which only a few of them can afford, and at a cost of moral fiber and stamina and regular habits which none of them can afford. In no previous generation did childhood and youth ever have thrown about them so many allurements and tendencies drawing them away from thrift and industry and studious habits as at present. And happy indeed is that home whose parents have perceived this truth, and have wisely and tactfully fortified its children against this modern danger."

WHY CATHOLIC GROWTH HESITATES

THE RELATIVELY SLIGHT INCREASE of the Catholic population in the decade 1906-1916 as compared with the increase in the total church-going population is due to the fact that the Catholic Church in America is a city church, dependent largely on "borrowed" membership, while the Protestant Church is a country church having its own source of supply. This is the conclusion of a Catholic writer, Edwin V. O'Hara, after studying the United States religious census of 1916. The outstanding facts of this census as regards the relative growth of the Catholic Church and all other denominations, he writes in *America*, a New York Jesuit weekly, is that in forty-two States the relative proportion of the Catholic population to the total church population decreased in the decade 1906-1916. In support of his theory the writer gives the following tables, the first of which shows the number of members of the Catholic Church and of all denominations in 1890, 1906 and 1916 and the Catholic percentage of the total:

CHURCH MEMBERS

	Number			*P. C. Distribution*		
Denomination	1916	1906	1890	1916	1906	1890
All Denominations	41,926,854	35,068,058	21,699,432	100.0	100.0	100.0
Roman Catholic	15,721,815	14,210,755	7,343,186	37.5	40.5	33.8

From this table it will be seen, says the writer, that the proportion of all church-goers in the United States who were Catholics was 40.5 per cent. in 1906 and had fallen to 37.5 in 1916. The second table shows the number and per cent. of increase in each decade:

INCREASE OF CHURCH MEMBERS

	1890-1916		*1906-1916*		*1890-1906*	
Denomination	Number	P.C.	Number	P.C.	Number	P.C.
All Denominations	20,227,422	93.2	6,858,796	19.6	13,368,626	61.6
Roman Catholic	8,378,629	114.1	1,511,060	10.6	6,867,569	93.5

From the second table the writer shows that in the decade of 1906 to 1916 the Catholic population of the United States increased only 10.6, while the total church-going population increased 19.6. During this decade, we are told further, the increase of the total population of the United States was approximately 17 per cent. The explanation of this disparity is that "the Catholic Church in America is three-fourths a city church and the Protestant Church in America is three-fourths a country church, and the difference in percentage of increase of the two bodies is a reflection of the difference in the rate of increase of rural and urban population, combined with the difference in mortality rates for the city and country." Many reasons have led to the congregating of Catholics in the cities:

"First, the great volume of Catholic immigrants have been imprest into the industrial life of the nation as soon as they have landed, finding it easier to get a job in industry than to get out to the farms. Then there has been the entire lack of organization on the part of the Catholic Church for the distribution of rural-minded immigrants to the land in this country. Moreover, our strong city and town Catholic schools have been magnets which have drawn Catholic families from the land.

"On the other hand, the Protestant Church in America is 75 per cent. rural. In the big cities it has failed to keep up with the population and chiefly exists as a suburban church, patronized by the immigrants from the country. This estimate is supported by the recent volume of the American Survey of the Inter-church World Movement, which indicates that Protestantism in America is substantially a rural church. Regarding the Protestant churches in the city the World Survey says:

"'The Protestant Church in American cities is largely the property and product of the rural immigrant. In the larger cities it has survived from the earlier rural period of the State's development. Counts made of those attending city churches indicate that they are largely made up of rural immigrants; seventy-five per cent. of those present are frequently found to have been born in the country.'"

What are the consequences of this difference in the locale of the two churches?

"Cities are relatively sterile and the country is relatively prolific. Besides the invasion of city life by voluntary race suicide there are a number of natural causes operating which tend to limit the increase of urban population; chief among these is the fact that in the city, owing to the economic pressure, marriage is put off until a much later period than in the country and more homes are broken up through divorce. With the rural and urban total population practically equal in total numbers, there were 1,800,000 more married people living in the country. The bearing of these facts can not be evaded.

"But we are not left to mere conjecture in reference to the relative increase of city and country population. The 1920 census places the matter beyond cavil. . . . Except in New England and New York, where the rural population is in decay, the greater percentage of children in the country districts is strikingly large, and for the whole United States, as against 18.9 per cent. of the city population under ten years of age, we have 24.4 per cent. of the rural population under ten years. Speaking in terms of total population, altho considerably more than one-half of the total population of the United States lives in cities, still there are in the country 2,500,000 more children under ten years of age than in the cities, that is, the country has 11.6 per cent. more than its normal proportion of children. Of course this does not completely represent the facts, since during the last ten years an immense number of children under ten years of age have accompanied their parents in the rush to the cities. So, from the standpoint of natural increase of population, the country is prolific and the city naturally tends to sterility. With the passage of time institutions based upon a city population will be found to languish and institutions which are based upon the rural population will flourish as the bay tree beside the running water. . . .

"Our conclusion, then, is that given the Catholic population of the United States as 75 per cent. urban and the Protestant population as 75 per cent. rural, given, moreover, the vastly more prolific tendency of the rural population as compared with the urban, and finally the greater expectance of life in the country than in the city, especially for the Irish, who form such a large part of the Catholic city population, we can express no surprize at learning from the 'religious Census' that the increase of the Catholic population has been only slightly more than 10 per cent. in a decade, when the Protestant population increased 19 per cent. and the total population increased 17 per cent. The only other large element that could enter into the population increase would be through immigration, and for us in America to be depending for the increase of Catholic population on immigrants is like living on borrowed money. There is only one way out; namely, through the systematic fostering of Catholic rural life."

WHERE PREACHERS NEED ADVICE—Most preachers are easy marks for dishonest promoters, and the recent experience of a well-known New York preacher who had judgment entered against him for more than $24,000 on a note he had endorsed, excited general sympathy. Practically all the clergy are savers, comments the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*, and "a depressingly large percentage of them make unwise investments." The adventurer with a patent announced to be worth millions, the stock salesman whose certificates will double in value in a year, the man who has valuable corner lots to sell, and all other gentry who gabble of get-rich-quick schemes find the penurious pastor a lamb only too ready to be shorn. We are reminded that

"Several years ago a bank president in Marietta, Ohio, Mr. W. W. Mills, was so disturbed by the number of preachers whose savings were dissipated by hazardous investments, entered into with so much credulity when they were solicited by business adventurers, that he delivered an address to a body of clergymen which was in substance a primary lesson in the care and protection of savings. His audience needed just such a lesson, and no doubt his kindly and intelligent advice saved many of those who heard him from serious losses.

"Every ministerial body, at least once a year, should be given instruction in the care and investment of their small savings. With little or no business training, they need this kind of advice to save them from 'confidential opportunities' to lose all they have. One word of caution every clergyman should be willing to remember, and that is never to invest with a stranger or with anybody else until the investment has met the approval of a banker or a prudent business man in his congregation."

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Campbell's BEANS

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THE writer here is accounted for by *Poetry* (Chicago) as born in Philadelphia of Spanish and Russian parentage, a graduate of Harvard and now studying at Oxford. Considering his origins, his note is strangely and authentically English:

LITTLE LOU

By Joseph Auslander

To drink where the birds drink—
Oh, the draught's touch is tender and cool!
Think—
Scattered like soft buds over the brink
Of this delicate pool
The birds leave their kisses for you,
Little Lou.

To dream where the birds dream—
Oh, the wind on the leaves is drowsily wild!
Stream,
Feathers of slumber in magical number
Over our child. . . .
The birds breathe their pale dreams on you,
Little Lou.

To die where the birds die—
Oh, why is the woodland so hushed everywhere!
And why
Are all the leaves listless and limp in mid-air
Beneath a dead sky! . . . .
The birds, they are dying for you,
Little Lou.

PARTICULARLY English is this which *The Measure* (May) gives us. May we not feel that we have some one who matches well with our overseas writers? In spite of possible protest of hundred per cent. new Americans:

IS THIS THE LARK!

By Joseph Auslander

Is this the lark
Lord Shakespeare heard
Out of the dark
Of Dawn! Is this the bird
That stirred
Lord Shakespeare's heart!

Is this the bird whose wing,
Whose rapturous antheming,
Rose up, soared radiant, became
Sharp flame
To Shelley listening
And made him sing,
Throbbing alone, aloof, feveredly apart,
His profuse strains of unpremeditated art!

To think that I should hear him now
Telling that single fiery rift of heaven a wild lark comes! . . .
The fresh cool scent of earth yearns at the plough;
In short keen rapid flurries the woodpecker drums. . . .
To think that I should hear that mad thing sliding
Along a smoking opal ladder!
Hear that inevitable deluge of music riding
Into the sun, richer now—fainter now—madder!
To think that I should hear and know
The song that Shelley heard, and Shakespeare, long ago!

THE surge of these lines is like a deep, quiet wave that moves to its goal. It is in *The Atlantic Monthly:*

THE SUPPLIANT

Πότνια, πότνια νύξ, ὑπνοδότειρα τῶν πολυπόνων βροτῶν!

By Anne Goodwin Winslow

I did not hear the footsteps stealing softly through the door,
I did not see the shadow falling darkly on the floor,
I did not heed his coming nor know when he had passed,
Nor dream that he could take you when I held your hand so fast.

Are you happy in the meadows where his tall, pale flowers grow?
Do you never miss the roses that you loved here long ago?
How they bloom and how they wither while you never come again,
In the garden where the morning still must look for you in vain!

But the night knows how to find you; in her mansions cool and deep
She has spells that lure and bind you, she has dreams that clasp and keep;
And I kneel before the portal where her marble moons are hung,
And I snatch the gift immortal to my mortal yearning flung.

STATE-CONSCIOUSNESS is an exaggerated condition of modern days, and the poets are working the theme. *The American Poetry Magazine* (Milwaukee) devotes its April number to celebrating its home State. Charles Winke exploits Wisconsin as "an experiment in Democracy" and celebrates its capital in these lines:

MILWAUKEE

By Charles Winke

I

By the far point that forms your upper bight,
Where the gray sea wall shelters like a nest
A bevy of gay pleasure craft at rest,
And 'round the nearer cape, low shored, alight
With the strong flare of furnaces at night,
They come—steel boat and barge and packet pressed
Deck-deep into the water, or, more blessed
With beauty, some old schooner, gleaming white.

And in the city, where your triple streams,
By slip, canal and channel multiplied,
Flow blackly by their panoramic strand,
A thousand hulls lie, steeped in gentle dreams;
Disturbed not by the cranes above them spanned,
They slumber and are strangely glorified.

II

Beauty is here one with utility,
As in a tree or brightly flaming star:
They plow your harbor's flood, but do not mar
Its loveliness, the fleets that industry
Sends up and down upon the sapphire sea
Above whose surface, bright, enamelar,
Sun-flashing, or in hours that sunless are,
Moon-paved with gold and jeweled gloriously.

With night's innumerable stars, you rise a queen,
Fair mistress of the pathways of the lake:
From where majestically your structures stand,
White walled above the lake front's sloping green,
The busy boats, like shuttles weaving, take
Their winding courses to and from the land.

III

The daughter you might be of Italy,
A fairer Venice, though your life belongs
To a far sterner sway than rules the songs
Of gondoliers on streets of storied sea;
Here, up or down, a tug boat stridently
Whistles for passage, and the clattering gongs
Of bustling bridge guards halt the moving throngs,
And the stilled traffic for a space is free.

While from the flaring boat hull curls a small
Swift swell that breaks against the blackened piles
Flanking the towers that rise on either side;
And o'er the water, where, inverted, fall
The many-windowed walls in mirrored files,
A sea gull wheels, its snowy wings spread wide.

HERE is one of the "occasional parodies" that pop up in the *New Witness* (London). It derives from Alfred Noyes, and any one who knows aught of the sea will perceive how bitter the parody is in matter let alone manner:

THE HALLIARDS CHANTY

By W. K. S.

O, a neat young master went to sea
(*With a way-ay, blow the man down*)
With a bottle of milk from his fond mammie
(*O, gimme some time to blow the man down*)
He went to sea on a whaler trim
To see what the sea could do for him
(*O, poor young man!*)

He climbed the rigging in plush and silk
And nourished himself with a swig of milk.
He couldn't eat weevilled bread nor pork
And he couldn't abide no honest work.

One day he sighted a Spanish sail:
"O, there she blows!" he cried, "A whale!"
But the crew they sang with wicked glee
"O, take him back to his fond mammie!"

Now when his bottle of milk was gone
He faded away to a skellington;
His plush was tattered with tar and brine
And his breeks was patched with knotted twine.

He died and we buried him out at sea
(*With a way-ay, blow the man down*)
And we sent a word to his fond mammie
(*O, gimme some time to blow the man down*).
"Now don't send lads like that again
With a bottle of milk to sail the main."
(*O, poor young man!*)

IT sometimes strikes us that there is a spiritual sisterhood between Aline Kilmer and Alice Meynell. Here in *Hearst's Magazine* is one of the things that lead us to the reflection:

SANCTUARY

By Aline Kilmer

God has builded a House with a low lintel,
And in it He has put all manner of things.
Follow the clue through the mazes that lead to His door,
Look in! Look in! See what is there for our finding.
Peace is there like a pearl, and rest and the end of seeking;
Light is there and refreshment. But there shall be more:
There we shall find for our use wide, beautiful wings,
Ecstasy, solitude, space; and for those who have been too lonely,
The love of friends, the warmth of a homely fire.

Oh, never grieve again for the piteous ending
Of loveliness that could not be made to last:
There all bright passing beauty is held forever
Free from the sense of tears—to be loved without regret.
There we shall find at their source music and love and laughter,
Color and subtle fragrance and soft incredible textures.
Be sure we shall find what our weary hearts desire:
If we are tired of light, there shall be velvet darkness
Falling over long fields, with stars, and a low voice calling,
Calling at last the word we thought would never be spoken.

But we, being hard and foolish and proud and mortal,
Are slow to bend and enter that humble portal.

Cantilever Stores

Cut this out for reference

Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade
Albany—Hewett's Silk Shop, 15 N. Pearl St.
Altoona—Bendheim's, 1302—11th Ave.
Asbury Park—Best Shoe Co.
Asheville—Anthony Bros.
Atlanta—Carlton Shoe & Clo. Co.
Auburn & Geneva, N. Y.—Dusenbury Co.
Austin—Carl H. Mueller
Baltimore—325 No. Charles St.
Battle Creek—Bahlman's Bootery
Bay City—D. Bendall Co.
Birmingham—219 North 19th St.
Boston—Jordan Marsh Co.
Bridgeport—W. K. Mollan
Brooklyn—414 Fulton St.
Buffalo—639 Main St.
Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
Camden—Curran's, 110 B'way
Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co.
Charleston—J. F. Condon & Sons
Charlotte—221 Piedmont Bldg.
Cheyenne—C. & M. Bootery
Chicago {—30 E. Randolph St. (Room 502)
Chicago {—4750 Sheridan Rd. (Room 214)
Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
Cleveland—Graner-Powers, 1274 Euclid Av.
Columbia, S. C.—Watson Shoe Co.
Columbus, O.—104 E. Broad St. (at 3rd)
Dallas—Leon Kahn Shoe Co.
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Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
Denver—224 Foster Bldg.
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Detroit—T. J. Jackson, 41 E. Adams Av.
E. Liverpool—G. Bendheim
Easton—H. Mayer, 427 Northampton St.
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El Paso—Popular Dry Goods Co.
Erie—Weschler Co., 910 State St.
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Hartford—86 Pratt St.
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Houston—Clayton's, 803 Main St.
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Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
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Kansas City, Kan.—Nelson Shoe Co.
Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
Kingston—E. T. Stelle & Son
Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
Lancaster, Pa.—Frey's, 3 E. King St.
Lansing—F. N. Arbaugh Co.
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Lexington, Ky.—Denton, Ross, Todd Co
Little Rock—Poe Shoe Co., 302 Main St.
Los Angeles—505 New Pantages Bldg.
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Minneapolis—21 Eighth St., South
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Montgomery—Campbell Shoe Co.
Morristown—G. W. Melick
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—A. J. Rice & Co.
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Newark—897 Broad St. (opp. City Hall)
New Britain—Sloan Bros.
New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (Room 200)
New Rochelle—Ware's
New York—22 West 39th St.
Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
Oakland—205 Henshaw Bldg.
Omaha—1708 Howard St.
Passaic—Kroll's, 37 Lexington Ave.
Pawtucket—Evans & Young
Peoria—Lehman Bldg. (Room 203)
Philadelphia—1300 Walnut St.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
Pittsfield—Fahey's, 231 North St.
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Reading—Sig. S. Schweriner
Richmond, Va.—Seymour Sycle
Rochester—148 East Ave.
Rock Island—Boston Shoe Co.
Saginaw—Goeschel-Brater Co.
St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg.,
St. Paul—43 E. 5th St.
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
San Antonio—Guarantee Shoe Co.
San Francisco—Phelan Bldg., Arcade
San Jose—Hoff & Kayser
Savannah—Globe Shoe Co.
Schenectady—Patton & Hall
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
South Bend—Ellsworth Store
Spokane—The Crescent
Springfield, Ill.—A. W. Klaholt
Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace
Stamford—L. Spelke & Son
Syracuse—136 S. Salina St.
Tacoma—255 So. 11th St. (Fidelity Bldg.)
Terre Haute—Otto C. Hornung
Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
Topeka—The Pelletier Store
Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
Tulsa—Lyons' Shoe Store
Utica—Room 104 Foster Bldg.
Waco—Davis Smith Booterie
Waltham—Rufus Warren & Sons
Washington—1319 F. St.
Waterbury—Reid & Hughes Co.
Wheeling—Geo. R. Taylor Co.
Wilkesbarre—M. F. Murray
Worcester—J. C. MacInnes Co.
Yakima—Kohls Shoe Co.
Yonkers—Louis Klein, 22 Main St.
York—The Bon Ton
Youngstown—B. McManus Co.
Zanesville—J. B. Hunter Co.

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Youth is Flexible

Supple Grace is a Reward
–keep your feet young

Today everyone wishes to keep young. This spirit has much to do with the increasing popularity of Cantilever Shoes. For youth is essentially flexible and the springy, elastic grace of youth has its foundation in the feet.

It is apparent to all that the pleasant activities that prolong the vitality of youth, such as golf, tennis, dancing and walking, depend largely upon healthy feet for their enjoyment and their benefits.

The expression "young feet" heard so much today is significant. Your foot is a cantilever spring, formed of twenty-six bones held in place by muscles. When these muscles are forbidden full freedom to exercise, your feet are not only losing their health but are causing you to lose yours.

Cantilever Shoes are made with flexible arches like the arches of your feet. These arches follow the curve of your own, affording gentle, restful support that does not hamper the natural flexibility of your feet. They permit your foot muscles to exercise and strengthen.

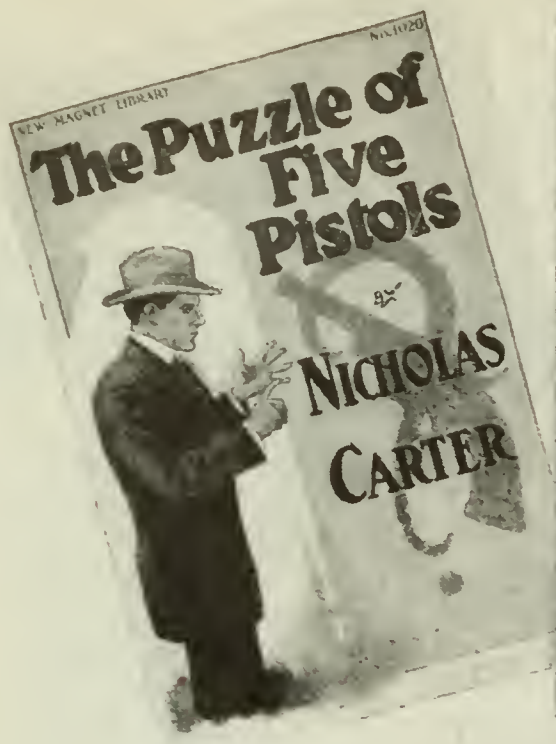
With their flexible arches, trim, natural lines and properly placed heels, Cantilevers give you comfort, better circulation and correct posture. A sense of freshness and physical elation often results. Many women speak of the comfort and increased vitality they derive from Cantilever Shoes.

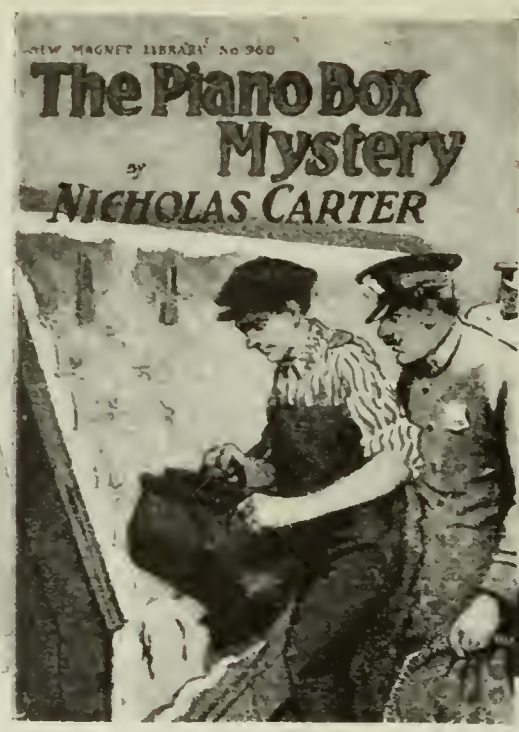
Cantilevers are made of fine materials, by skilled workers who have received a special training for years. When buying shoes, be certain that you are at a Cantilever dealer's (there is only one in each city, except in New York) and look for the Cantilever trademark in the shoe. Cantilever Shoe merchants have been carefully selected for their ability to fit the foot.

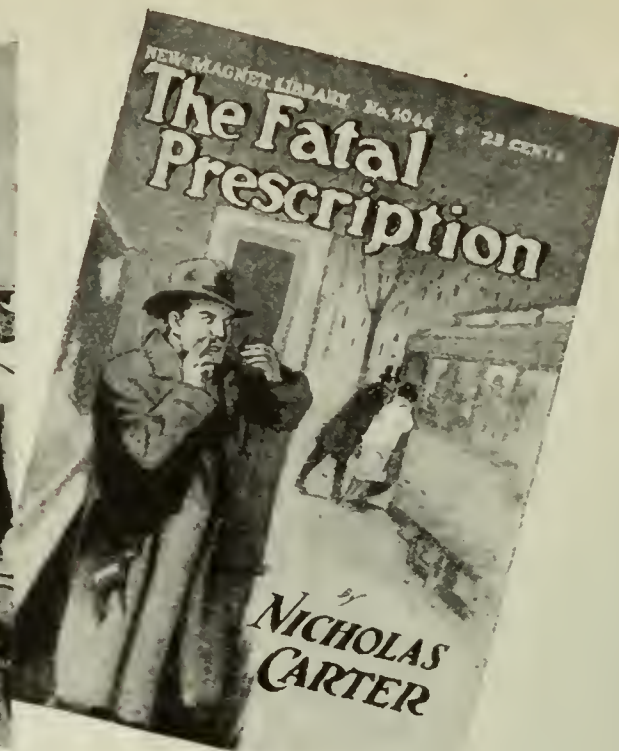
There is a partial list of Cantilever dealers at the left. If none listed is near you, write the makers, Morse & Burt Co., 1 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the name of a nearby dealer and an informative booklet about shoes and feet.

Cantilever Shoe

Endorsed by Women's Colleges, Women's Clubs, Public Health Authorities, Physicians, Osteopaths, Directors of Physical Education, Editors, Stage Celebrities, and prominent women everywhere.







THREE OF HIS NOVELS—THERE WERE A THOUSAND OTHERS.

not long ago. "Summer or winter I am up at daylight, and as soon as I have eaten a steak or two, I am ready for the battle. I usually finish my day's work by noon. I can't have a moment's peace of mind until my day's work is done. All I need is my faithful typewriter and a window from which I can look out upon the water, if that is possible.

"I used to have a stenographer to whom I dictated my stuff. But I found that was more tiresome than writing it myself. When prest, I can write at the rate of three thousand words an hour. From constant training I find that my brain, or some subconscious something keeps about six hundred words ahead of the machine. The mind is blazing the trail and paying no attention to the work of the hands."

Dey wrote more than 1,000 Nick Carter novelettes, some 40,000,000 words in all, so the Newark *News* tells us, continuing, "If his fiction was not of high order, and if it distorted life, it at least had the merit of being clean and always of painting the hideous mien of vice. It scorned to give the criminal a romantic gloss." Meanwhile the Rochester *Times-Union* observes,

Time has made us realize that Nick Carter was pretty good reading. Virtue always triumphed and the villain always was foiled and punished, in the Nick Carter stories.

The present generation would be better off if it read Nick Carter and even the namby-pamby Rollo stories instead of the modern flood of erotic and decadent, trashy sex fiction.

Farewell, Nick Carter! You were a great detective.

An entire page by David Karsner in the New York *Call* is devoted to an analysis of "Nick Carter's" popularity. We are told,

Nick Carter was an American institution, quite as much so as Independence Hall and the Betty Ross House on Arch Street, in Philadelphia. Millions of Americans who were boys a generation ago waited breathlessly from week to week for the lurid-covered quarto sheets, badly printed, that contained the latest exploits of this great American hero who won every single battle in which he engaged with his many enemies. That was the wonder and glory of Nick Carter! He never lost. He always won. Success must have been his middle name. Defeat was as foreign and as strange to him as a flapper would be among the Igorotes.

It was the element of success, of victory, in Nick Carter's career that made him readable and alluring. Millions—I do not think that is an exaggeration—of American boys who are now college presidents and professors, some preachers, too, perhaps, devoured that weekly story like bees swarming around the shrinking bud. Nick Carter was not a blustering braggart—oh, how shy, modest and diffident he was in telling how he bumped four train robbers off the earth with a quartet of bullets, saving the fifth and final ball for his own stout heart should he find himself in a tight corner with his back to the wall.

It is interesting merely as a matter of wayward speculation to try to figure out just what percentage of the present-day colonels, captains and corporals of great and small industry, the professions and the sciences, started their reading with Nick Carter. Who knows but what those lurid tales of daring fired the imagination of many a boy now a prominent figure, or figurehead, in public or private life? Was Henry Ford a Nick Carter fan? Did not the late Edward H. Harriman admire the old sleuth? Who knows but that President Harding, as a youngster, slipt round to the candy and cigar store where the big wooden Indian, with immobile face, always stood, his right hand clutching a tomahawk, and bought the latest issue of Nick Carter from Marion's Main Street merchant?

American girls, at least many of them, missed much of the joy of life by not being able to appreciate the exploits of Nick Carter. What did they have to read! Such stuff as "Elsie Dinsmore," by Martha Finley, who wrote and rewrote her one and only theme into 20 titles.

CHAPTER VIII.

A TERRIBLE REVENGE.

"Murder!" cried Ashley, "but where is the body?"

Nick knew well enough. On the floor by the box were the books which he had packed in it, as well as the mats and cushions with which he had filled the extra space.

To tear the cover from the box was the work of an instant.

A ghastly sight was revealed, but it was not what Nick had feared.

It was the body of Harrington.

The beautiful girl had accomplished her own vengeance.

Nick dragged the body out. It was transfixed with a dagger, sharp as a needle, and so long that the point protruded from the dead man's back. The weapon had evidently passed straight through the villain's heart.

He must have died without a groan. The body

Copyrighted by Street & Smith.

THRILLS TO BURN.

A page from "The Hunter of Men," typical Nick Carter romance—beat it if you can.

This curious, fibrous rock is the basis for all Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofings. It gives them fire-safety, of course, and in addition, durability and permanence. It keeps roofing costs down.

For $30 more

he could have prevented this with an Asbestos Roof

A SPARK from the chimney flue . . . it falls on the roof . . . a tiny, ominous flame . . . and soon the whole house is ablaze—betrayed by the roof that is supposed to protect it.

All because somebody grudged the few dollars necessary to make that roof a real protection. The cost of a few shrubs from the lawn would have given that home the fire-safety of Asbestos Roofing.

Perhaps they did not know this. Many people are inclined to think Asbestos Roofing expensive because it is always so highly spoken of.

But this is not so. Anybody who can afford to set up four walls can afford to protect them with Asbestos Roofing. On such a house as that in the picture the difference is less than thirty dollars. It is worth it.

For the same indestructible rock fibre that gives Johns-Manville Asbestos Roofing their fire-safety also gives them permanence. Weather, rot and corrosion have little effect upon asbestos. These roofings never need painting, refinishing or other protective measures, and they should last as long as the home they protect.

There is a roofing of Johns-Manville Asbestos, either in shingle or roll form, for every type of structure. Select yours from the chart on the right.

Ask your roofing dealer or builder for samples and prices of these roofings. Each is given the highest rating in its class by Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

JOHNS-MANVILLE, Inc., Madison Ave. at 41st St., New York City
Branches in 56 Large Cities
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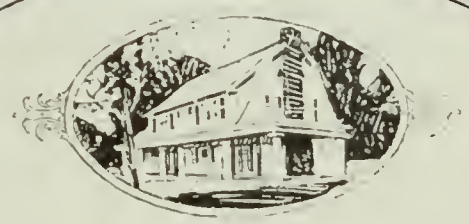
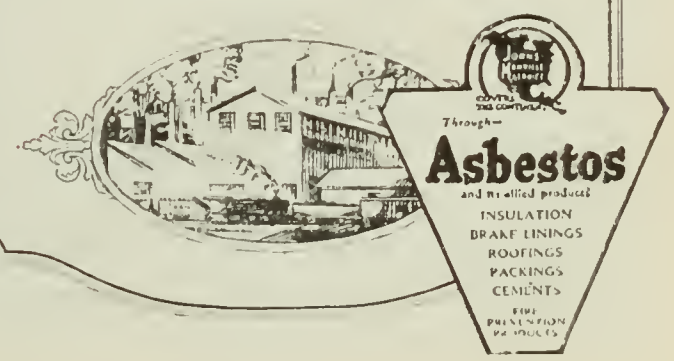
JOHNS-MANVILLE
Asbestos Roofing



What Type of Asbestos Roofing?
This chart will help you decide

Kind of Building	Type of Asbestos Roofing	Brand or Trade Name
Small buildings	Slate surfaced roll roofing or shingles	Flexstone—red or green
Dwellings $3,000-$7,000	Slate surfaced roll roofing or shingles or rigid asbestos shingles	Flexstone—red or green; rigid—red, brown or gray
Dwellings $7,000-$25,000	Rigid asbestos shingles	Standard or extra thick—red, brown, gray or blended
Dwellings $25,000 upwards	Rigid asbestos shingles	Colorblende—five-tone, brown with or without red or gray accidentals
Factories, shops and mills—Monitor and Sawtooth roofs*	3 or 4-ply ready roofing	Johns-Manville Asbestos Ready Roofing or Built-up Roofing
Flat roofs—all buildings*	Built-up roofing	Johns-Manville Built-up Roofing
Skeleton frame buildings standard conditions*	Corrugated asbestos roofing with steel reinforcement	Johns-Manville Corrugated Asbestos Roofing
Skeleton frame buildings—excessive temperature or condensation conditions*	Corrugated asbestos roofing without steel reinforcement	Johns-Manville Transite Corrugated Asbestos Wood Roofing

**Note*—Industrial buildings call for expert advice. A roofing expert is available at all Johns-Manville Branches.



were not slight ones—were used by the beneficiary to the best of his ability. And, when all is said, could he have done more than that?

If Croker's use of his talents was an expensive thing for New York City, well, why did New York City allow itself to be ruled by Richard Croker? As the New York *Evening Post* asserts,

The peculiar shame of Richard Croker's decade and a half of rulership in New York City was not the sordid character of that rule, but the fact that it was endured. Richard Croker could not have lasted as dictator for a day if the Croker spirit of "working for my own pocket all the time" had not animated numbers of citizens who passed as respectable. One of them exprest their position in the cynical remark: "Mr. Croker seems to be able to deliver the goods." The list of hosts at the famous dinner that was given to the former boss upon one of his return visits from abroad is sufficient explanation of what we conventionally speak of as the mystery of bossism among an ostensibly democratic people. Whenever the voters made up their minds to rid themselves of Croker, they had no difficulty in turning the trick. The question that rises to plague them is, why didn't they do it oftener?

We are driven for comfort to the consideration that, inexcusable as Croker's misrule was, it was not the orgy of corruption that flourished under Tweed and that it is not being duplicated in this city or in any other to-day. Nobody accuses Murphy of making his money as Croker is supposed to have made his, by the sale of offices and legislation and participation in the swollen profits of public contracts. It has been twenty years since Philadelphia had a Mayor who left office a millionaire. Even Thompson of Chicago, who stands alone as a Mayor who is also a boss, is not on the Croker plane. The boss has yielded to the demagog. In New York we have our Hylan, as Boston has her Curley. Mayors like these may compel self-respecting men and women to blush for their city, but at least they do not give them the sickening sense of degradation that afflicts them under the reign of an Ashbridge or a Croker.

The demagog must persuade the people that he is fighting their battles. The boss is under no such compulsion on his own account, altho he naturally nominates demagogic candidates to serve as his pawns. Even with a Hearst behind a Hylan, pulling the strings of his puppet, we are not in the slough in which we wallowed when Richard Croker was the uncrowned king of New York.

THE BOSS AND HIS BOSS

Richard Croker with the Indian bride who inherits his fortune.

At all events, Croker was a "character." Witness the stories told of him to a New York *Times* reporter the other day by old friends of the "uncrowned king." We read:

Altho accustomed to placing wagers on race-horses, Mr. Croker was averse to card-playing for high stakes. It was recalled that once when returning on a train from a Democratic State Convention at Buffalo, Mr. Croker was repeatedly invited by a prominent New York City Democrat, then an $1,800 loser, to "sit in" a poker game. Mr. Croker finally accepted the invitation and asked what were the stakes. He was told that the limit was $50. "You're crazy," he said, "let's make it fifty cents."

As Mr. Croker was then the "boss" in every sense, the 50-cent limit continued all the way from Syracuse to New York to the great disgust of the other players, particularly the one who had prest Mr. Croker to play, and who had no opportunity to recoup his earlier losses.

Another anecdote concerned Mr. Croker's action in placing the Tammany Hall flag at half-mast when President McKinley was shot. He reprimanded an Assembly district leader who gave an outing on the following day and directed another leader to postpone the outing he had arranged.

Mr. Croker's favorite cartoon was said to have been a picture of himself walking arm in arm down a gang-plank with Thomas B. Reed, then Speaker of the House of Representatives, with the caption "Who's Your Fat Friend?" This sentence afterward became a catch phrase of his. Cartoons, even those most bitterly attacking him, were always of interest to Mr. Croker. He had many of them bound in volumes, which he presented to his friends.

One of Mr. Croker's favorite forms of enjoyment was in eluding newspaper reporters. Once when he returned from Europe, after he had left Lewis Nixon in the leadership, Mr. Croker eluded the reporters and passed three days on Mr. Nixon's houseboat in the bay. He then went to the summer home of Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, at Elberon, N. J., and related with chuckles at dinner how he had kept his whereabouts secret. He had just finished his story of how he had done it when a servant entered with the information that a group of newspaper men had called to see Mr. Croker.

Chatting with a New York *Sun* reporter, the other day, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew described Croker as a square fighter and an "exceedingly able and forceful leader," adding,

"He was a king, and New York was his kingdom. He was the absolute master of the city, such as I don't believe could ever exist again, and the Mayor and the heads of the various city departments recognized him as the absolute controlling power.

"I said to him once: 'You naturally feel responsible for the conduct of the city government. How do you know that things are being properly managed?' Mr. Croker replied: 'I go down to the City Hall every day and go through the departments and see what is going on. Of course, I get many complaints, and when I do I investigate them, and if I find any one at fault, I take them to task.'

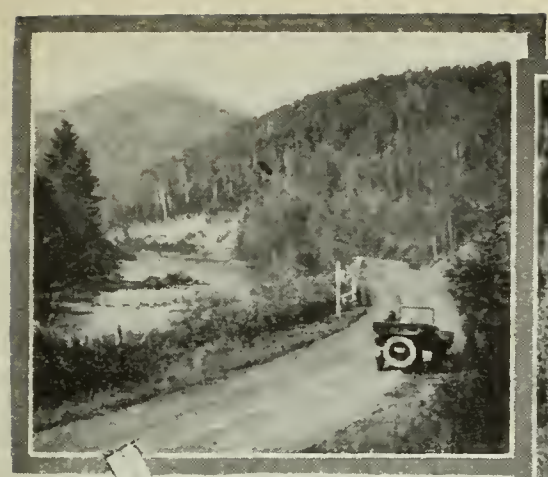
"Once, when I suggested that there must be innumerable conspiracies being plotted to overthrow his power, he replied: 'Yes, there are combinations constantly being formed but when the conspirators or rebels reach as many as five somebody always gives them away, and then I have no trouble.'

"He was an exceedingly able and forceful leader, and the railroad had to recognize him as the ultimate controlling power, just as did the Mayor and the city officials. His outstanding characteristics were his intense loyalty to those who were loyal to him, and his quick punishment of those who were unfaithful. And he was perfectly fair. When he thoroughly understood a subject and made up his mind about it he did, or had the city do, what he thought was right.

"Of course, he didn't always do what I thought was right between the city and the railroad, but I always had absolute faith in the honesty of his judgment. He was always a fair opponent and never attempted to take undue advantage, except in the case I have just cited."

Mr. Depew and Mr. Croker were not personal friends; they were separated by party lines and by social ties, so the two rarely met except when "Mr. Croker would drop into my office for what he would call 'a friendly chat,' but what really was a scouting expedition for information. He used to pay calls of this kind on the prominent men of the day, the bankers and lawyers, and in that way kept in close touch with everything that was going on in the city in other fields than the political.

"He was one of the strongest men physically in New York," added Mr. Depew with a smile, "and he told me once that if he suspected a district leader of plotting against him he would summon him to his office and stand him in the corner and seize him and jump him up and down. After each jump Croker said, 'I would say to him, "Are you square?" and he would always surrender.'"



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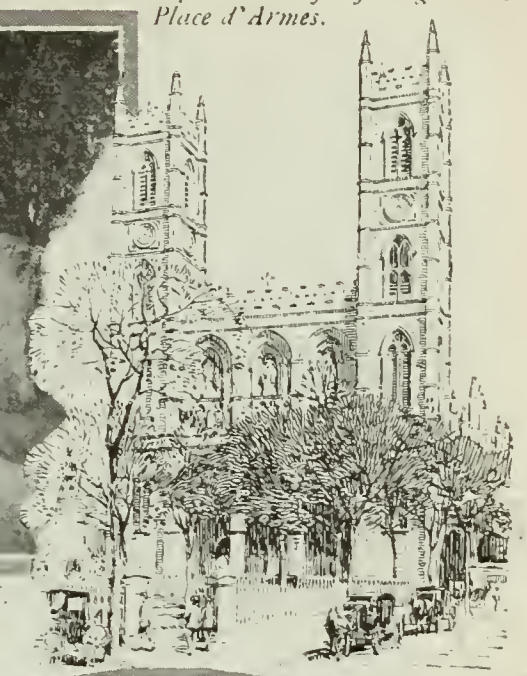
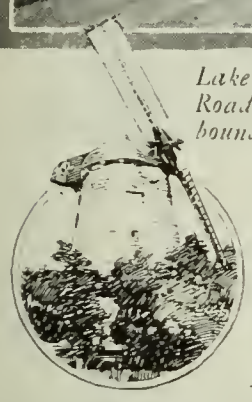


Notre Dame de Montreal—an impressive edifice facing on the Place d'Armes.



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Below is shown a bird's-eye view of the city of Montreal, the metropolis of Canada. In the background stands stately Mount Royal, rising to an elevation of 769 feet above sea level.

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NOT A CHAUTAUQUA OR A CAMP MEETING.

These tent-dwellers at Beardstown, Ill., are homeless because of floods

RIVERS ON THE RAMPAGE

FLOODS, FLOODS, AND STILL other floods—enough all told to satisfy the most enthusiastic demand of the "wets" for wetness or the "drys" for water, as a paper in the vast inundated district puts it—have been spreading destruction far and wide. In a recent issue the San Antonio *Light* declared,

Up in Illinois, where the Illinois River is usually a placid third-class sort of a stream with no ambition to injure anybody or anything, towns have been cleaned out and thousands upon thousands of acres of land have been flooded by its excess of waters. One town, Beardstown, has been isolated for nearly two weeks, and is not yet restored to the community of cities.

Over in New Orleans, where the Mississippi River is going to spill over the top of the dike some day and do a lot of damage, they are struggling with the highest water ever known. At Memphis and a dozen other points along the lower Ohio, lower Missouri and middle Mississippi almost every town on the river bank has had to fight for its life. Even far-off San Antonio, which has had its own experiences with floods, has been called upon to send flood prevention to places along the larger rivers.

Up in northern Texas they have experienced rainfalls the like of which has not been recorded since the establishment of the Weather Bureau. In one day eleven persons lost their lives because of floods in and around Forth Worth. In that city nine inches of rain fell within twelve hours, a history-making deluge for that part of the world.

Moreover, an Associated Press dispatch from New Orleans reported:

While thousands of men were working to-day to prevent further breaks in the levee, smaller groups in small boats hunted for refugees and removed them to safety.

Reports from the Ferriday area late to-day said the flood waters were spreading over larger areas, altho the first rush has lost much of its force. A depth of nine feet was reported from Clayton. The flood is near the towns of Vidalia, Azucema and Delta Bridge. At Ferriday the water is about six feet deep, with a swift current running through the streets.

Plantation homes, more than a century old, have been swept away and great trees, which have withstood the force of many previous floods, have been uprooted. Many prosperous plantations have been inundated, ruining every prospect for a crop this season.

Approximately five hundred refugees have crossed the river into Mississippi and Natchez and are being cared for there. The Red Cross to-day took charge of the camp established yesterday at Harrisonburg, where it is reported 1,500 are being cared for. Approximately 2,000 others are in camps at Jonesville and Martinsville.

The continued spread of backwater in the lower Yazoo Basin, where approximately 1,700 square miles of territory are inundated, including some of the richest farming lands in the Mississippi Delta, to-day brought appeals for aid from thousands of residents who had become marooned in Issequena county. Rescue parties were despatched in power boats and these people were to-night being brought to Vicksburg to the refugee camp. Heavy rains throughout the lower Mississippi valley during the last twenty-four hours have added gravity to the situation.

Also, a special correspondent of the New York *Times* telegraphed from Austin, Tex.:

The Colorado, Brazos and other rivers of Central and South Texas are at flood stages and their cultivated valleys are being swept by one of the most disastrous overflows for several years.

The rise of the Colorado River at Austin has reached 22 feet, with the floodwater of its larger tributaries, the Llano and Concao, still to reach here. A stretch of valley farmlands more than 400 miles long is being rapidly inundated.

From Fort Worth, Tex., meanwhile, a representative of the Associated Press wired,

Eleven persons were drowned, at least fifteen hundred made homeless, the city water and power plants put out of commission, other public utilities endangered, property damage of $600,000 inflicted, all interurban traffic was suspended and street-car service crippled as a result of a storm, the most terrific that ever visited Fort Worth and vicinity last night and this morning.

Nine inches of rain fell here between 10 o'clock last night and 10 o'clock this morning, breaking all previous records.

All ambulances in the city and scores of motor cars were prest into service to rescue stricken families, citizens volunteering their services and cars. Ten flood victims were taken to hospitals, but most of them were rushed to the headquarters of the Fort Worth Welfare Association, where hot coffee and restoratives soon revived them.

Residents of Arlington heights and the North Side are completely marooned, a wide expanse of water extending from the foot of both the Paddock and Seventh street viaducts for nearly half a mile beyond. Showing the depth of the water north of the Paddock viaduct, the right field grandstand at Panther baseball park is half submerged and the fences of the ball park can not be seen. The flood broke through the levee protecting the park and went through the grounds a raging torrent.

The river gage Tuesday showed 36.7 feet, a rise of 29.7 feet in only twelve hours. In the big flood of 1908 the gage was thirty-eight feet, but the flood at that time was not so serious, as it came gradually and was more spread out.

Dozens of persons had narrow escapes, many being rescued in their night clothes, just as the waters crept into the second stories of their homes.

Throughout the night lights flashed from windows in the flooded areas, calling for help. In one instance, rescuers were unable to reach a house in boats, and shortly afterward the flashing of a light in an upper story window ceased, causing the belief that the floor had collapsed and the occupants drowned.

The great loss of life was chiefly due to the suddenness of the storm, the worst of which came while the city was asleep.

Two women were drowned near the Van Zandt bridge, the old West Seventh Street bridge, when a rescue boat was overturned at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning. Street Commissioner Gilvin was one of the rescue party in the boat. After much difficulty they succeeded in getting the women out of the house in the river bottom and shortly after they were in the boat, it capsized. About the same time the body of a white man floated beneath the bridge.

Two other women were swept from a tree at the foot of Florence Street and two more drowned in the West Side flood district.

About 8 o'clock this morning a white man imprisoned in a

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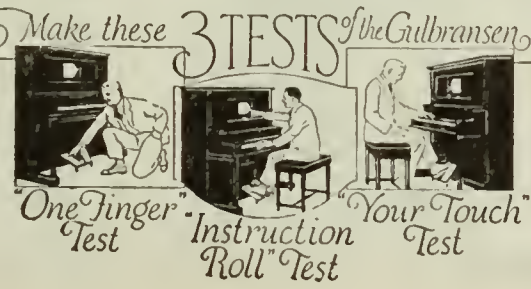

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

NOW IT SEEMS THAT AMERICA "BEGAN THE WAR"

THE "beautiful spirit of the German Army" had been "poisoned" before America entered the war, we are told, not in a funny column, but in the *Atlantic Monthly*, where, at the editor's request, General Ludendorff writes of "America's Effort." The General informs us, moreover, that America encouraged the Entente to "begin the war," and that the success of our participation was the result largely, of "lucky circumstances." In the General's own words:

> If one reflects once more on the history of the Great War, one has no doubt that, by the behavior of the United States, the Entente felt encouraged to begin the war and to carry it on, till, at the end, America's interference in France, and at the same time the growing propaganda, made the Allies win the war.
>
> That being so, I believe the Americans have common sense enough to agree that lucky circumstances favored them greatly. The main part of the American Army intervened in the war at a time when they had the great advantage of having their nerves intact, while, on the other hand, Germany's resistance had considerably slackened after four years of heroic fighting against an overwhelming superiority in number, during a starving blockade, when the German nerves—unceasingly exposed to terrible experiences—and the bodies of the constantly dwindling number of combatants, were no longer able to stand the destructive effect of a defense in modern warfare, when no relief from home was brought to the Army, and when the enemy's propaganda and the revolutionary agitation of the Independent Social Democrats had poisoned the beautiful spirit of the German Army.

But the chief advantage we had, General Ludendorff appears to believe, accrued from our long-cherished resolve to injure Germany. When the time for action arrived, we merely put into operation a plan already conceived, we are told, for the General declares:

> It is my firm belief, and I draw from the very best sources, that before the war a "Gentlemen's Agreement" existed between important men in France, England, and the United States. It was directed against the alleged "Pan-Germanism Danger" and bound the United States to interfere in case of a war with Germany and Austria. A German diplomatist states that Wilson came to a like agreement with England in 1913, and that he promised benevolent neutrality and copious supply of arms and ammunition. It stands to reason that this agreement made it much easier to the Entente to decide for the war.
>
> Thus from the very beginning of the war the Government of the United States has never been neutral. When, in 1914, before the battle of the Marne, some voices in France were heard who asked for peace, some official representatives of the United States in Europe declared that France had to hold out, because the United States

would interfere in any case. The result of the battle of the Marne allowed them to remain aside. The Entente and Russia conceived new hope for Germany's and Austria's defeat. Besides, the Entente's propaganda in the United States had not yet stirred the hatred against Germany. It needed time, and the Entente was to take their measures, or to let things go when they took the right turn. In the meantime the Government of the United States gave the Entente every possible support, and thus strengthened their purpose to go on making war. The Government agreed to anything that the Entente was pleased to do or to order, and interfered every time when Germany tried to cut England's thread of life—its commerce.

Rather curiously, those charges directly follow General Ludendorff's plea for a restoration of good feeling between the United States and Germany. To that end, he bids us reexamine the facts concerning our share in the great struggle. As for his own views on the subject, he confesses that they are necessarily identical with those of the German Headquarters, and goes on to say,

I can only contribute my opinion to the solution of the problem; but I believe that even this share will be interesting and important to any American who takes some interest in the matter. I am very much interested myself and think it most useful to listen to what foreigners say about the German strategy and—stirred by those critics—to examine carefully and repeatedly what I have done myself.

If both sides would act accordingly, free from passion and prejudice, it might help them to understand and to esteem each other again, to encourage the interchange of views among the leading intellectual classes of both nations, and to reconcile them after the deplorable historical conflict has been brought to a close.

However tactless General Ludendorff's article may be, he is far from disparaging the bravery of our troops—or of his own. We read on:

The German troops were not lacking in bravery, nor in tenacity. But, to be successful, they needed something which the leader had no influence on, but with which he can not dispense—good luck. More than once fortune smiled upon me; but in the decisive moment of the war it left me alone and favored the enemy. When stating that, it is not my intention to disparage the enemy's merit.

I have written so copiously about this question because it is my opinion that a German victory at the Marne and near Rheims, even in July, 1918, would have been able to change the situation entirely in favor of Germany. A difficult and unthankful business would have devolved upon the Americans; to support their Allies at any place, in order to keep them afloat. A systematic use of the reinforcements they brought would have been impossible. Ideas of peace, which dwelt in the hearts of the Entente, would have spread.

But as things developed after the failure of the German attack, the Americans had the advantage of keeping their units together in the attacks they prepared, and of playing an important part in the decisive battles. They did it vigorously and successfully.

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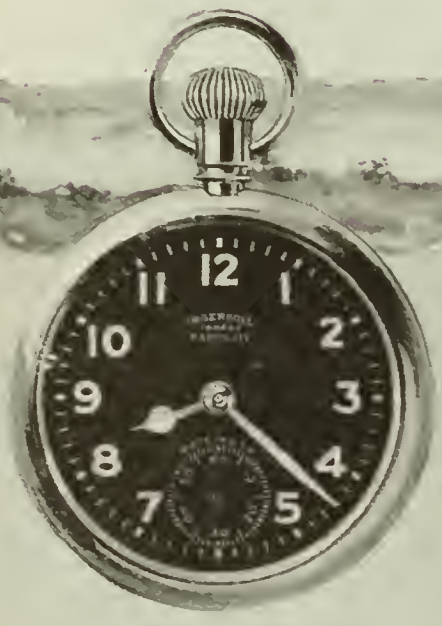

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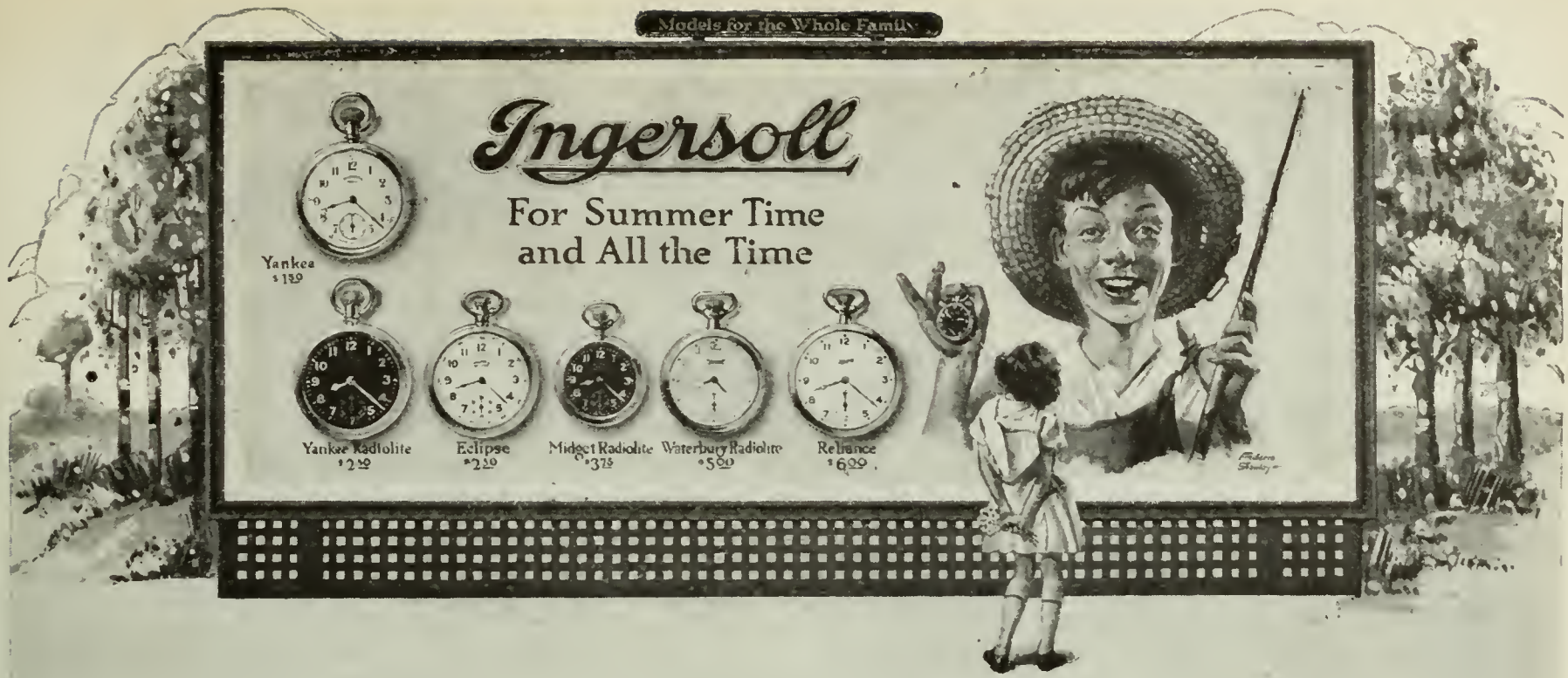

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THE REAL, NOT THE REEL, COWBOY

"WHEN I'M HUNGRY I bites off the noses of living grizzly bars," a Western "bad man" used to say, and Mr. Philip Ashton Rollins tells of him with glee in "The Cowboy: His Characteristics, His Equipment, and His Part in the Development of the West" (Scribner). But observe, Mr. Rollins is not for taking the "bad man" too seriously. He remarks that pseudo "bad men" of the "I eat humans for breakfast" kind functioned in the presence of tenderfoots by fierce looks and snorts, by savage remarks, and sometimes by the recital of speeches ferocious in phrase and committed to memory. These men, it seems, would "wild up" whenever they obtained an impressionable audience, and their braggadocio often was picturesque, even tho made up at least in part from strings of stereotyped Western anecdotes. For instance:

Old, harmless Jim——, when in his cups, would fervently relate: "I'm the toughest, wildest killer in the West. When I'm hungry I bites off the noses of living grizzly bars. I live in a box canyon, where everybody is wild, and shoots so much they fills the ar plumb full of lead, so there ain't no ar to breathe. The further up the canyon you goes, the wilder the people gits, and I live at the very top end. Whoop!" If tenderfoots continued their presence, Jim would persist in this strain; and perhaps, because of him, a diary or two would receive the entry "Saw to-day a real Western 'bad man.' He carried two large revolvers in holsters which hung, one just above each knee. This marks him as being what is called a 'two-gun-man,' and a person who 'totes his weepens low.'" If only Westerners were auditors, Jim soon would quit his oratory, go to sleep, and snore himself to peaceability.

However, the cowboy insisted on choosing his own time to "wild up," and he hated the idea of "wilding up" to order.

One day, in 1889, there squatted in a circle upon the station platform at Pocatello five cowboys, who, bound eastward with a bunch of live stock, had paused for a bite of luncheon. Each of them displayed a puncher's full equipment, including "chaps" and gun. One of them, their foreman, Ed Peters, was an amazingly fine rider. The other men were almost of front rank. At the moment the five punchers were doing nothing more "wild and woolly" than to eat canned peaches out of five cans, to include among the feasters a local very wistful-looking little girl, and to affect great interest in her battered dolly's precociousness as prattlingly alleged.

There rolled from the southward into the station a train for "American Fall, Nampa, Baker City, The Dalles, Portland, and intermediate points. Stops here twenty minutes," but the cowboys' interest was absorbed by peaches and the owner of the dolly. From one of the train's Pullmans alighted two young and comely women, a self-confident cub male, and a stout elderly, austere female.

The young women and the cub male, each carrying a camera and clicking their way among the station's populace of disdainfully inquisitive townsfolk and seemingly imperturbable Indians, came upon the cowboys. Click, click, click, this for a dozen times, and punctuated with "Aren't they interesting!" "Right out of a book!" "I think that one over there is the most picturesque." The punchers did not counter. They merely writhed and grunted and lessened their talk to dolly. Then the cub male authoritatively volunteered: "You men move into a straight line. The ladies want to take you that way." Ed Peters, one of the quickest shots on the northern Range, quivered, glanced at the cub male, serious-faced in his position of general manager, glanced at the young women, serious-faced in their perpetration of a nuisance, grinned, and ordered: "Let's git in line, fellers."

Quietly, save for the jingling of spurs and the scraping of feet, the men moved as requested, and resignedly were clicked standing, and then squatting.

The men had not yet risen in compliance with the young cub's next dictum: "Say, this looks too peaceful. You men draw your guns and brandish them," when the stout female bustled up in answer to "Mother, come here. We've found five, real, live cowboys." Mother looked, sniffed, said, "I'll have to change my specs," looked again and uninterestedly observed: "Humph. Fancy. They're playing with a doll. And as for those hairy overalls, they suggest vermin."

Ed Peters shot out sotto voce to his companions: "Ten minutes more of this! Not on your life." Then he rose to his full height of six feet three, doffed his wide-brimmed hat with courtly flourish, and commencing with honeyed voice: "Beg pardon, ma'am, for speakin'," he continued with a howl to his companions: "Whoop, playing with a doll and full of vermin! They wants our real selves. Rise up, you murderous devils, and raise immortal h—l for the ladies."

The audience fled. The punchers bowed solemnly to their little guest, mounted, and rode out into the lava beds. And, as they started, there floated back Ed Peters' wail: "Oh, why didn't that old one wear pants! Why didn't it! Oh, if it had been a man!"

Buffalo Bill learned better than to display his cowboy posters in the West without marking them "The West as the East Sees It." He might even have marked them "The West as the Movies See It." For the "Wild and Woolly" is extinct, or so nearly extinct as to be grossly, absurdly unrepresentative of the West, and to-day Mr. Rollins uses the past tense throughout, quite properly. For example, when he reminds us that

The cowboy was not always called "cowboy." He everywhere was equally well known as "cowpuncher" or "puncher," "punching" being the accepted term for the herding of live stock. In Oregon he frequently was called "baquero," "buckaroo," "buckhara," or "buckayro," each a perversion of either the Spanish "vaquero'" or the Spanish "boyero," and each subject to be contracted into "bucker." In Wyoming he preferred to be styled a "rider." To these various legitimate titles, conscious slang added "bronco peeler," "bronco twister," and "bronco buster." He was a cowboy or cowpuncher whether his charges were cattle or horses. There were no such terms as horse-boy or horse-puncher.

As Mr. Rollins goes on to say, a great deal we have been told about the cowboy was sheer humbug, always—especially the accounts of his having been a walking (or rather, a riding) arsenal. Rare, indeed, was the "two-gun man."

When one recalls that the gun actually carried, when one was carried, was the forty-five or forty-four caliber, eight-inch barrelled, single-action Colt's revolver, weighing two and a quarter pounds, and that its ammunition weighed something in addition; when one recalls also that the average cowpuncher was not an incipient murderer, but was only an average man and correspondingly lazy, then one realizes to be true the statements that the average puncher was unwilling to encumber himself with more than one gun, and often even failed to "go heeled" (armed) to the extent of "packing" (carrying) that unless conditions insistently demanded.

Moreover, the cowboy had other interests in life beside shooting at newcomers' feet. The employment of the pistol either as a means of admonishing strangers' feet or inviting them to dance, or else as an instrument for snuffing barroom lamps occurred so extremely rarely as to have amounted to little more than the foundation for amusing legend, but it has become in the novel one of the cowboy's diurnal functions. Indeed, there are few instances on record of the cowboy's taking a shot at his arch-enemy, namely the cook. For that matter, as we read on:

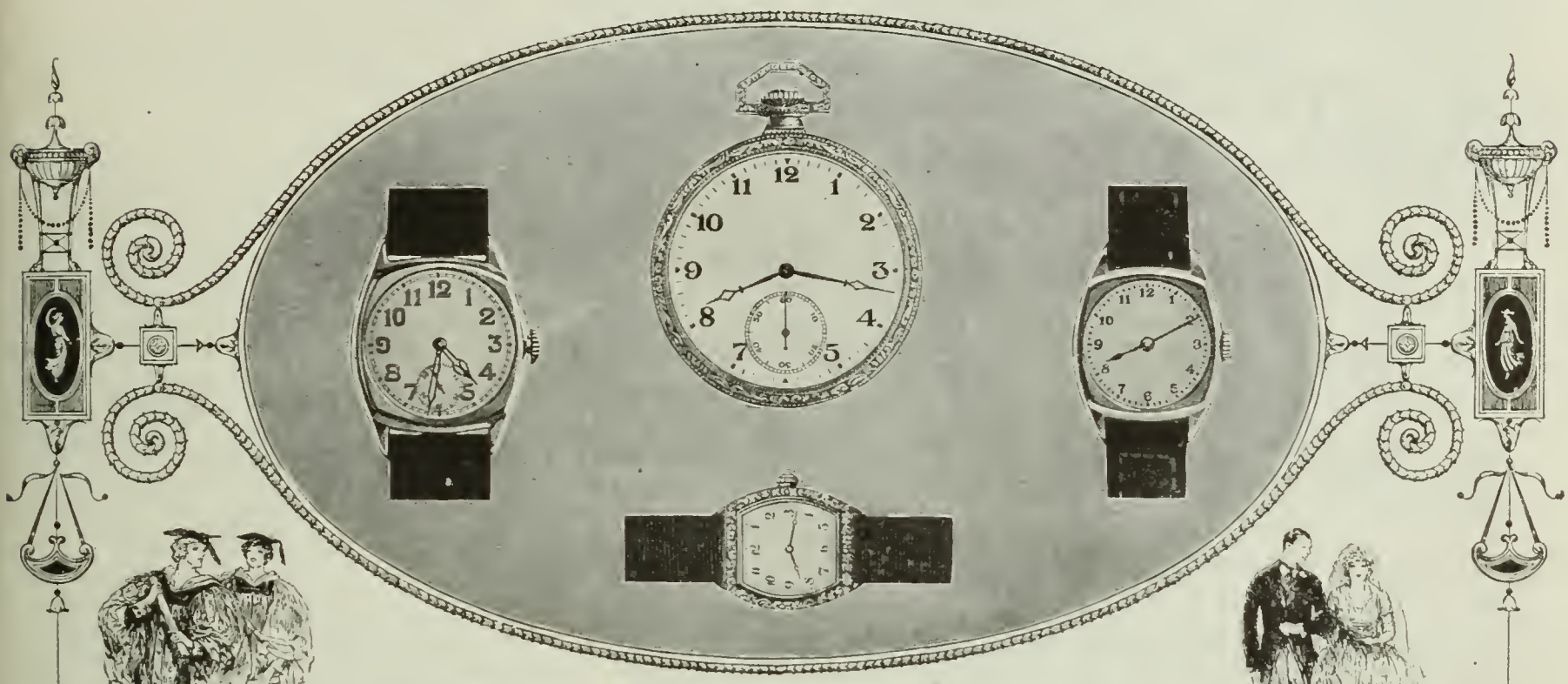
The puncher rarely complained. He associated complaints with quitting, and he was no quitter. Custom, however, allowed guarded criticisms of the cook, tho these strictures were made with an amusing risk. Whoever ragged the cook was subject to be impressed by him for twenty-four hours as an assistant or a complete substitute. Out of this grew the story of the cowboy who, by diplomacy, saved his initial blatancy, for he is reported to have said: "This bread is all burned, but gosh! that's the way I like it!"

Still, Mr. Rollins is far from denying that on occasion the cowboy could be a good deal of a terror, sometimes beneficially, as in the case of Vic Smith:

Vic Smith, idolized in Montana and Wyoming, had no fear of attack by man or devil, for his marvelous accuracy with gun and rifle was known throughout the cattle country. There floated from nowhere in particular and into Charley Scott's saloon at Gardiner, Montana, a long-haired and quite drunken stranger, who presently became obnoxious. The instant after the stranger had completed his announcement that, as soon as he had swallowed his liquor, he intended to wipe Gardiner from the map, the door opened and a head stuck in with a cheery "Hulloa, boys. Just struck town." At the cordial answering, "Hulloa, Vic Smith, you old.....," the stranger fairly howled "Vic

Wadsworth Cases

MAKE WATCHES BEAUTIFUL



Choose with care the watch for bride or graduating youth

A dependable movement in a WADSWORTH *case will stand as the enduring mark of your regard*

COMES now the orange-blossom time, when man and maid go forth as bride and groom. Now, too, the classroom sends its youth into the world.

And in this group there's one most dear to you—whom you will want to gladden with a gift.

Consider, then, a watch—the gift that will stand through future years as a faithful reminder of your regard.

But choose with care, first a movement of undoubted dependability—for therein is the test of usefulness.

Then, to protect this mechanism from the inroads of dirt particles, choose an exactly fitting case—a case which, too, will lend such beauty to the watch as will reflect the spirit of your giving.

Such are the Wadsworth cases pictured here. Products of the highest watch case artistry, they are built to add protection and a beauty unexcelled to the delicately adjusted watch movements. And there's a Wadsworth case well suited to your taste and means.

The watch—a product of two industries

With great skill the movement maker constructs the movement, an intricate mechanism for the measurement of time. But, for the completion of the watch he now turns to the case maker, who employs such artistry in the designing of the case as will make the completed watch a beautiful article of personal wear.

Thus it is that for thirty years Wadsworth cases have dressed and protected the watch movements of leading manufacturers and importers. Many of the most beautiful, most popular designs with which you are acquainted are Wadsworth creations.

When you buy a watch, select a movement that your jeweler will recommend and insist that it be dressed in a Wadsworth case. The Wadsworth name is your assurance not only of correct design but of the finest material and workmanship.

THE WADSWORTH WATCH CASE CO.
Dayton, Ky., suburb of
Cincinnati, Ohio

Case makers for the leading watch movements

© 1922, The Wadsworth Watch Case Co.

"Controlled" Heat

for the smallest home
for the biggest building

WHEN you enter a friend's home on a cold winter day, what is your first impression? Isn't it the *atmosphere?*

If it is comfortably warm there is a *coziness* and a *hospitality* that invites you to stay awhile.

Your friend also is cheerful and friendly because of the wholesome warmth you enjoy every minute of your stay.

But if the atmosphere is chilly your reception is chilly and your stay is a frigid and formal one of short duration.

Hoffman Controlled Heat means a cozy, comfortable heat that is always just right, every room just as the occupant of that room wants it, because Hoffman Controlled Heat is *Steam Radiator Heat* with the heat in the radiator controlled with *one finger.*

Just think of it—the *temperature* of *your room* under one finger control. Not too warm—not too cold and the pressure of one finger does it.

Baby's bath in the Nursery—temperature 80°. Living Room 70°. Bed Room 60°

One finger does it.

That's Hoffman Controlled Heat—Comfort Heat.

The Hoffman "Watchman of the Coal Pile" goes right along with Hoffman Controlled Heat. He sees to it that you get full value for every pound of fuel burned.

But we have a booklet, "Controlled Heat," that tells you all about this Wonderful Hoffman Controlled Heat for big or little buildings. Just send a postal to our Waterbury Office and it will come to you free, in the following mail.

HOFFMAN SPECIALTY CO., Inc.
Main Office and Factory, Waterbury, Conn.
BOSTON NEW YORK CHICAGO LOS ANGELES

HOFFMAN EQUIPMENT
~*for Vapor heat control*

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Smith. My——! Vic Smith!" and jumped through the window, at which Charley Scott, one of the finest men who ever "tended bar" in all the West, lost a thoroughly worthless customer and a perfectly good window-sash.

In the cowboy, as Mr. Rollins pictures him, there was a wealth of tender sentiment along with all this roughness. He loved his horse:

In little corners of the West, under spreading yellow pines, or amid the pinons, or at the points of aspen groves, not with extreme infrequency, appeared boards, or else slabs of slate, either of them rudely inscribed by heated iron or by scratching metal point. Their legends varied with the stories they had to tell, often were illiterately phrased, but occasionally disclosed assistance by some scholar among the regretful cowboy's friends. Three of them read respectively as follows:

JIM
a reel hors
oct 1, 82

HERE LIES
"I'M HERE"
The Very Best of Cow Ponies,
A Gallant, Little Gentleman
Died on this Spot, Sept. 3, 1890.

HERE LIES
"WHAT NEXT"
born.. .... 1886, at————
Died July 16, 1892, near Ft. Washakie, Wyo.
He had the Body of a Horse,
The Spirit of a Knight, and
The Devotion of the Man
Who Erected this Stone.

But the same cowboy hates a mule, and lavishes bad language on him, as here related:

An Eastern woman, riding on a forest-girt Wyoming road, rounded a corner and trotted into the full blast of blasphemy flowing from the lips of the driver of a bogged mule team. The moment the driver saw the woman, he curbed his tongue, and apologized sincerely and in these very words: "Excuse me, ma'am. I didn't know there was ladies present. If I had, I wouldn't a swore. Hi there, you mule. Hell's roarings be damned, ma'am. How in hell can a man keep from dropping out a cuss-word now and then when a lot of ——— ——— ——— mules jack-knife on him? Excuse, ma'am. I sure begs your pardon. It just slipt out. Hi there, you lead mule, you ——— ——— ——— !"

However, the cowboy had even his religious side, such as it was:

Tazewell Woody, who, while not a ranchman, but a scout and hunting guide, yet lived in close relationship with ranchmen, was with a companion searching for mountain-sheep. The men had reached the summit of a peak the moment before the morning sun rose from behind another peak, and shot a golden pathway across the intervening field of snow. Woody's companion, with eyes glued to binoculars which were pointed elsewhere, said at that climactic instant: "There's a big ram," and was answered. "Shut up. God's waking."

A MERE MAN ASKS, "HOW SHOULD I LIKE TO BE A WOMAN?"

"I WISH I were a man!" is a feminine sentiment so often delivered, with emphasis and conviction, that most people have become used to it. But whoever heard a man wish that he were a woman? Sometimes, says one inquisitive man to whom this difference in the view-points of men and women particularly appeals, men are asked whether they would like to be women. The man to whom such a question is put always dodges a direct answer, we are assured: he dodges awkwardly, suavely, or flatteringly, according to the degree of *savoir-faire* with which he is endowed. But surely a serious consideration of this question, suggests the inquisitive man, Max McConn, introducing a little article in *The Woman Citizen* (New York), "might be expected to throw some curious sidelights on the status of women." It might be expected at least, some critic may amend, to throw some curious sidelights on what a mere man thinks of the status of women. "For myself," begins Mr. McConn:

I think I might easily have been a woman. I am in no sense a "he-man." My mental and moral attributes, so far as I know them, lie in the neutral region that is common to the two sexes. I am not athletic, aggressive, or taciturn. It is true I am fond of cigarettes; but nowadays I need not forego even that small vice if I wore one short bag instead of two long ones about my legs. There is no "masculine mess" in my bedroom or study; when I finish dressing or working I pick up every garment, every book and paper, and put them neatly away.

But let me approach the citadel. The innermost core of femininity, if I have rightly understood all I have heard, is "intuition." Bah! I have as much "intuition" as any women I ever saw. No female can beat me in the length of the jump I can make to a conclusion. Of course, my training among men has made me careful to go back and work out a series of steps. But that is camouflage. I don't really progress by those steps. I jump, and let down a ladder afterward. The point is that I am by nature qualified for the discussion of the question before the house. I might easily have been a woman. How should I like it if I were?

There is one obvious aspect of the typical feminine situation that appeals to me strongly. I have said I am not aggressive. That is putting it very delicately. The fact is, I am lazy. Being a man, I am compelled by the conventions of society to earn a living for myself and a family. Which means that I go daily to an office and plow through a rather strenuous mass of drudgery, and I don't like it. It strikes me I should much prefer to stay around the house, boss the maid, look after the baby a little, read the paper and a magazine and part of a novel, make a call or two, take in a movie, consume a chocolate Boston, and go home to dinner. Not bad at all!

Would it satisfy me? I cringe under the scorn that rings in the new woman's tone. Maybe not. But neither does my daily grist of dull dictation, unexciting telegrams, and stupid business conferences "satisfy" me. I should be willing enough to exchange for a while.

In short, on the economic side the status

Since this happened

La Salle discovered the Mississippi, the Declaration of Independence was signed, Bonaparte lived and died, and the steam engine was invented.

It was in the reign of Louis XIV of France that the first iron pipe ever cast was laid in the gardens of Versailles.

That was more than two hundred and fifty years ago. But the pipe is still in the ground—and still giving service.

Cast iron rusts, of course—but *only on the surface.* The film of iron oxide thus formed preserves the metal against further decay, and so far as we know, it will last *forever.*

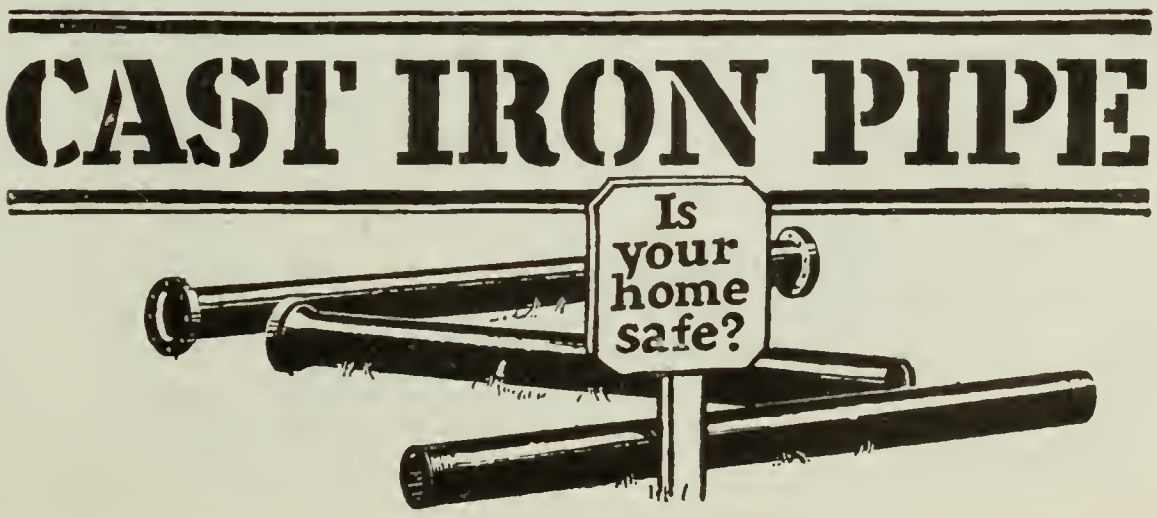
Engineers know this. That is why Cast Iron Pipe is standard for water and gas mains, and for many industrial purposes.

Your water supply is vital to you. Upon its purity depends your safety against disease—upon its dependability, your protection against fire.

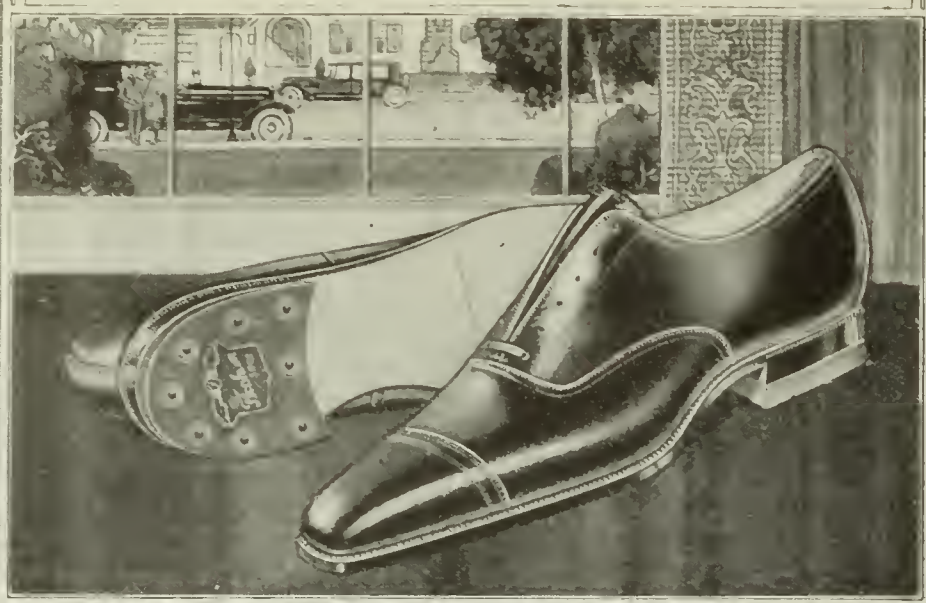
See that your community uses Cast Iron Pipe.

"Pipe and the Public Welfare"—an illustrated cloth-bound book—is full of interest. Sent postpaid for 25c

THE CAST IRON PIPE PUBLICITY BUREAU, 165 E. ERIE ST., CHICAGO



THE FLORSHEIM SHOE



The Hampton Style M-90

THE fine appearance and apparent quality of Florsheim Shoes win you from the very beginning. After months of hard wear, then you can truly judge how good they really are—how exceptional is their value.

Florsheim Low Shoes are Skeleton Lined and Non-slip—they fit the ankle and hug the heel.

The Florsheim Shoe, $10 — A few styles, $11 and $12
Booklet "Styles of the Times" on request

THE FLORSHEIM SHOE CO.
Manufacturers Chicago

FOR THE MAN The Florsheim SHOE WHO CARES

And Now Their Cashier Carries a Colt

"They got it all!" he managed to say, and sank into a chair.

SATURDAY A. M. Pay day! At eleven o'clock precisely, methodical John Morse, cashier for Keith & Company, took the small, black bag in which he carried his payroll and hurried over to the Merchants' National Bank.

"One hundred and fifty tens, one hundred and fifty fives, one hundred twos and fifty ones this time, please."

"There you are, Jack," said the teller as he placed the various piles of greenbacks under the wicket, "twenty-five hundred dollars."

John Morse dropped the package into the black bag as he had done on a hundred Saturday mornings before and left the bank.

Five minutes later, breathless, speechless, pale and disheveled, he burst into Mr. Keith's office *minus the bag*.

"They got it all!" he managed to say, and sank into a chair. "I did my best to save it, but they got it all!"

"Only last night when I read about that Everett robbery," said Mr. Keith, glumly, "I was thinking 'it might happen to us.' It might happen to anyone—*once*. But we'll take no chances again. Here, John, run over to Stevens' right now and get the best Colt Revolver they carry. Hereafter you and the payroll will come back together—safe."

The newspapers are full of stories of payroll robberies. It happens every day—everywhere. Yet you need not fear. You can go and come in safety protected by a trusty Colt.

A Colt Revolver may save your money and your life. A small investment for a great protection.

Your dealer will gladly show you various models of Colt's Revolvers and Automatic Pistols.

If you write to the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Mfg. Co., Hartford, Connecticut, they will send you free "The Romance of a Colt," an interesting book sent free for the asking.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

of the comfortably married woman seems to me decidedly attractive. Would I give up my "economic freedom"? Should I be willing to be a "parasite"? Why not? Those things are words. "Economic freedom," for a man like me, means "wage-slavery"—or, at any rate, white-collar salary-slavery. A parasite? What I am looking for is some one to be a parasite upon. And merely because I happen to be a man no one will undertake to pay my bills for life!

But what if I were unmarried, or married but not "comfortably"? That, I admit, is different, and the difference leads us into the heart of the woman question.

If in the first minute of my earthly career the doctor had ejaculated, "Girl!" instead of, "Boy!"—should I have married? My thoughts turn unwontedly to my physiognomy. For there is no sense in blinking the cynical fact that a girl's chances of marrying turn principally on the prettiness of her face. I strive to recall the features that confront me matutinally in my shaving mirror. The vaguely recollected image dismays me. It was not, I suspect, such a face "that launched a thousand ships and burnt the topless towers of Ilium."

I try to be optimistic. My eyes are a very decent blue. If I had learned to "use" them? My hair before I lost so much of it was curly. If I had been a girl, my features would probably be more delicate. With a few quarter-inches sliced off my jaw and ears and the skin fair and soft instead of roughened with beard-mowing—I should never have made the Ziegfeld chorus, but I might have passed. Lots of girls no better looking catch husbands.

But I don't want to have to think about my face! I don't want to "use" my eyes! They're *my* face and eyes. Whose business is it but mine what they're like? Alas, if I had been a girl, it would have been everybody's business with whom I came in contact to appraise them, comment on them, criticize them. I should have had to worry about them—"make the most of them."

And I begin to realize that this is only the beginning. Not my face and eyes only, but my whole personality—my figure, walk, manner of dressing, my smile, laugh, tones—would have been subject to similar appraisal. For the simple and sufficient reason that I should have been up for sale—not my services, not my ability to do this or that, but I myself. I should have had to stage and feature my every attribute, to make myself in my own person "charming," "fascinating"! And not in play, mind you, but in deadly earnest, with the deliberate (if not constantly conscious) purpose of actually overpowering the senses and shaking the reason of some poor boob until he should desire and offer to support me for life, for the sake of appropriating my "fascination" to himself!

Being a parasite would be fine, thinks the writer, but the process of getting to be one strikes him as appalling. "I think maybe I'd rather work for a living," he says, and continues:

Of course there would be compensations. It must be highly agreeable to be "fascinating," if one can get away with it. No praise or flattery that a young man receives can be so intimately delightful, so precious and sweet to *amour propre*, as that which is

given to a "charming" young girl. The young man is admired even socially for something he can do—for talking well, dancing well, tackling swiftly and hard, selling goods, or some combination of these accomplishments—but not just for "being himself." He does not hope to be, in his own individuality, "entrancing" or "adorable." It must be nice to be "adorable." Not for anything you ever did or can ever be expected to do, not even because your hair is curly and your eyes are blue, but just because you are you—*you—YOU.*

Still, I don't know. It would be an awful strain, being that kind of a "you." Suppose one didn't get away with it! To make oneself up—face, figure, mind, and soul—to be fascinating, and then be left a wallflower! That must be more intimately and devastatingly mortifying than any kind of failure to which a man is liable.

I realize that I have never sufficiently appreciated the comfortable privacy of the male in respect to his personality, as contrasted with that fierce light that beats upon the female and blackens every crow's-foot; his glorious freedom from inspection; his relative independence of his own superficial attributes.

But suppose I were unmarried—the modern, independent, self-supporting type. Not so bad, perhaps. I should not have to provide for a family. Only for my own simple wants. I should be excused from ambition. It is so very difficult for a woman to achieve professional or financial distinction that failure to do so is no disgrace. I should escape the nagging comparison with more aggressive and successful competitors which continually pursues me as a man, no matter how plainly I may voice my contempt of their strenuosity. I could be comfortably and respectably a nobody, a cog.

What should I be? A teacher, a librarian, a stenographer? Teaching is hard work, and I am not sufficiently devoted to children. Library jobs are scarce. I should probably be a stenographer—perhaps in the very office which I daily frequent in another capacity. How should I like that? Well, taking dictation must be easier than giving it and only a little more tiresome. And I should be really through at five o'clock; I should not have to take work home at nights. Still I should be doing pretty much the same sort of thing—for about one-fourth the salary. On the whole, I'd rather have my salary than my stenographer's, even if I do have to support a family. There's some fun in having a family after all.

But the worst of it is, I shouldn't have escaped from nagging comparisons—with my friends who got married! I should have to meet continually what must be the most odious of all questions, spoken or unspoken: why hadn't I married? And the cynical unspoken answer in most of the eyes fixt on my poor face would be, because I was not sufficiently "adorable."

This is the phase of the matter that leads me in the end to an answer unequivocal and profane and rude: I should hate like the devil to be a woman!

Economic dependence in itself I shouldn't mind. Under favorable conditions I should even like it. What I could not stand would be the intolerable invasion of my private ownership of my own body, mind, and soul involved in the universal assumption that I must devote them all to the purposes of seduction—must powder and primp and corset, and mince and glance, and smile and smile and be a vampire still. Even after marriage, in order to "grace" society and "retain my husband's affections." Even if

THERE is no question about the pleasure of *Lyonized* teeth—no question about the merit of Dr. Lyon's. It brings you fifty-six years of proof. That is why it is popular with those who care about personal appearance and what they use in their mouths. Dr. Lyon's contains no drugs—no risk.

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The Dentifrice that made fine teeth Fashionable

Powder *Cream*

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HEALTH-GIVING, THRILLING VACATION DAYS—camp life in comfort in the most gorgeous scenic playground on the Continent.

LAKE WAPTA, on the Great Divide, with its riding over mountain trails, hiking and Alpine climbing.

LAKE O'HARA—beside a lovely Alpine Lake surrounded by glaciers, one of the most beautiful spots in the Canadian Rockies.

YOHO VALLEY—a delightful forest camp close by beautiful Takakkaw Falls, 1,200 feet of sheer foam.

EMERALD LAKE CHALET on an exquisitely colored lake surrounded by giant peaks.

LAKE WINDERMERE CAMP among the firs fringing a warm water lake surrounded by snow caps of the Rockies and the Selkirks. Golf and all kinds of outdoor life; social diversion in the Club House.

Moderate rates on American plan.

For information, apply to any Canadian Pacific office in the United States or
General Tourist Agent, Montreal, Canada.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

Order Your Ideal Power Mower *this* Week!

Grass cutting time is here! Now is when you should order your Ideal Power Lawn Mower—give your lawn proper care right from the season's start and get full benefit of the big saving in labor.

The Ideal Junior, shown below at left, is exactly the right machine for medium sized lawns. It is a dependable, moderate priced mower that will prove a paying investment on lawns when there is too much grass to conveniently care for with hand mowers.

The 30" Ideal, shown above, is used by more large estates, parks, schools, colleges, hospitals, golf clubs, ball parks, tennis clubs, etc., than any power lawn mower ever built. This sturdy, powerful and simple mower will easily cut 5 or 6 acres of grass per day, doing the work of 5 or 6 men with hand mowers.

Ideal Power Lawn Mowers are carried in stock in all sections of the country. You can get immediate delivery from any of the dealers at the addresses listed below.

Call at any of these addresses—see for yourself the many advantages of these labor-saving machines.

Complete List of Dealers

CHICAGO BRANCH OFFICE, Ideal Power Lawn Mower Co., 11 E. Harrison St.

Albany Hdwe. & Iron Co., 24 State Street, Albany, N. Y.
Weed & Company, Main Street Store, Buffalo, N. Y.
Edward Ehrbar, Inc., 270 West Street, New York City.
Burr & Starkweather Company, 42 Stone Street, Rochester, N. Y.
F. H. Ebeling Co., 217 Warren Street, Syracuse, N. Y.
Wiseman-Downs Co., Inc., 34 E. Pratt St., Baltimore, Md.
Joseph Breck & Sons Corp., 52 N. Market Street, Boston, Mass.
Bacon-Taplin Company, 53 Hillman Street, Springfield, Mass.
United Hardware & Supply Co., 913 State Street, Erie, Pa.
Tyson Brothers, Inc., Flora Dale, Pa.
Walter S. Schell, Inc., Tenth & Market Sts., Harrisburg, Pa.
M. E. Jones, 709 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Beckwith Machinery Company, 108 W. Parkway Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. Chas. McCullough Seed Co., 228 E. Fourth St., Cincinnati, O.
Beckwith Machinery Co., 1500 Lakeside Avenue, Cleveland, O.
John E. Freudenberger, 602 Commercial Bldg., Dayton, O.
Wilkins-Leonard Hardware Co., 27 E. Federal Street, Youngstown, O.
Bostwick-Braun Company, Cor. Monroe & Summit Streets, Toledo, O.
Allen, Sterling & Lothrop Co., 49 Exchange Street, Portland, Me.
F. J. Fellman Co., Kerr Bldg., Cor. Fort & Beaubien Sts., Detroit, Mich.
F. W. Bolgiano & Co., 1009 B. St., N.W., Washington, D. C.
Vonnegut Hdwe. Co., 120 E. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.
H. E. Ericksnn & Co., 114 South Third Street, Minneapolis, Minn.
J. D. Wilkins, 204 W. Lee Street, Greensboro, N. C.
Wood-Stubbs Co., 219 Jefferson Street, Louisville, Ky.
I. E. Schilling & Co., 229 Sixth Street, Miami, Fla.
John E. Bassett & Co., 751 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.
A. J. Maynard, 366 Jefferson Avenue, New London, Conn.
A. Baldwin & Co., 130 Camp Street, New Orleans, La.
Beckwith Machinery Co., 821 Smith Street, Charleston, W. Va.
Cadd Power Lawn Mower Co., 611 Cherry Street, Des Moines, Ia.
Huey & Philp Hdwe. Co., N. Lamar & Ross Aves., Dallas, Texas.
H. W. Moore & Co., 18th & Wazee Sts., Denver, Colo.
H. W. Moore & Co., 141 Pierpont Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Hardie Mfg. Co., 222 N. Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
West Coast Equipment Company, 1108 Hearst Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.
Geller, Ward & Hasner Hdwe. Co., 412 N. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo.
A. H. Cox & Co., 307 First Avenue South, Seattle, Wash.
W. J. Pettee & Co., 121 Main Street, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Hardie Mfg. Co., 55 N. Front Street, Portland, Ore.
A. R. Williams Machinery Company, St. John, N. B.
Alkenhead Hardware Limited, 17 Temperance St., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

If there is no dealer near you write or WIRE for catalog and prices. We can make IMMEDIATE shipments direct from the factory.

Ideal Power Lawn Mower Co.

R. E. OLDS, Chairman

420 Kalamazoo St., Lansing, Mich.

World's Largest Builders of Power Lawn Mowers.

IDEAL Power Lawn Mowers

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

unmarried, in order to be successful (as a woman) in business.

My hair is growing thin. What of it? My waistband augments with the years. That unesthetic circumstance merely adds to my respectability. Am I getting wrinkles about the eyes? How do I know? I never thought to look. Moreover—and this is the point—neither did anybody else—not even my wife. My looks are my own affair. My clothes (within very wide limits), the same. My gait, my laughter, my conversation, my moods, all ditto. I have to do a bit of work, but in all other respects I am *free*. Free to look and act and be myself, without any artifice, any play-acting.

My most fervent thanks to "whatever gods may be" that I am a man!

And I hearby swear that every "movement," every tendency, in the direction of giving the women of the future the same priceless freedom of personality shall have my support.

JOHN FRANTZEN WAS THE MAN WHO SENT RADIO JESTS OF DEATH

"UNKNOWN, unhonored and unsung," will not be the fate of the jesting wireless operator, lost when the Norwegian steamer *Grontoft* went down with all aboard in one of the March gales that swept the mid-Atlantic. The man's bravery was mentioned in cables at the time, but nobody knew his name. Investigation by a New Orleans newspaper reporter at the Norwegian consul's office in that city has disclosed not only the name of the radio jester, but also a curious and apparently significant curse against the schooner, scribbled on the walls of the narrow corridor near the consul's office. John Frantzen, a Norwegian, 26 years old, second mate of the ship, was the radio operator who stuck to his key, sporting with death, until *Grontoft*, her life-boat smashed, went down stern foremost, with all on board. On the same ship, it develops, there may have gone down another man whose death was almost as dramatic, if far less heroic than Frantzen's. This man, it is believed, drew a pic- of the *Grontoft* on the walls of the corridor that lead to the Norwegian consul's office, and wrote underneath his sketch: "We wish you a happy voyage to Hell—if not this summer, then next year." Superstitious sailormen of the Southern city say that the fate of the *Grontoft* was foretold in this message on the walls of the corridor.

The New Orleans *Times-Picayune* tells both of Frantzen and of the curse against the ship which later foundered in mid-Atlantic. Beginning with the hero in the case, we read·

A carefree sailor, the life of the *Grontoft* crew, Frantzen was betrothed to a Norwegian girl of Esjburg, whither the ship was bound with a cargo of grain from New Orleans, it was learned Thursday. Her grief will be shared by wives and sweethearts of the other members of the crew, nearly every one of whom were Scandinavians.

Frantzen went bravely to a sailor's death, a smile on his face and a half-ticked joke speeding into the ether from his key, sustaining to the end the traditions of Norse sailormen for whom Neptune has no terrors. This was shown by the radio log of the Danish steamship *Estonia* to which Frantzen flashed S. O. S. calls, punctuated with wit. The *Estonia* was unable to reach the *Grontoft* in time to be of service. Not even a piece of wreckage was found.

On the kalsomined wall outside of the office of the Norewgian vice-consul was discovered Thursday a pencil sketch, artistically done, of the *Grontof*, and beside it the well-lettered name of "J. W. Hawkings," who drew it. On the other side of the narrow corridor written in Norwegian was the following ominous curse scribbled against the *Grontoft's* fate:

"We wish you a happy voyage to Hell—if not this summer then next year."

"Hawkings" was the pseudonym used by a member of the *Grontoft's* crew who feared his identity might be learned, according to L. K. Gjertsen, secretary to W. W. Young, Norwegian vice-consul.

Mr. Gjertsen said Thursday he remembered the radio operator Frantzen well. He said Frantzen came frequently to his office for mail and sat laughing and joking with him. The wireless operator looked younger than his 26 years, had the typical Norwegian blond hair and blue eyes, and became known as a wit, he said.

One day Frantzen told the secretary of a little girl who awaited him in Norway. The Norse sailor's eyes sparkled and his face glowed as he pictured his fiancée and glanced at the calendar to note the days before the *Grontoft's* sailing date.

It was the same day that "Hawking," the pencil artist, led a gang of ten men from the *Grontoft* to the vice-consulate's office to complain of bad food in the ship's mess. The men were loud in their denunciation of their "chow," and demanded that the vice-consul take the matter up with their captain, O. O. Westhassell.

During the protest meeting, "Hawking" went into the hall to leave in sketch and inscription his opinion of the *Grontof*, thinking little he was bringing a curse on his own head, for it is the belief of Secretary Gjertsen that "Hawking" went down with the *Grontoft*, for whose death he penciled a "voyage to hell."

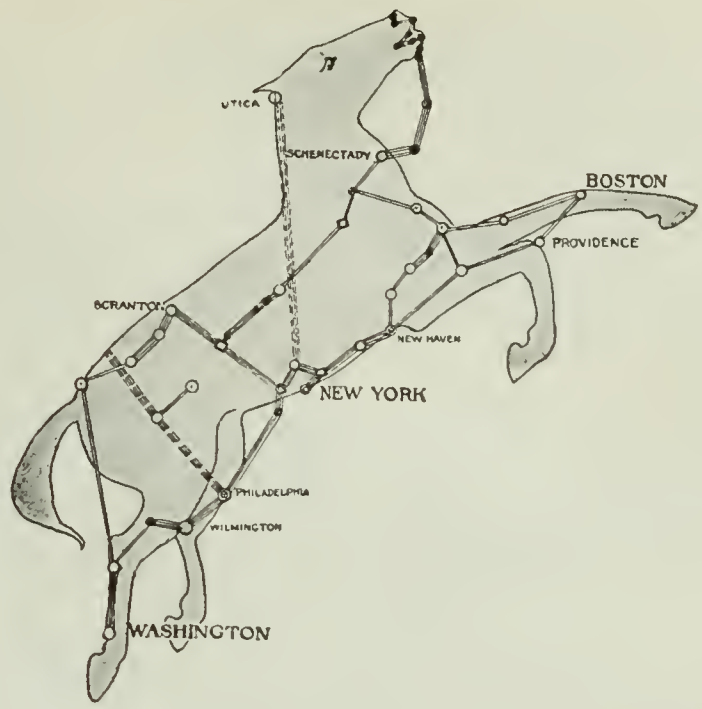
"It seems strange, that picture, the inscription and my talks with Frantzen, the operator," said Secretary Gjertsen. "If I were superstitious, there surely are grounds in what I experienced in connection with the crew to believe the fate of the *Grontoft* was foretold here in this corridor."

There also was written on the corridor wall by "Hawking" the title "Captain of the *Grontoft*," under which he had evidently intended to draw a caricature of Captain Westhassell, but left the sketch undone.

Down along the dock fronts, in the Seamen's Bethel on St. Thomas Street, and especially in the Norwegian Seamen's Mission in Magazine Street, seamen Thursday were discussing the fate of the *Grontoft* and the operator Frantzen, who laughed at death as his ship went down. Theirs was a warm eulogy of the happy-go-lucky Norse sailor.

A. Gjertsen, manager of the home, and father of the vice-consul's secretary, remembered Frantzen and spoke highly of the operator, as did his other son, H. G. Gjertsen, who made repairs on the *Grontoft* while the ship was in New Orleans.

At the Norwegian Mission was P. Sundstrom, who was "paid off" from the *Grontoft* here. He counted himself lucky Thurs-



From Washington to Boston in half a second

THE day this horse starts its ultra-express service between Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and points north and west, the nation starts to save 50,000,000 tons of coal and 500,000,000 dollars a year.

This is an electrical horsepower, rushing at the snap of a switch to answer somebody's call for light or power. The course over which it will travel, if present plans develop, is to be known as the Superpower System—designed to connect a vast area into one closely knit electrical community.

For the 25,000,000 people who live in the area in question, the Superpower System will mean a bigger and better electric service—just as similar systems already in operation have improved the service in various south-eastern, middle-western and Pacific coast states.

But for every American this proposal has a significance; it is one indication of a condition true the country over. The electric light companies are working to improve your service; they are developing far-reaching projects, and planning ahead five, ten, twenty years.

The need for this work bespeaks a growing demand for service—an assured market for what the electric companies have to sell.

This is another way of saying that the securities of these companies are, as a class, sound. You can make a wise investment and at the same time help a work which will help you, by buying some good electric light security.

Published in the interest of Electrical Development by an Institution that will be helped by whatever helps the Industry.

Western Electric Company

Since 1869 makers and distributors of electrical equipment

Number 31 of a series

They rest, play and romp in Hood Shoes!

Summertime is Hood Shoe time! Off with stiff leathers; on with cool, comfortable canvas! Leisure hours and Hood Shoes are natural companions.

If it be on the porch with a favorite book, on the lawn with needlework, or a stroll on the sands, Milady will this summer want to wear the Lenox Sport Oxford.

For those who love the more strenuous life, the Klaykort is fast and durable; built to give you foot comfort and freedom in an extra set of tennis or other outdoor game requiring a specially built shoe.

The children, too, *must* have their Fenway Sandals. To get the proper amount of outdoor exercise, their growing young feet need the extreme pliability of this most popular shoe, especially built for children.

Learn more about Hood Shoes! How they save in footwear cost. Ask any dealer or write us for the Hood Canvas Buying Guides, illustrating and describing many other desirable models.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

day that he had left the ship. On the steamship *Gunny*, moored at the First Street dock, Johan Petterson, also "paid off" from the *Grontoft*, was equally happy.

ENGLAND'S "ADULT SCHOOLS" FOR WORKING PEOPLE

SENDING the working classes to school is England's latest notable experiment. They are not going to school, these grown men and women, to learn how to earn more money, to improve themselves in their trades, but simply for the good of their minds and souls. They study Greek history, poetry and philosophy, among other things. Fifteen thousand of them, men and women toilers day after day, who had no opportunity in youth to acquire the rudiments of an education, have taken a three-year course in tutorial classes. There are miners and factory hands among them, says Forrest P. Hull in the *Boston Transcript*, "who, it is said, care not a twopence about increasing their wages, living in larger houses or wearing finer clothes, but who can discuss Greek history with men like Alfred Kimmern, Greek poetry with Gilbert Murray, and Greek philosophy with men who spent most of their lives in research." Is such a movement likely to do much, he asks, toward solving the problems of labor and capital, and lifting politics to a higher plane? He replies:

To hear of this movement from Albert Mansbridge, the originator and energizing force behind it for years, is to become convinced that the British Empire is close to a renaissance in labor and politics. Educators, government officials, labor unionists and employers have watched the spread of educational enthusiasm with curious eyes, and there is general sentiment in England that the nation is being greatly benefited.

Mr. Mansbridge makes no bombastic prediction. All he cares to say is that "England is seeing to it that in the rise of her working men and women to power she is not to have an uneducated democracy."

There has been wide-spread interest in Mr. Mansbridge's visit to Boston to deliver lectures at Lowell Institute on "The Earlier English Universities." Few men in educational work have had such varied training. From 1906 to 1913 he was a member of the consultation committee of the board of education; then for two years he served on the Prime Minister's committee on teaching and modern languages; the following two years he was a member of the ministry of reconstruction commission on adult education. He has just completed his work as member of the royal commission on Oxford and Cambridge and as a member of the advisory commission of the board of adult education.

In the war Mr. Mansbridge served as educational expert to the British and Australian armies. In 1913 he went to Australia where he united the universities and organizations of working men and women in every state, returning through the United States. Owing to ill-health he was obliged to resign as secretary of the Workers' Educational Association, which he

founded. Later, however, he founded the movement of a central library for students and the World Association for Adult Education, which has membership in thirty countries. Growing out of that movement was the experiment of the seafarers' education service. Later the British Institute of Adult Education was founded.

All this activity has been accomplished without the aid of a university education. Mr. Mansbridge was the son of a carpenter who lived in Gloucester. The family moved to London when the boy was five years old. At school he made wonderful progress, but his father decided that he must take his place in the world at fourteen. He obtained a position in a merchant's office, where he earned a few shillings a week. A visit to his old home in Gloucester gave him an inspiration. He had gone to the cathedral at evensong. The eloquence of the preacher and the beauty of the service made religion from that moment the master passion of his life. He heard of university extension lectures and began to attend them. At eighteen he was a licensed lay reader in the diocese of Rochester, continuing his work in the civil service and editing a magazine. At that time he married.

The Workers' Educational Alliance began with two members—Mr. Mansbridge and his wife. They solemnly paid their subscriptions and got to work, agreeing that no educational scheme was worth while which can't be started on half a crown a week. They planned no campaign for subscriptions. Their idea was to go about England and get working people interested to start branches on a small scale. They found people hungry for something, and they felt that there was some great eternal force at work, and that all they had to do was to get out of its way.

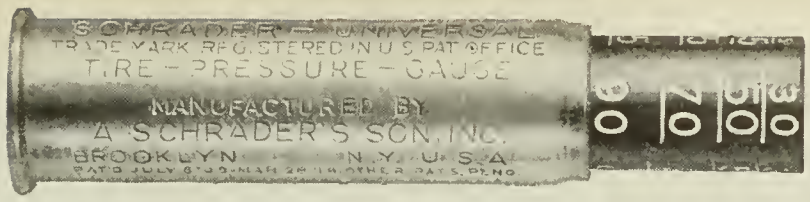
"We knew the people wanted education and our business was to supply it," Mr. Mansbridge says.

Mr. Mansbridge has said that in all his work he has stood outside politics. He would have no mistake made about the spirit that founded the Workers' Educational Alliance. From the very first those who founded it and those who joined it were inspired by a love for the pure, the beautiful and the true. It was a glorious movement, he says, because of this spirit.

"I hate cleverness and knowledge," Mr. Mansbridge says. "I hate your intellectual men; I hate all the pedantry of the mere brain. What I am after is wisdom. Wisdom is independent of knowledge, in the sense that the carpenter is independent of the tools he creates. Knowledge without wisdom is inimical. It spoils the man.

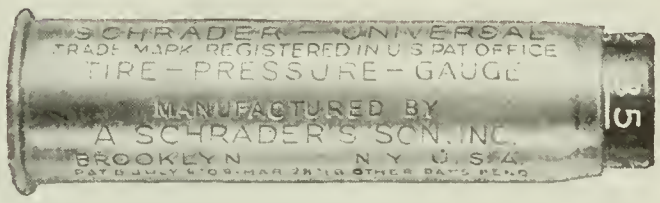
"I've no time to waste helping people pile up facts. All over England you will find men and women working long hours at low pay, treasuring in their soul as the most precious possession of their lives this yearning after spiritual perfection. They don't join our classes to improve their positions, to get higher wages, to climb into another social set. They join the classes, making tremendous sacrifices, because they desire more light in their souls and a greater warmth in their hearts.

"The whole romance of the Workers' Educational Alliance lies here. It has proved to the world that our democracy is disinterested and spiritual, that it is not materialistic and gross. Our members are the apostles of a new state—a Christian state in which the grabber and the profiteer and the sweater will find it impossible to breathe." The tutorial classes have received the highest encouragement from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge.



Too much air!

and your car rides like a truck with solid tires



Not enough air!

and you weaken the side walls of your tires and lose mileage

When you are not sure of the amount of air in your tires, the chances are you have too little.

It doesn't take very long for "not enough air" to do a lot of damage to the carcass of a tire—weakening the fabric or cord construction.

Own a tire gauge and know how much air you are carrying in your road tires and your spare.

Don't depend on borrowing a tire gauge. You seldom borrow a gauge until you are afraid you need air. Maybe you have needed air *for days*. If so, you have been injuring your tires for days.

The Schrader Tire Pressure Gauge costs $1.25 and with proper care lasts for years. It is compact, accurate, and easily read.

Own a Schrader Gauge, use it, and you will save its price many times in mileage. Sold by garages and auto supply dealers.

A. SCHRADER'S SON, Inc., Brooklyn, New York
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SCHRADER VALVE CAPS

5¢ literally seal in the air. A dome-shaped rubber washer reinforced by an arched metal plate fits tightly over the valve. The valve pin cannot be depressed. This Valve Cap is simple and effective equipment for keeping air sealed in tires.

Five caps in a metal box, 25c.

SCHRADER
TIRE-PRESSURE-GAUGE

MOTORING · AND · AVIATION

GASOLINE GYPSYING

THAT EVEN a six-months-old babe can be taken along with perfect comfort and safety—comfort and safety of the babe, we assume—is the boast of an enthusiast who calls autocamping The Permanently Popular Vacational Institution. The capitals are his, and enliven an article on "Family Gypsying," by Mr. F. E. Brimmer in *Outing*. The enthusiasm is also his, tho shared to-day by a large and rapidly increasing tribe of gasoline nomads, who agree with Mr. Brimmer that—

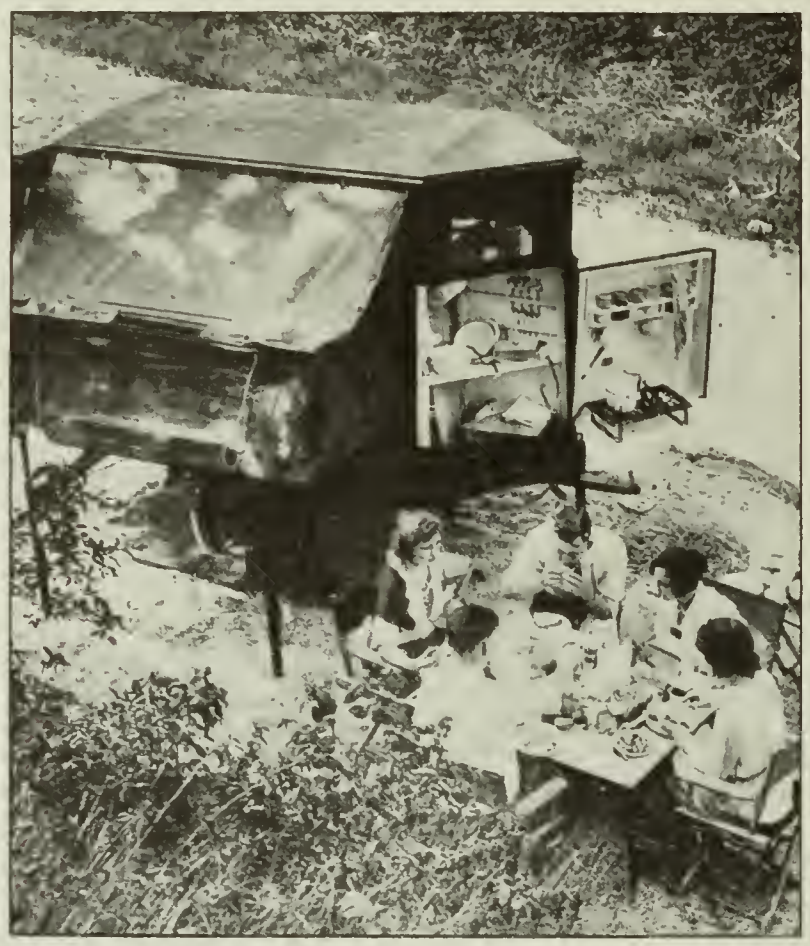
There is just one place where you may spend your vacation just as you choose, where you like and when you please; the Highway.

The autocamper is a feudal lord with the world all his own. His castle is his automobile or camping trailer. His serving vassals are scores of camping conveniences. His manorial domain stretches as far as automobile roads penetrate.

Automobile camping is vastly different from any other style of outing, and is *never* "roughing it." You take home and loved ones with you when you autocamp the highway and you make your roadside home as cozy and homelike as the domicile that you left behind.

Instead of looking at pictures of beautiful landscapes under the reading lamp in your home, why not take your domicile with you into the beauty spots themselves? You can't get much of the Yellowstone moved into your home, but you can set up regular housekeeping in the Yellowstone. The National Parks and Forests of the West, the mountains and recreation regions of the East, and the mild winter climate of the South all invite you to move the Mountain to Mohammed—move your vacation home into their midst.

For gypsying by automobile an adequate tent is one of the first articles selected for the outfit. Canvas and balloon silk are the two most popular materials; canvas being heavier but costing more than the balloon silk. You will not find a thread of silk in any balloon silk tent you inspect, for it is merely a very closely woven cotton fabric that has been subjected to a very exacting wet-proofing process. The best weight canvas tenting for autocamping is eight or ten ounce material double filled and standard twenty-nine-inch width. It should be waterproofed.



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

"ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME."

Why pay rent and movers' bills when the family and the essentials of housekeeping can all be packed away in an up-to-date traveling home like this? and how convenient for beach or mountain week-ends!

There are styles and sizes of tents of both balloon silk and canvas almost without number that may be made to serve for a tent home. The wall tent is a good, old standard tent, but it does not readily attach to your car and it has the great disadvantage of requiring long and heavy tent poles for its erection. The most simple tent is the lean-to, which merely attaches to the top of your car and pegs to the ground at its lower side. The shed tent, which is a wall tent cut lengthwise in half, makes an excellent autotent, for its ridge may be attached to the car top and no tent poles are required.

To meet the demands of family autocamping there have been constructed many styles of tents purposely for use with the automobile. Some of these attach to one side of the car, others to both sides, and the remainder may or may not be attached to the automobile as you choose.

The points of a good tent, Mr. Brimmer tells us, are (1) a maximum of floor space; (2) plenty of head room; (3) moderate weight; and (4) a minimum demand on space. Specifically,

Select a tent that has a maximum of floor space with plenty of *head room*, one that is not too heavy, that may be erected with little trouble, and packs in a minimum of space. For a family of four to six the tent should weigh from forty to fifty pounds if canvas, while the balloon silk will be a third lighter. Its floor

Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

WHEN AUTOMOBILE GYPSIES GET TOGETHER.

Automobile "house-boating" has become so popular that there is now an organization of "Tin-Can Tourists." Here they are at a jubilee held at the Gainesville, Florida, camping-ground. Many cities and towns now have camp grounds for motor tourists, especially in resort regions.

illuminate the camp, and then comes to that much-debated subject, the trailer:

The camping trailer is fitted with two double beds with springs, mattresses and pillows. Over the opened trailer camp is a folding frame supporting a canvas tent. The food compartment and ice-chest is under the floor. Gasoline stove, folding chairs, and the necessary camp conveniences are packed about the trailer. The loaded trailer weighs about eight hundred pounds.

After all, the style of outfit one selects for automobile gypsying is a secondary matter. The first requisite is the philosophy of the campers. Children are natural gypsies and they will be ready as quickly as little Indians. Youth likes the smell of adventure, the charm of new surroundings and the exotic, and as a last resort maturity age—perhaps under the disguise of seeking health—feels the same lure to autocamping.

Throughout the West and in the large cities and many of the towns and villages of the East and South you will find municipal Motor Camping Parks ready for your tent. Denver, Colorado, has set the example for others to follow. Two years ago this city purchased one hundred and sixty acres along the Platte River, and Overland Park is the result. This park has eight hundred camping lots, each twenty-five by thirty-five feet, located so that no camper is more than one hundred and fifty feet from a city water hydrant. Your camp in Overland Park may be lighted by the city electric current. A large, three-story clubhouse in the park is a headquarters for municipal grocery store, meat market, kitchen, grill and lunch counter, steam-heated table from which food is dispensed, billiard-room, barber shop, reading-room, separate men's and women's lockers and showers. A park garage, filling station, and motion-picture theater offer themselves for the use and recreation of the automobile gypsy. And still there is plenty of shade and real outdoorsy atmosphere in this municipal park for half of the one hundred and sixty acres are wooded with maples and cotton-woods. Denver is merely cited as a sample of the thousands of Motor Camping Parks in every section, including Canada and on National Forests and Parks.

On long autocamping trips one need never fail to spend the night at a public camping park if he wishes. There are also plenty of other camp sites. Everywhere there are schoolyards offering their welcome. We have camped many nights by permission in farmers' fields or door-yards. Everywhere there will be found along the highway either State or Federal holdings where you are permitted to pitch camp. Your automobile clubs are recognizing the difference between the automobile *tourist*—who pilgrimages from hotel to hotel—and the automobile camper. Hence you will find plenty of data covering camping facilities in any locality. Map-makers and tourist booklet publishers supply this same information specially prepared for the automobile gypsy. The United States Forest Service, Information Department, Washington, D. C., has compiled the data for service to campers in the National Parks and Forests, mainly in the West, but a few in the East. The chambers of commerce in many cities are giving special instructions or assistance to autocamping. Many of them, like Denver, have established Tourist Publicity Bureaus.

Writing in *Outdoor Life*, Mr. Brimmer goes into detail regarding the camping

ailer, that "movable home on wheels."
s he asserts,

With a trailer tagging along in the rear, noticed and forgotten, the motor camper nply banishes every care and is virtually tourist. His car is not loaded with out-s, his running-board is free from duffle, d unless he looks behind there is no idence that the excursion is more than ouring trip. When meal-time or night nes, the autocamper remembers with that his home is right behind his car. One would not expect to pull a trailer, ighing 700 or 800 pounds, with a car at was only little more than twice as avy as the trailing load. In other rds, you need a heavy, or medium-avy, powerful automobile. This does t mean a six-cylinder, necessarily. ere are a great many four-cylinder cars at are pulling trailers successfully. I ve found that gasoline consumption is reased from 4 to 10 per cent. with a iler. There is no way to determine ether oil or tires are used to any greater ent, but, of course, the slightly added ver exerted must have a slight tendency increase the depreciation of the tires l the consumption of lubrication.

Nobody will say that a trailer puts too ch of a strain on his car. In deciding ween a trailer and a car outfit you st remember that when you are told t the trailer increases the consumption gasoline, say 5 per cent., this is con-ering the fuel burned by the average omobile.

Remember that a mule can pull much re than he can carry. The same is e of your automobile. So it makes little erence in actual gas consumption ether you *burden* your car with a 400-nd outfit, carried in and on your auto-bile, or *pull* an 800-pound trailer. Both erience and the laws of physics will ar me out. Figured from the standpoint increased cost in the operation of your , the trailer *will not* cost any more than ar outfit that is half as heavy carried in e tonneau and on the running-board.

Mr. Brimmer is aware that his plea for e trailer may fall upon skeptical ears, so hastens to deal with the arguments ten brought forward against it:

There are three standard objections to camping trailer: one is the difficulty of acking: second, the limited space afforded; nd the other is the bugaboo of increased nning expenses and the lug on the car hen in hilly country. In the first place ne can reverse with a trailer if he will al-ays remember to judge where the trailer going by the position of his rear wheels. That is, to back around a corner with a railer you must first get the trailer going s you want it by causing the rear wheels f your car to throw in the *opposite* direc-ion. There is one thing to remember, nd the rest is practise: turn your front vheels in the *opposite* direction that you vant the car to go until the trailer starts, hen right your automobile. But you ack up but little. And remember the housands of commercial trailers in use; f this backing bugaboo was so serious they would not be a success. And if you don't want to back your outfit, unhook the draw-bar of the trailer and turn it by hand—an easy task.

The second popular objection, of limited space afforded by a trailer, is not a real objection at all. The roof over your heads is plenty large enough—nobody at the start expecting any surplus room. And in fair weather your dining-room and kitchen and living-room are not inside your trailer necessarily, but out in the fresh air under the shade of a tree. You always have your automobile for a second "room," too. Most car outfits will present the same lack of space that any trailer does. Nor will I admit that that is a *real* limitation that hampers living-quarters in any camping trailer that I have ever seen. If you want more room than the trailer itself affords, for large numbers of people, say six or eight, then take an extra tent and accommodations.

The third popular objection, viz., that the trailer is too much of a load for your car, has already been disproved, provided you use a heavy, powerful car. Indeed there will not be any more strain when pulling a good trailer than when using a car outfit.

If a camping trailer looks good to you, do not hesitate. I believe that this outfit will prove more and more popular every year. It is like buying a completely built and furnished bungalow, compared with obtaining the parts independently and building the house for yourself. The trailer is the ready-built and furnished home, the car outfit the home you build for yourself.

TRAIN YOUR EAR FOR ENGINE MUSIC

NO automobilist will deny that "a trained ear is the best asset when the engine knocks," as it takes skill to detect the cause of the trouble and tell which of the mechanism's various parts is worn out or needs readjustment or has been broken. But how to train the ear? In the *American Automobile Digest* (Cincinnati), Mr. Frank E. Lockhal remarks that

In the location of the peculiar noise which an engine gives rise to when certain of its parts fall out of perfect relationship with each other, nothing counts quite so much as experience. An experienced car can detect and locate the cause of an unusual sound in one-tenth the time and with much greater accuracy than the inexperienced one.

It is for this reason that in the operation of a garage, repair shop, or service station, specialization on one or two makes of cars is distinctly worth while. A repairman, for instance, who has put in much time on the care, repair and adjustment of one particular make of car may be totally at a loss to recognize the cause of even a pronounced knock on some other make on which he has had little or no experience and whose little peculiarities are unknown to him.

It so happens, therefore, that where specialization on one or two makes is not the by-word and where the mechanic or mechanics have not been keyed up to the most efficient point on any one make of car, a whole lot of time is wasted in locating faults which the trained man—the specialist—would have found with no trouble and in short order.

As a general rule, both the character of the knock, its frequency and its regularity or lack of regularity are the chief guides used by the thorough-going repairman in determining its location.

By character is meant not only the intensity of the sound, but also its timber. In some circumstances, for instance, the

Charles M. Schwab says-

Photo © Pirie MacDonald

CHARLES M SCHWAB
NEW YORK
25 BROADWAY

APRIL 4, 1922

My dear Mr. Gillette:

Your letter of March 30th received. I have used the new razor constantly ever since you sent it to me and it has given me the greatest satisfaction. It is infinitely better than the old one. The question of adjustment was always a troublesome one to me. Now I keep it screwed down tight and have not the slightest difficulty. I am well pleased with it and heartily congratulate you upon this invention.

I hope I may have the pleasure of seeing you soon, to renew our old acquaintance.

With kindest regards, I am

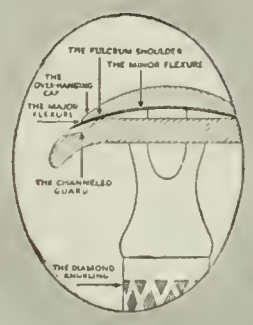
Sincerely yours,

Chas M Schwab

Mr. King C. Gillette,
47 West First Street,
Boston, Mass.

Be sure to have your dealer show you the

Fulcrum Shoulder
Overhanging Cap
Channeled Guard
Micrometric Precision
Automatic Adjustment



$5.00 *and up*

The New Improved Gillette TRADE MARK SAFETY RAZOR

Patented January 13th 1920

Jim Henry's Column

More about Water

It is a curious trait of human nature that no one likes to follow directions.

How many times have you been lost because you thought you knew better than the road map?

Or, to be more specific, have you ever read and followed the instructions which come wrapped around each tube of Mennen Shaving Cream?

Of course, Mennen's will give great results no matter how you use it, but just the same you will never experience the perfect Mennen shave until you obey the rules.

These instructions (I wrote them myself) say to use three times as much water as you formerly used with old-fashioned soap. Yet, so far as my observation goes, most men use only the first brushful of water and, as a result, get a thin coat of whitewash instead of the heavy bank of lather they could build up if they would only use a lot of water.

Now, this extra water has a lot to do with putting your beard into a proper condition to be shaved.

One reason why Mennen's is so much better is because its lather holds so large a quantity of water.

Please do it my way just once. Start the lather on the point of your chin and gradually spread. Then keep adding water—a little at a time. It is amazing how much water you can pack into Mennen lather. Until you have exposed your beard to a three-minute, complete saturation with Mennen lather, you will never know the joy of operating on a thoroughly licked beard.

Just to fill up the column, I want to plead with you to learn what comfort there is in Mennen Talcum for Men for after shaving and bathing. It is neutral in tone and doesn't show. I'll send samples of Shaving Cream and Talcum for Men for 10 cents.

Jim Henry
(*Mennen Salesman*)

THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

engine will give forth very loud pounds, perfectly dead and without ring as to tone. Where these sounds occur periodically, the most likely source of the condition giving rise to the trouble is a loose fly-wheel; if, on the other hand, these pounds occur in no regular manner—that is, they are not timed to occur and reoccur at any set position of the crankshaft—the fault will usually be found to be what we know as "gas knock," a peculiar heavy pounding condition which arises when the mixture, for one reason or another, becomes excessively rich.

This gas knock, Mr. Lockhal explains, is usually caused by a leaky valve or by a "water-logged" float in the carburetor, faults generally resulting in the coming and going of the knock, which makes it all the harder to locate. As Mr. Lockhal tells us,

The cure, of course, is self-evident. It means simply the replacement or reconditioning of the affected part so that the proper fuel level will be maintained in the carburetor float chamber at all times.

A somewhat similar condition, except for the fact that it is always present and is not recurrent, is brought about by a sticky or ill-adjustment of the carburetor choke, so that instead of returning to normal position, allowing free ingress of the air through the primary air intake, it shuts the air off partially, altho the supply of gasoline remains constant. Under such circumstances, we generally get a tendency to pound, a tendency for the engine to miss spasmodically and also a tendency for it to fall off in power and to heat up.

Going back once again to the character of the sound, we sometimes encounter heavy pounds which have a distinct metallic ring and are not dead in tone, such as are caused by the conditions outlined above. Where we get these heavy pounds with the metallic ring, we can almost always look for bearing faults. Worn or loose main bearings, for instance, more frequently play in one or more of the connecting rod bearings.

Lighter knocks of a ringing character can be attributed to a number of faults, any of which are likely to occur at almost any time with a machine as intricate and as lightly regarded as the average automotive engine.

Loose pistons, for instance, give rise to what we call a piston slap, which is especially noticeable when the engine is started from cold and which may be recurrent with perfect regularity, or, on the other hand, may be of intermittent occurrence, coming and going and varying in tone and intensity.

A loose wrist pin bearing will give a somewhat similar knock which, however, will not be greater when the engine is cold and will always occur with perfect regularity.

As a rule, this noise can be distinguished only once to every two revolutions of the crankshaft. This condition is also true of the connection rod-bearing pound referred to above. However, when excessive looseness in either of these bearings occurs, so much shake or play is established that the sound can be heard once for each revolution of the crankshaft, tho generally on that revolution on which the gas pressures and inertia forces are light the sound will

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likewise be subdued in character. Furthermore:

Camshaft noises are generally more in evidence at low speeds than at high speeds, and for this reason it will be found that several of the makers of better class cars, both here and abroad, have adopted means for putting a constant drag or load on the camshaft so that at low speeds the pressure of the valve springs will have no tendency to cause forward motion of the camshaft taking up any looseness in the drive chains or timing gears.

A knock of regular character and sounding about like a piston slap is sometimes caused by excessive end play in the crankshaft. A knock of this kind is very hard to locate.

Piston and bearing knocks, while they generally can be diagnosed from the intensity and character of the noise by a trained mechanic, are sometimes hard to locate with precision.

One of the simplest plans which is quite effective for this purpose is to employ a short rod or even a screwdriver as an improvised stethoscope. One end of the stick is held between the teeth quite firmly and the other is brought into contact with the engine at various points until a point is reached where the noise sounds loudest and the ring is most clear. When this point has been located, it is almost certain that the trouble will be due to looseness in some part of the mechanism adjacent that locality.

This is an operation, again, which requires experience and patience.

BRAZIL OR BUST

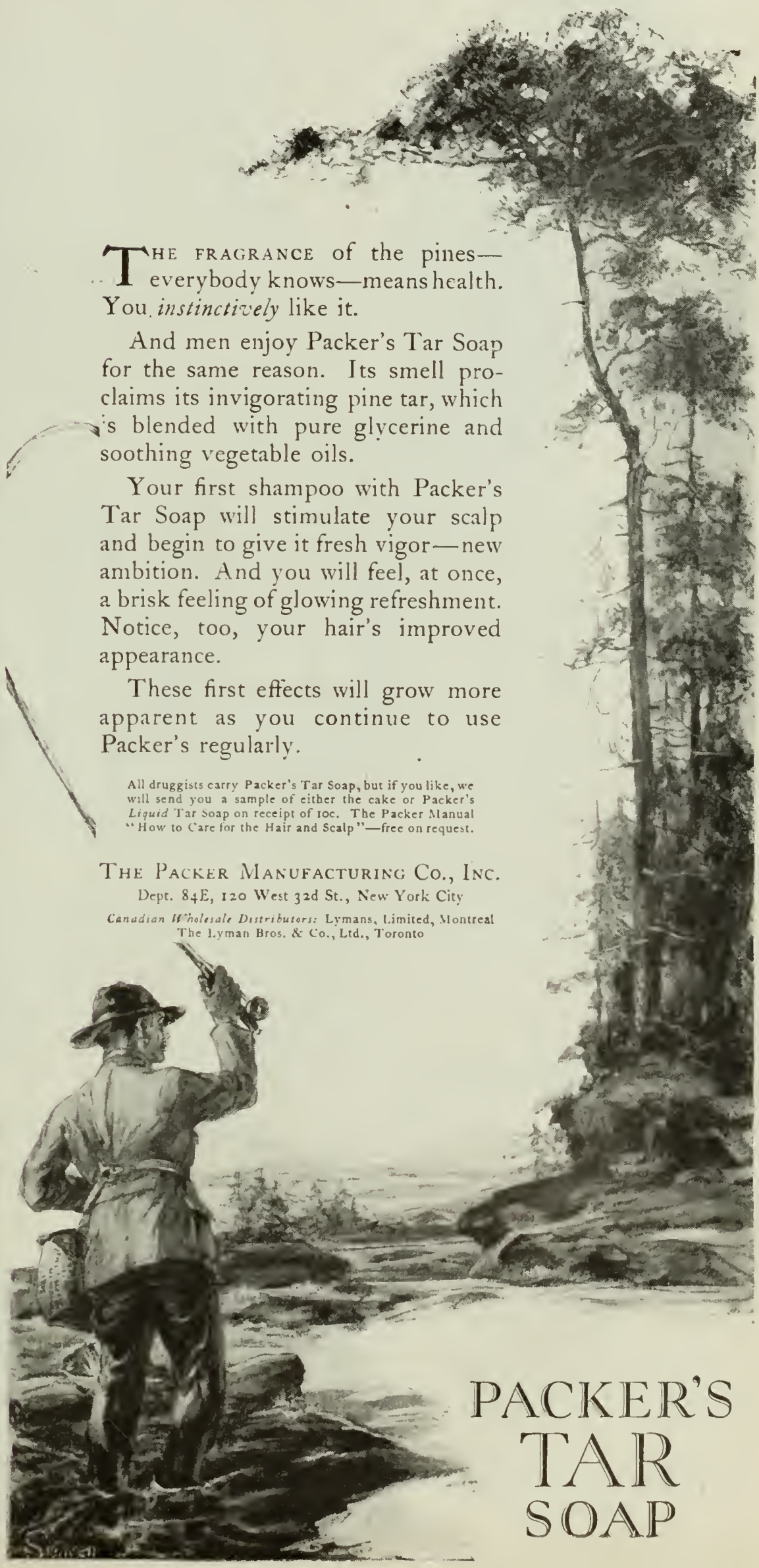
THE daring aviators whose seaplane was wrecked on St. Paul's Rock during an attempted flight from Lisbon, Portugal, to Pernambuco, Brazil, may yet complete their adventure, as the Portuguese Government plans to ship them a new seaplane, so an article in *Aviation* informs us. Of their achievement thus far, *Aviation* remarks:

Despite the failure, near the goal, of the two Portuguese naval aviators, Captains Cabral and Coutinho, to link their country via the air route with Brazil, their gallant attempt both deserves recognition and affords food for some thought.

To begin with, the three principal legs of the journey which were completed, of 700, 800 and 900 miles length, respectively, required an extremely fine piece of navigation by compass and sextant. If it is considered that these flights average in length about two-thirds the distance from Newfoundland to the Azores (1200 miles); that the last stopping place, St. Paul's Rock, is a mere speck in the waste of the South Atlantic; and that the two flyers only had the assistance of a few vessels of the Portuguese Navy, the achievement of Captains Cabral and Coutinho will be better appreciated. Even tho they failed to reach the South American mainland, their names will live in the annals of aviation alongside the names of other more fortunate pioneers of the air.

But this 2700-mile flight has still another aspect. The Portuguese transatlantic attempt was more than a mere sporting venture: as a matter of fact it was the first attempt to connect Europe with South America via a workable commercial airway. The route chosen is more favored

That delightful aroma of the pines



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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

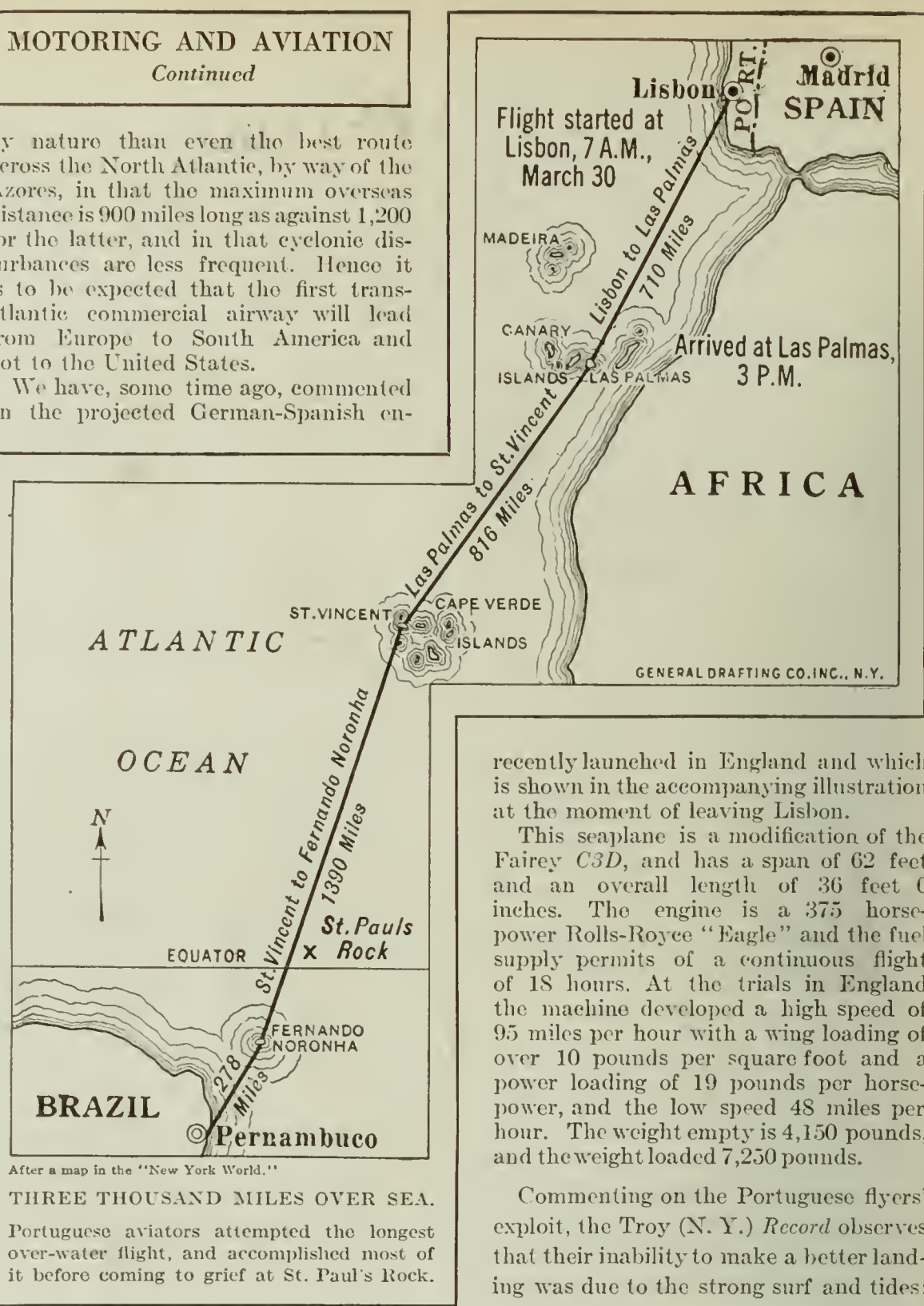
by nature than even the best route across the North Atlantic, by way of the Azores, in that the maximum overseas distance is 900 miles long as against 1,200 for the latter, and in that cyclonic disturbances are less frequent. Hence it is to be expected that the first transatlantic commercial airway will lead from Europe to South America and not to the United States.

We have, some time ago, commented on the projected German-Spanish enterprise which is to use Zeppelins of a size far exceeding anything built heretofore between Cadiz and Buenos Aires. But this project, which seems to be nearing realization, is not the only undertaking of its kind. The French department of civil aviation has for some time been engaged in establishing the ground organization of a route which will lead from Casablanca, the present terminus of the France to Morocco air line, down the West coast of Africa to Dakar. This work, it is stated, will be completed in about a year, by which time the French expect to have built the machines capable of crossing the South Atlantic from Dakar to Pernambuco, Brazil.

And thus Europe is unceasingly at work to outstrip in aeronautical achievement America, the birthplace of the airplane and of the flying-boat. And yet, three years ago we had in the Navy-Curtiss four-engined flying-boats a type of air-craft which, with some modifications, could have inaugurated an aerial mail service between Europe and South America over the very route flown by the two Portuguese aviators.

In the last analysis this flight should call the attention of American seaplane constructors to the large field South America offers to their enterprise.

The seaplane *Lusitania*, which Captains Cabral and Coutinho were flying, was the special type of Fairey floatplane which was recently launched in England and which is shown in the accompanying illustration at the moment of leaving Lisbon.



After a map in the "New York World."

THREE THOUSAND MILES OVER SEA.

Portuguese aviators attempted the longest over-water flight, and accomplished most of it before coming to grief at St. Paul's Rock.

This seaplane is a modification of the Fairey *C3D*, and has a span of 62 feet and an overall length of 36 feet 6 inches. The engine is a 375 horse-power Rolls-Royce "Eagle" and the fuel supply permits of a continuous flight of 18 hours. At the trials in England the machine developed a high speed of 95 miles per hour with a wing loading of over 10 pounds per square foot and a power loading of 19 pounds per horse-power, and the low speed 48 miles per hour. The weight empty is 4,150 pounds, and the weight loaded 7,250 pounds.

Commenting on the Portuguese flyers' exploit, the Troy (N. Y.) *Record* observes that their inability to make a better landing was due to the strong surf and tides:

The disaster to the hydroplane came because of the aviators' inability to make a better landing on account of the strong surf and tides at the islets. Their course, as originally announced, did not include St. Paul's Rocks, and when it was learned that they intended to land there, attention was called to the unfavorable conditions there and the hazards that would be attendant on landing. It is possible that if they had held to their original program of flying from the Cape Verde Islands to the Island of Fernando Noronha, they might have completed their trip to Brazil without changing machines.

The Portuguese aviators, however, have made a brave try for it, and deserve to have the honor of being the first to cross the Atlantic by this course. Already they have crossed a poorly patrolled stretch of 900 miles of water, and merit the congratulations of the Portuguese Minister of Marine on negotiating this much of the distance stretching between the two continents. Their trip, however, has been less picturesque than other transatlantic attempts for two or three reasons. In the first place, it is not the first transatlantic flight. Alcock and Brown, in a British airplane, flew from St. Johns, N. F., to Clifden, Ireland, 1,960 miles, in 16 hours and 12 minutes, a feat that had not been accomplished before and that has not been accomplished since. The United States naval seaplane, *NC-4*, flew from Tepassy, British North America, via

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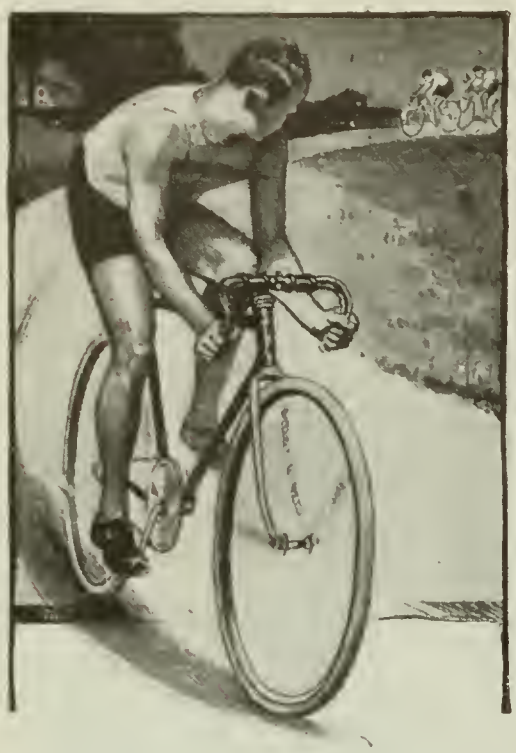

They met after years of separation. As boys they had attended the same school.

One was a leader in everything worthwhile. He could out run, out swim and out ride any boy in his class.

The other was of sluggish mind—because he didn't develop an active body. He was none too fond of the great out of doors and the sturdy sports of boyhood.

These two boys grew up—then went different ways. Years passed—they met accidentally on a busy thoroughfare in a large city. A sad but wonderful contrast. Each had developed true to boyhood form.

One was the picture of robust manhood and healthful happiness—a leader in business—a leader of men—a success.

Over the desk in this successful man's private office was a little framed photograph, showing him as a boy—during his school days—mounted upon a Dayton bicycle—flashing across the finishing tape a WINNER. This picture had been his inspiration for years.

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

the Azores, to Lisbon, 2,150 miles, in 26 hours, 45 minutes, actual flying time. Alcock's and Brown's flight was the more spectacular, as it was a non-stop flight, and the aviators did not have the elaborate patrol system prepared for the *NC-4's* flight. The latter, however, was a great undertaking and will remain as one of the notable landmarks in the history of aviation.

The Portuguese have made slow time, an average of 63 miles an hour, compared with seaplane flights like those of the *NC-4*, or with Clifford Webster, who flew from Palm Beach to New York at a speed of 123 miles an hour. On the other hand, the undertaking of the Portuguese is in no wise to be belittled; it has been hazardous, and only intrepid birdmen would undertake it. If successful, it will mark another mile-post on the road to what probably is to be the eventual establishment of regular transatlantic aerial schedules both for commercial and passenger travel.

That the Portuguese had the odds against them from first to last is the view of the Manchester (N. H.) *Union*, which points out not only that their plane was small and of limited fuel-carrying capacity, but that—

While Portugal did what it could to help them, it was not able to supply such a string of guiding ships as proved useful in the passage made by the American Navy's *NC-4*. With easily missed islands as the stopping places on the journey there was need of close navigating, especially as the fuel endurance of the machine promised to give little margin for search at the end of a run.

CARING FOR CHINA'S MOTOR-CAR INFANCY

IF "CHINA is in its motor-car infancy," as one of the standard reference books has it, the infant is not to grow up, apparently, without expert nursing from this country. Before the war European manufacturers were selling the Chinese about twice as many cars as our American firms were. During the war we secured more than 90 per cent. of this business and now, according to official Government statements, about three-fourths of the motor vehicles used in China came from the United States. Americans have in general Chinese good-will, and they have the additional advantage that the American cars recently sold in that country have made good, at least according to our Department of Commerce. Our automobile exporters are confronted with the fact that in dealing with China they have to sell motor cars to people who have no roads. So they have gone ahead and sold cars which have been making successful cross-country journeys, where there are not even paths, until the Chinese have come to the conclusion that if the motors can go first perhaps roads can follow. In a current issue of *Commerce Reports*, Trade Commis-

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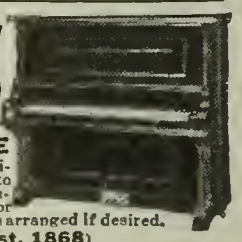
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sioner L. W. Meekins reminds us that there are only 500 miles of improved city streets and roads in China, and only 1,200 miles of passable dirt roads in the country districts. Partly because of this there are probably not many more than 8,000 motor vehicles being operated in China. But our motor people are not discouraged. They see the good-roads movement advancing in, around, and between the great Chinese cities, and they look upon some 500,000 Chinese officials, bankers and merchants as prospective customers. Generally speaking, we are told, other native classes can not afford to buy cars. In the foreign colony Europeans prefer home-made machines, but there are ten thousand Americans, Russians and Japanese whom Mr. Meekins thinks may be persuaded to buy American cars.

If motor roads are few and short in China, motor fuel is expensive and in some places difficult to get. The price of gasoline varies from 40 cents a gallon in Shanghai to $20 a gallon in Urga, Mongolia. "Urga receives its supply of gasoline by camel trains across the Mongolian plateau, the fuel being too bulky for transport by the existing motor-car lines which make the distance in one-eighth of the time required by caravans." Mr. Meekins goes on to tell why the Chinese are buying cars and what kind of cars they like:

Regarded at first as a luxury, the motor car is now recognized in China as a necessity for rapid transit in cities, for suburban and interurban communications, for connecting railways with waterways, for feeder lines to railways and water routes, and for temporary use on the graded right of way of railroad extensions before ties and rails are laid.

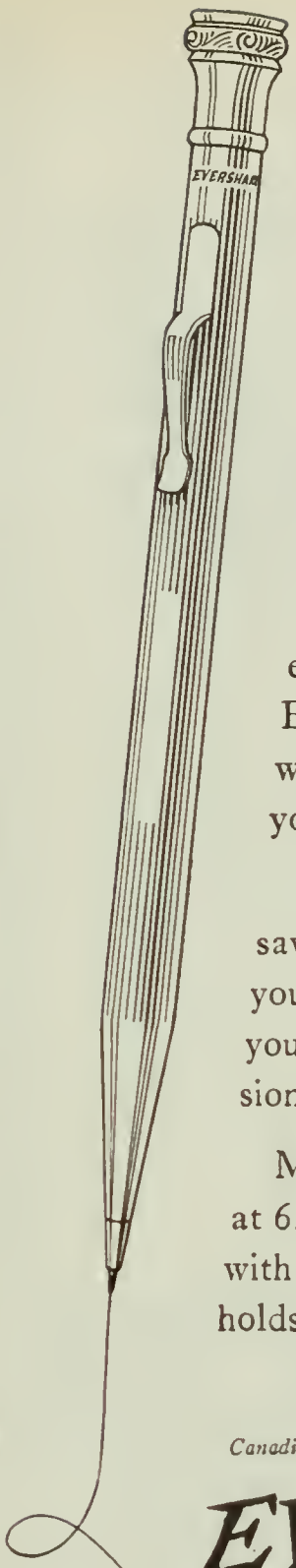
Another potent reason for buying is the fact that the Chinese like to make an impressive appearance, as the possession of an automobile carries with it exceptional prestige, as the native official or business man who owns a high-powered, richly appointed motor car is greatly respected. Electrical fittings, accessories, and any new, ornate features of practical value make a strong appeal. This liking for display has resulted in an increasing importation of chassis for which bodies are manufactured in China, thus reducing the cost of the car and enabling the purchaser to have incorporated all the special body features he desires.

In this connection it is interesting to recall a remark in the current "China Year-Book" on the insistent Chinese demand for luxurious cars:

Many are buying closed cars equipped with silk curtains, mirrors, Chinese vanity boxes and other accessories which are tabooed in other nations. Colors demanded are reds, blues, light yellows and others that are brilliant and extremely noticeable.

Returning to Mr. Meekins's instructions for would-be American nurses to the Chinese motor infant, we find this statement of the requirements which the car made for the Chinese trade should fill:

Road conditions away from the urban districts constitute severe tests on motor vehicles, and only the most substantial light cars can stand them. Peking's



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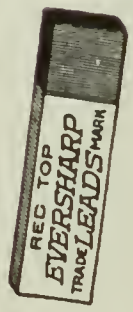

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They are made of the best and finest leathers, by skilled shoemakers, all working to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The quality is unsurpassed. Only by examining them can you appreciate their wonderful value. Shoes of equal quality cannot be bought elsewhere at anywhere near our prices.

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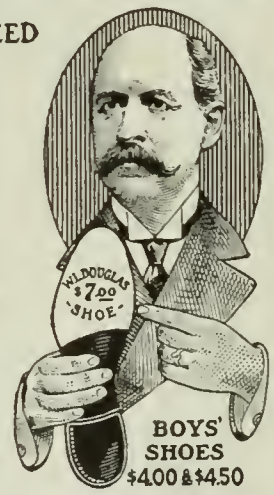
No matter where you live, shoe dealers can supply you with W. L. Douglas shoes. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with the name and retail price stamped on the sole. Do not take a substitute and pay extra profits. Order direct from the factory and save money.



BOYS' SHOES $4.00 & $4.50

W. L. Douglas name and portrait is the best known shoe Trade Mark in the world. It stands for the highest standard of quality at the lowest possible cost. The intrinsic value of a Trade Mark lies in giving to the consumer the equivalent of the price paid for the goods.

Catalog Free.

W. L. Douglas
President
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.,
161 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

frequent dust storms and cold winters make closed vehicles popular. Cars with a short wheel-base and with gears permitting easy change from medium to low speed are best adapted to the city streets, which are narrow and used by a great number and variety of native vehicles. The Chinese are skilled chauffeurs and excellent judges of distance, but because they do not pay adequate attention to the upkeep of their cars, it is essential to make the mechanism as simple as possible.

The 20-passenger motor bus seems to be the most popular type for suburban and interurban transportation.

Taxicabs are gaining favor in Shanghai and Peking, which cover extensive areas and lack other facilities for rapid transit.

A fair number of electric passenger cars have been sold in Shanghai, where there are no steep grades; and this is practically the only type of motor car that to any great extent is owner-driven. Electrics are liked by the foreign community, as the expense of their maintenance in Shanghai is lower than that of gasoline cars; but for the Chinese, who like high speed for pleasure rides, they are too slow.

A few motor trucks are employed in Shanghai for general hauling purposes. Among the users are shipping and forwarding agents, flour mills, lumber companies, publishing houses, the Chinese Post-offices, and the Municipal Electrical Department.

Both the international settlement and the French concession have motor fire-fighting equipment.

A good market for motorcycles may develop from the fondness of the Chinese for bicycle-riding; so far, however, sales have been limited by the absence of good roads, lack of mechanical ability among those who are able to purchase motorcycles, and the preference of Chinese for riding in parties of five or six that can not be accommodated by a motorcycle with either rear seat or side-car.

Motor boats and airplanes are not yet popular in China, according to the authority we are quoting, in spite of the elaborate system of Chinese waterways and the apparent suitability of the country for aerial transportation. He says:

Apparently China, with 25,000 miles of waterways, should be an excellent market for marine motors; and many of them have been sold in South China and in Canton, where local establishments also manufacture them. The native boatman of the Yangtse river section, however, is reluctant to invest money in a marine motor with a constant appetite for fuel. Furthermore, the narrow canals and creeks in China do not permit speed.

Chinese experiments with airplanes have not been very satisfactory, altho it would seem that a country of such great distances and with only 7,000 miles of railway, aviation would greatly improve communications. The difficulty lies chiefly in the fact that long-distance aerial routes require numerous landing fields, supply stations, and equipment distributed all along the line. In June, 1921, an air-mail service between Peking and Tsinan was inaugurated in order to save 10 hours of mail time between Peking and Shanghai. The extra postal charge on each letter was Yuan $0.15 (about U. S. $0.75, at normal exchange).

After a few weeks' trial, however, the service was abandoned.

As airplanes may be used for military purposes, it seems likely that the present political situation may cause the Inspector-General of Customs to place them under the embargo covering importation of arms and munitions of war.

American motor manufacturers are advised by Mr. Meekins that "the good-roads idea will not be thoroughly sold in China until the Chinese can be induced to maintain their roads in good condition." American motor experts should work with and advise Chinese promoters of motor transport, but Chinese financiers should be made use of and Chinese Chambers of Commerce should also be utilized in sales campaign. As far as meeting competition in China itself is concerned, it is observed that altho "there are now thirteen plants building motor-car bodies in Shanghai, and one concern which has manufactured a complete passenger car, there is little probability that China will develop a motor-car manufacturing industry."

Last year less than 600 American cars were exported to China, but the outlook for 1922 is more favorable, particularly in view of the success of the Shanghai automobile show at the end of 1921, which "drew 25,000 visitors and resulted in 120,000 dollars' worth of business."

SAFETY ON THE ROAD

SKULL and cross-bones, with the legend, "SLOW AND CAREFUL!" adorn a sign put up to mark a danger point by the American Automobile Association. It is one of many signs, all standardized, so that they who speed may read. A glance catches the meaning. Other organizations, too, are marking public highways for safety's sake, and the *National Safety News* (Chicago) observes:

Proper safeguarding of the public highways through the posting of warning signs at all dangerous spots is most important in any program for the elimination of automobile accidents, and is a subject to which every man interested in public safety should devote his attention.

Many organizations, especially motor clubs and State highway departments, are doing good work in this phase of accident prevention, but the fact remains that there are still many districts in which there are few if any warning signs to protect the motorist from hazards on roads not familiar to him. A highway should have proper signals at every dangerous hill, curve, and railroad crossing.

The experiences of organizations and State departments who have adequately posted highways with danger signs, as related herein, will be of value to those communities where there is need for this work. The ever-increasing number of automobiles and the resulting increase in accidents call for strenuous efforts toward better highway protection. No road can be termed a "safe highway" until the motorist is warned, in advance, of every danger spot ahead.

Road signs are rapidly becoming standardized. The American Automobile Association has adopted and recommended a series of danger signs for general use by all

Where tank service is severe Redwood has won preference

COPPER leaching, soap making and leather tanning give tanks and vats the severest tests of service. The Redwood tanks and vats shown here have been in service from 6 years to over half a century and they are still sound and good for many years to come.

A *natural*, odorless preservative which permeates every fibre of Redwood during the tree's growth gives Redwood unusual resistance to the action of acids and alkalies. It also protects Redwood against wood-destroying fungus, boring worms and insects.

Properly seasoned, Redwood does not warp, swell or shrink, and because of the absence of pitch or other inflammable substances Redwood tanks and vats reduce the fire hazard wherever used.

Where dependable service is required, Redwood tanks are most economical. They have earned the preference of many leading industrial engineers.

In every industrial center are established tank manufacturers prepared to give immediate prices and service in the erection of Redwood tanks.

For the convenience of engineers and executives we have issued two Redwood booklets which our Chicago or New York office will gladly forward to you on request. Please ask for our "Construction Digest" and our "Engineering Digest." To prospective home owners we will gladly send our "Redwood Home Booklet."

CHICAGO 2085 McCormick Bldg. NEW YORK 820 No. 40 Rector St. Bldg. THE PACIFIC LUMBER CO. of Illinois

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The Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of California Redwood

Send for this book. It will be sent you free on request.

A Book You Should Read

Of the $20,000,000 spent in this country annually on insect screen cloth for windows, doors and porches, a large proportion is unprofitably spent. If you want to know how to spend your share more efficiently, read "A Matter of Health and Comfort."

This book explains in detail the advantages of using pure copper (such as the copper 99.8% pure, used only in Jersey Copper Screen Cloth) for screens where permanent protection at low cost per year is desired. It tells what the government recommendations are concerning material and mesh for the most permanent and efficient screens.

In the prevention of the spread of disease by effectively keeping out insects, you can not overrate the importance of using a durable insect screen cloth.

If you can not get Jersey Copper Screen Cloth from your own dealer, write our main office (given below) and we will see that you are taken care of. Stores and agencies in many cities.

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THE NEW JERSEY WIRE CLOTH COMPANY
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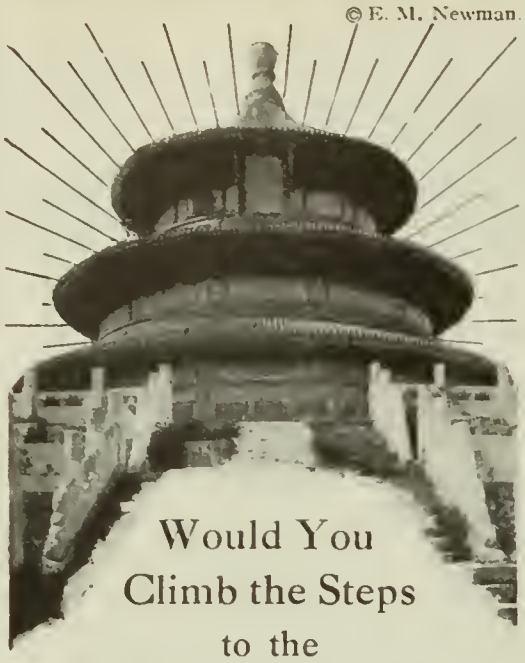

Would You Climb the Steps to the Temple of Heaven?

Just outside of Pekin they rise. Millions of feet have climbed them; centuries of worshipping souls here found peace. All the history of the old world lives in its temples. See the *temples* and you will understand the story of the ages. **The supreme opportunity for touring the world is offered in the**

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The largest and finest boat ever to go around the world. Every luxury of travel on land and sea. Long-to-be-remembered shore excursions at every port of call—Havana, Panama Canal, San Francisco, Hilo, Honolulu, Japan, China, Port Arthur, Tsing-Tao (Shantung), Formosa, the Philippines, Java, Burma, India, the Suez Canal, Palestine, Egypt, the Mediterranean and Europe.

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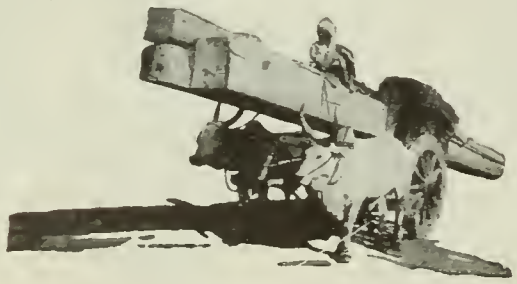
Many other interesting Tours for Summer, 1922. Steamship tickets over all lines at regular tariff rates. Whenever or wherever you travel always use American Express Travelers Cheques.



MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

associated clubs. Makeshift road signs—small wooden boards with crude lettering—which offered a fine target for the passing hunter and the rocks of the mischievous small boy, are disappearing; replacing them are substantial, metal signs to attract the eye of the motorist and give him the information he needs concerning conditions just ahead. The problem of making signs effective at night is solved by the use of flashing light signals or red reflectors which catch the rays from the headlights of an approaching car and warn of "danger ahead." The standard signs recommended by the A. A. A. and reproduced here are

From the "National Safety News."

STANDARD SIGNS OF THE ROAD.

They carry easily grasped and pungent messages—especially the one ornamented by the skull and cross-bones.

painted black on a chrome yellow background.

Conditions in many localities call for special signs. It is now a general practise to warn the motorist that certain hills should be descended in second gear. A special sign, erected at a safe distance from the brow of the hill, tells the motorist that a dangerous hill is beyond; GO INTO SECOND GEAR HERE, it says. The motorist who heeds the warning gets down the grade without trouble. THIS ROAD IS SLIPPERY WHEN WET, is another special sign of great value to the motorist.

Warnings to speeders have been left principally to local communities and, as a result, many freak signs have been developed, such as, DRIVE SLOW AND SEE OUR CITY—DRIVE FAST AND SEE OUR JAIL. There is nothing, however, to prove that deviations from the plain "speed limit" warning have been particularly effective in stopping speeders. Many cities add a courteous WELCOME to the familiar sign, CITY LINE—SPEED LIMIT 15 MILES PER HOUR. Occasionally a sign declares that the speed limit is "positively enforced."

Three hundred motorists' organizations are federated in the A. A. A., and their adoption of standardized signals is fast thinning out the once innumerable and

Hudson River by Daylight

Season May 13 to October 22

MAKE this wonder-trip a part of your vacation itinerary. The rock-ribbed Palisades, the towering green mountains and other beauties of the majestic Hudson, America's most picturesque inland waterway, are yours to enjoy to the utmost from the cool, shady decks of the

PALATIAL DAY LINE STEAMERS
The most luxuriously appointed river craft in the world

Delightful one-day outings from New York. The attractive route to or from the Catskill Mountains, Saratoga and the North, Niagara Falls and the West. Railroad tickets accepted, New York to Albany and Albany to New York.

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In England—

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Travel by the ROYAL WEST COAST ROUTE to Scotland.

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Superior Cars, Superior Service
The only way - Interesting - Economical

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ROYAL BLUE LINE, *Boston, Mass.*

often needless signs along the road—signs, it may be added, which motorists commonly disregarded. Further:

The Automobile Club of Southern California is one of the few organizations in the country which have installed electric flash warnings on sign boards at places where conditions are unusually hazardous. These signals flash intermittently and attract the motorist's attention.

The red bull's-eye, placed at a lower point on the sign standard to catch and reflect the rays from headlights, is also used by the California organization and by the Reading Automobile Club, Reading, Pa., the Inland Automobile Association, Spokane, Wash., the Wyoming Valley Motor Club of Northern Pennsylvania, the Bureau of Roads and Bridges, State of Nebraska, and many other associations and State departments.

The executives of motoring associations are most enthusiastic safety workers. "During the past year," says Miss A. Forman, Secretary of the Tidewater Automobile Association of Virginia, "we have erected 600 metal warning signs and about 200 wooden signs of various sizes and with warnings to suit particular hazards."

The Lehigh Valley Motor Club is financing the erection of permanent signs, at a cost of $25 each. The work of placing them is being done by the Pennsylvania State Highway Department.

"There is no danger spot in our territory which is not posted with a sign and no expense is spared in the erection and maintenance of our sign system," says Harry E. LaVier, Executive Secretary of the Automobile Club of Syracuse (N. Y.).

The Reading (Pa.) Automobile Club recently started installation of reflecting signals on all signs in its territory, first taking care of the worst curves and hills. "We now have a special committee planning an extension of this program," says Theodore M. Sembach, secretary of the organization, "we intend to push our efforts for safety to the limit of our financial ability."

"We have found many danger signs placed on not particularly dangerous curves," said Frank W. Gilbert, Secretary of the Inland Automobile Association, Spokane, Wash., "and on account of this, drivers have disregarded warnings not only at these curves, but also at really dangerous curves. We feel that too much marking is just as bad as no marking at all, and that the danger spot marked should actually be a menace. We have therefore placed the highest type of reflecting signals at the really dangerous spots and will carry the plan further this year."

The Chicago Motor Club during 1921 spent many thousands of dollars in the erection of suitable road signs in Cook county and contiguous territory, according to Royal N. Allen, Manager of the Accident Prevention Department. More than 3,000 signs were placed at dangerous places on 400 miles of highway. Some of the signs placed by this club cost $100 or more.

"Our highways within a radius of 30 miles are posted with signs calling attention to dangerous hills and curves," says P. G. Rimmer, President of the Wyoming Valley Motor Club of Northeastern Pennsylvania. "We have some bad hills in Pennsylvania, and for the benefit of the tourist we erect signs giving preliminary warning of an approach to a dangerous hill. Within a safe given distance of the hill another danger sign is posted, on which is painted a white skull and cross-bones on a red background, informing the driver as

End the

Re-pumping Nuisance!

Put on the new Trex Lock and pump your tires Only Once

ACTUAL SIZE

All you need are your fingers, pair of pliers, and three minutes to attach a Trex Lock to your tire.

Simply unscrew the ordinary valve inside and throw away. Then attach the Trex Lock onto the regular valve stem.

Fits any tire; any motorist can attach.

Price $1 for each tire

Until recently the only way to keep *proper inflation* was the regular trip to the Service Station every week or two for air—waiting in line—half an hour's time—grease and dirt—washing up—and all the rest.

No wonder all this work was neglected. But the neglect meant soft tires, rim-cutting, and the early ruin of expensive tires.

Then came the Trex Lock. This wonderful invention is simple and effective. *It positively locks the air in the tire.*

It keeps perfect inflation, which adds greatly to the life of the tire. It affords all the increased mileage—but with no irksome duty for the motorist. There is nothing to take care of.

Put a set on your tires today, and eliminate the most disagreeable part of motoring. Sold by dealers everywhere. In sets of five, or singly if you desire—only $1 for each tire.

If your dealer has not yet put in his stock, write direct to us.

THE TREXLER COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
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AIR VALVE LOCK

fully as possible of conditions to be met and in what gear to take the hill."

The Wisconsin Highway Commission, which has for a long time used a standard sign—an inverted triangle—is now changing this style at railroad crossings to the A. A. A. standard railroad-crossing sign. This sign, being different in color and shape from the others in use in Wisconsin, draws the attention of the motorist where caution is most necessary.

In addition to the work done by the New York State Motor Federation, the State Highway Commission marks the danger spots on main arteries of travel with a special warning board—a large, white board from three to eight feet square with a checker-board background and the warning in heavy black letters. These boards are so placed that the rays of automobile headlights illuminate them at night. Each of these signs points out a specific danger at the spot where it is erected.

The Missouri State Highway Commission is planning warning signs along 7,700 miles of highway.

As a large number of highway accidents occur at night, a constant problem is to make night driving more safe, either by the introduction of the red reflecting signals mentioned here, or by the installation of high-powered white lights to illuminate the face of the boards already installed. The accompanying illustration shows one of these installations at a spot where a sharp turn occurs at the edge of a steep declivity. The sign is placed at a spot where a reckless driver might plunge from the road, and is illuminated, not only by the headlights, but also by an electric light at a near-by corner.

Many other States and motorists' organizations are taking up this work so that roads of principal travel may be made safe.

From "The National Safety News"

A SPECIAL SIGN FOR A SPECIAL DANGER.

This signal, placed at the top of a steep embankment at a dangerously sharp turn, is illumined by a spotlight placed in a near-by tree. Many accidents occurred here at night because autos failed to see the sign in time to slow down to a safe speed at the corner.

Still, warnings are not everything, and "A Chauffeur" sends the New York *Times* an article in which a large share of the responsibility for accidents is lodged with the automobile owners' predilection for cheap chauffeurs. We read:

A graduate of an automobile school, after he is told his course is finished, will naturally jump out and look for a driving position; if an owner advertises for a chauffeur, he will naturally compete with an experienced man for the position and offer his services for $5 or $10 cheaper, and naturally gets the position. The owner pats himself on the back, thinking he has saved $5 or $10 a week by employing this type of man, and naturally tells his friends who may think they are paying too much to their chauffeurs and either try to cut their chauffeurs' pay or let them go and employ cheaper men.

Now, this type of owner is not only fooling himself, but is doing a grave injustice to his family as well as the car; besides, when he figures up his expenses for the maintenance of his car at the end of the year he will find that he has paid more than the difference between an experienced chauffeur's wages and an inexperienced one to the repair shop, besides losing the comforts of his car during the time it is laid up for repairs; at the same time the automobile school graduate is getting his experience at the expense of the owner.

This same type of owner will think nothing of going out to some roadhouse and get liquored up on a lot of bootleg and keep his chauffeur out until 3 or 4 A. M., and when leaving said roadhouse will hand out $5 and $10 tips to waiters, hat-check girls and jazz musicians, and still neglect to pay his chauffeur a fair living-wage. What regard has a man for his wife and family who will permit them to ride through traffic in New York, and jeopardize their lives in the hands of an inexperienced chauffeur? Is it not better for a man to go to his business in the morning in a peaceful frame of mind and conduct his business all day in this same frame of mind instead of worrying every time the telephone bell rings that it may be a call for him to hurry home or to some hospital as his wife and family have met with an accident while riding in his car? On the other hand, when you figure it out, the chauffeur, as a rule, is the most underpaid man to-day.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MOTOR CARS AND TRUCKS IN THE WORLD—12,588,949

IF ANY FIEND FOR FIGURES wants to know precisely how many motor vehicles there are in the world, exclusive of motorcycles and tractors, *Automotive Industries* has gone into the matter and is prepared to furnish statistics accounting for the last car and truck. Of the total number of cars in the world, it appears among other interesting sights, 83 per cent., or 10,505,660 to be exact, are in the United States. It seems also that, at the present time, Mexico is the foremost market for the American motor cars in the world, its imports in 1921 exceeding those of any other country. While "at present it is becoming clear," comments Edward Neville Vose in *Dun's International Review*, "that in some of our own States the saturation point is being approached," in most parts of the United States, as well as in the other parts of North and South America, there is still room for a large absorption of motor vehicles. One of the striking details brought out by *The Review* is that there are only a little more than a million cars in the whole of Europe as against more than eleven million in the Western Hemisphere. The following table gives the total number of motor cars in use in Europe, as compiled and estimated by *Automotive Industries:*

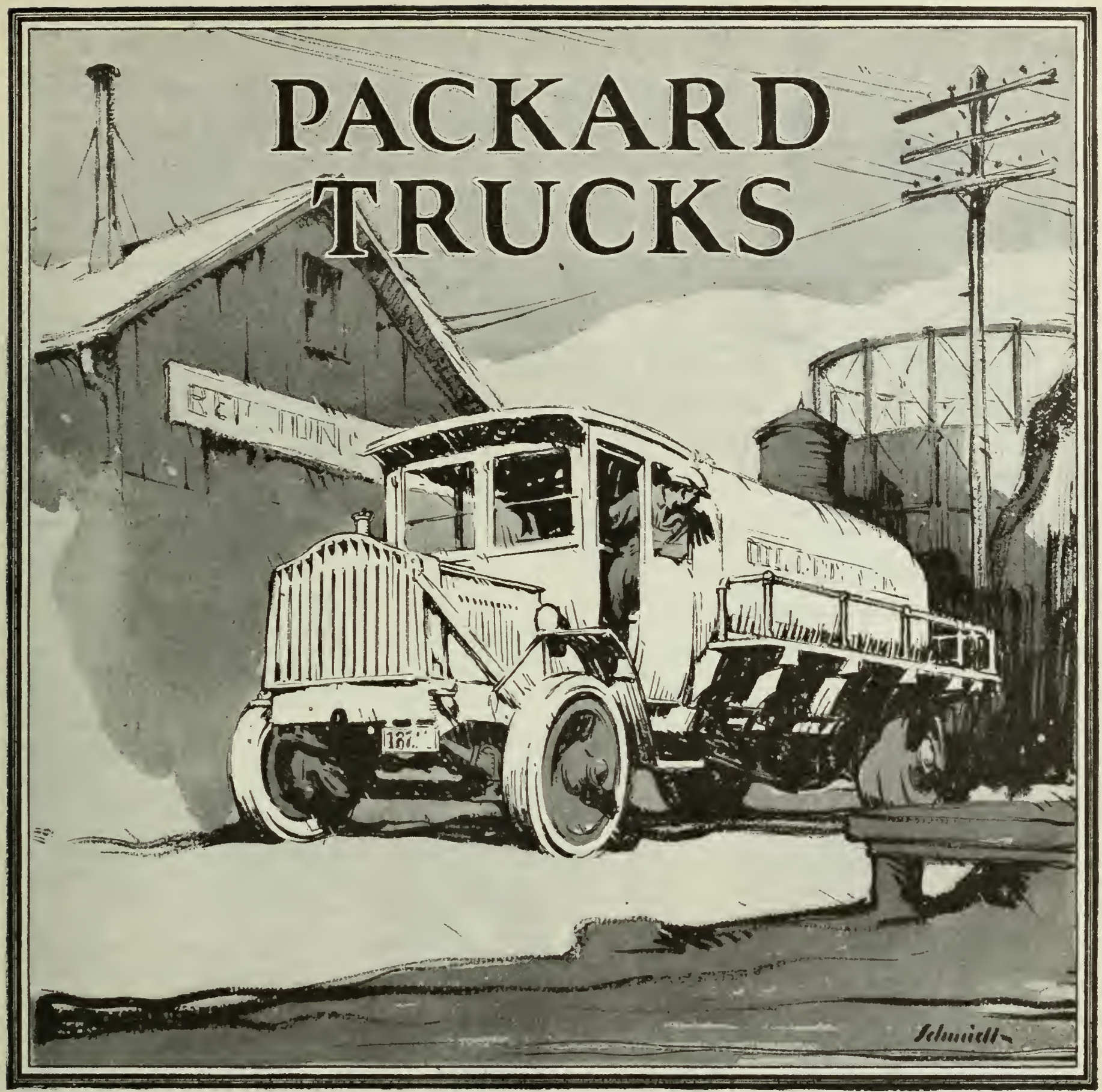
Great Britain	497,582	Norway	14,340
France	236,146	Sweden	14,250
Germany	91,384	Holland	13,500
Italy	53,000	Poland	10,700
Spain	37,560	Roumania	8,500
Russia	35,000	Portugal	5,000
Belgium	33,200	Czecho-Slovakia	4,138
Denmark	22,260	Azores	80
Switzerland	18,001		
Austria	16,350	Total	1,110,996

Figures for North and South America are presented in this table:

United States	10,505,660	British Guiana	1,050
Canada	463,448	Barbados	1,000
Argentina	75,000	Newfoundland	600
Brazil	25,000	Paraguay	500
Mexico	25,000	Ecuador	500
Cuba	20,000	Guatemala	500
Chile	10,000	Guadeloupe	500
Uruguay	10,000	Salvador	400
Porto Rico	6,500	Nicaragua	370
Peru	3,343	Bolivia	300
Venezuela	2,500	Honduras	200
Trinidad	2,221	Costa Rica	200
Colombia	2,000	Bahamas	150
Panama	1,950	British Honduras	68
Dominican Republic	1,800		
Jamaica	1,350	Total	11,162,110

South America, Canada and Mexico are expected to increase their use of cars as rapidly as better roads permit. As for the European situation, Mr. Vose says, in *Dun's International Review:*

The total for Great Britain is exclusive of motorcycles, of which no less than 173,200 are in use, mostly of domestic manufacture. The number of passenger-cars is stated to be 242,500; trucks, 128,200; hackneys, 82,800; other vehicles, including tractors, traction engines and ambulances, 17,482. In other words, less than half of the motor vehicles in use are passenger-cars. The average number of motor vehicles of all kinds is approximately one for every 192 persons. This is clearly far below the saturation point, when we consider the number per capita in countries like the United States and Canada. No country has finer or more beautiful roads, and as the weight of taxation resulting from the war is gradually lifted, the number of cars in use in this market, already the second largest in the world, is likely to be vastly increased. In France a similar situation exists.



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The comparatively low purchase price of Packard Trucks—generally lower than prices of other trucks of comparable quality—adds great emphasis to Packard value.

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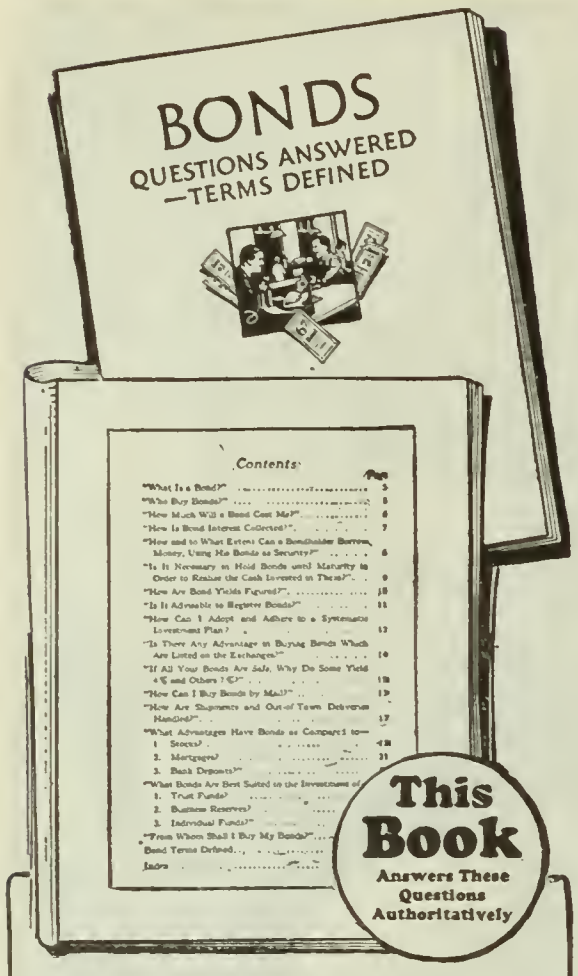
Packard Trucks range in capacity from 2 tons, to 7½ tons and in price from $3,100 to $4,500

Packard Service—In 585 cities and towns throughout the United States, Packard Truck Service Stations give owners highly skilled service at a reasonable cost. Packard Truck costs, always low because sound, Packard construction minimizes need of repair, are held still lower by this expert, broadcast service.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT

Ask the man who owns one



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WHAT THE GERMAN GETS FOR HIS MARK

WHAT the collapse of the mark means to the German in the way of high prices is vividly shown by a tabular comparison of the value of the pre-war and post-war mark, translated by *Export Trade* from *Tägliche Korrespondenz* and appearing in the current *Nation's Business*, Washington, D. C. This table, prepared a few months ago, is valid to-day, the contrast having grown more striking, if anything:

Marks:	Formerly: 1914.	Marks:	Now: 1921.
1	A good plain dinner.	1	Two rolls.
2	Bottle good Rhine wine.	2	Bottle of soda water.
3	Best seat in "Philharmonic."	3	A program.
5	Dinner at Adlon, consisting of hors d'œuvres, two courses, dessert.	5	A sausage roll at a carmen's "pull up."
10	Elegant dress shirt.	10	A collar.
20	Express fare between Berlin and Munich.	20	Hardly a cab-fare between two Berlin stations.
25–30	Board and breakfast for a student for a month.	25–30	Tip for a landlady for preparing the breakfast.
50	Winter overcoat.	50	Velvet collar for it.
85	Suit made to measure.	85	Cleaning and pressing of a suit.
100	Month's board and lodging in a small seaside town.	100	Bed (for one night) in a Berlin inn.
500	Month's allowance for a University student.	500	Pair of shoes for a young girl.
1,000	Monthly income of army major.	1,000	Daily income of a wine steward.
5,000	Yearly income of a comfortable middle-class man.	5,000	Price of an ordinary carpet.
10,000	Cost of nice little country villa with orchard.	10,000	Cost of small repair of roof.
100,000	Ambition of a thrifty citizen to possess this amount.	100,000	Yearly income of "Beginner" of a profiteer's "clique."
1,000,000	Possession of this sum only considered possible in fairy-tale.	1,000,000	Pocket money of daughter of high-class profiteer in Berlin W. W.
1,000,000,000	Amount collected with difficulty by "voluntary" contribution — given under protest— to build fortresses.	1,000,000,000	A very small fraction of the usual deficit of any of the government departments.

On the other hand, we are warned by a British observer to beware of superficial impressions of conditions in Germany, based upon our knowledge of the calamitous descent of the international value of the mark. We are reminded that the mark is worth more, relatively, in Germany than abroad. That is, German prices have not risen proportionately as the German mark has fallen in the foreign exchange quotations. As this writer, a correspondent of the London *Saturday Review*, explains in *The Review's* financial supplement:

Within the last fortnight the paper mark fell to fully one-seventieth of its gold value, but the cost of living in Germany has in very few cases risen to more than twenty to thirty times its pre-war level, while some public services are rendered at only fifteen times their cost in 1914. Wages and salaries, now twelve to fifteen-fold, exhibit no corresponding advance, with the natural result that the working classes are unable to provide themselves with all necessaries of life.

It needs only a stroll through the meaner streets of an industrial town in Germany in order to grasp the fact that to a German worker, and particularly to his wife, the paper mark is still a mark, not one-twentieth and still less one-sixtieth or seventieth of the vanished silver coin of pre-war days. In the poor quarter of Frankfort-on-the-Main, around the "Roemer" (where the Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire were nominally elected), prices of essential foodstuffs are still quoted in pfennigs, and there the writer overheard intending purchasers discuss, outside the shop windows, the necessity of some minutes' stroll in order to save four, six or eight pfennigs, which at only 1,000 marks to the £, represent the twenty-fifth, sixteenth or twelfth part of—¼d.! No other argument is required—especially coupled with a comparison of present and pre-war earnings—in order to understand the error of comparing British and German taxation at the current exchange of the day.

But "superficial views of quite another kind lead to equally wrong conclusions":

On Sundays, local railways and municipal tramways are most uncomfortably overcrowded with excursionists to woods, rivers or lakes. This national habit is largely due to the German's love of his children, but the mysterious paper parcels taken on these picnics have shrunk since 1914. The family wardrobe has become the chief sufferer; boots, even those made of leather substitutes, are not replenished as often as the climate demands, and woolen and cotton garments, for underwear and clothes, are to-day beyond the reach of the purse of factory-hand or agricultural laborer.

This contrast between earnings and cost of living explains the spirit of unrest among the working classes, of which naturally the most is made by German politicians, who resist the demands of the Allies for increased taxation. In spite of the fact that a so-called Socialist Government is in power, the graduation of direct taxes still favors the well-to-do, and especially the big landowners. The lack of political training of the German masses is no less in evidence to-day under the Republic than it was in the days of the Emperor. For this reason, the uprooting of the bad old fiscal system presents almost insuperable difficulties, while the demands of Allied statesmen for larger cash payments are made the pretext for threats of new indirect taxes to be borne mainly by the impoverished workers.

TO INSURE SOUTHERN PROSPERITY BY CROP DIVERSIFICATION

"IF I were Czar of North Carolina instead of the Governor, I would issue an edict declaring that from and after five years from date any man who imported into North Carolina any corn or meal, wheat or flour, beef or bacon, should be forthwith hanged and without benefit of clergy. Of course, in the beginning I should be denounced as an infamous tyrant, but after the law had been in effect for ten years the richest State in "the Union would build a monument to me as the financial redeemer of the people." So *The Banker-Farmer* (Champaign, Ill.) quotes a statement made by ex-Governor Bickett while in office. More powerful than any Czar, however, are hard times and financial needs. A New York *Tribune* headline over a Chattanooga letter from a financial correspondent tells a volume:

"Last Two Disastrous Years in Cotton Have Driven Farmers into Fruit and Potato Growing, Hog Raising and Dairying."

In the "drive for diversification" now on in the South, help is being given by various new cooperative marketing associations and creameries, and the writer from Tennessee says in his concluding paragraph:

The last two disastrous years in cotton and experiences with the boll weevil have convinced most raisers of the fleecy staple that they must have a subsidiary crop, and the rapid increase in fruit and corn growing and potato raising shows that cotton is no longer sole possessor of the Southern farmer's heart. While still the big money crop, the others are rapidly approaching it.

Arkansas has some 450 banks, and it is a predominantly agricultural State. The Arkansas bankers have decided to force Arkansas farmers to diversify by offering credit on a "no food and feed crops, no credit" basis. In Arkansas, we read in *Commerce & Finance* (New York):

A farmer with hay in the barn, corn in the crib, meat in the smoke-house, and with poultry, eggs and cream to sell, will be in good standing with his bank this year.

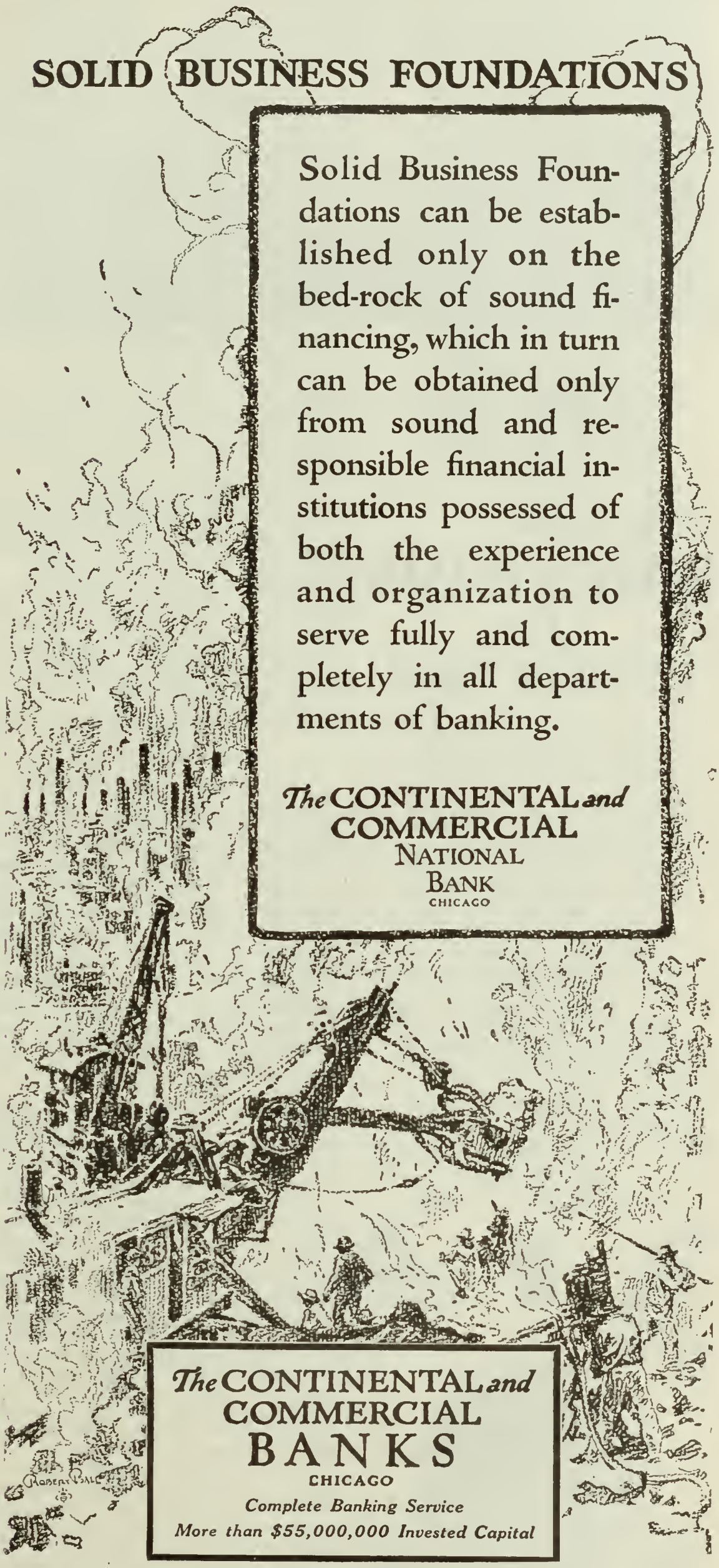
If he raises his feed and food he can raise all the cotton he pleases and borrow money on it.

The Arkansas Bankers' Association has, through its committee on agriculture, sent the following poster to every banker in the State, and it is everywhere being posted conspicuously. If the program outlined in the poster "could be adopted by banks all over the South and honestly and earnestly lived up to, the cotton farmer's troubles would be somewhat relieved." The poster reads:

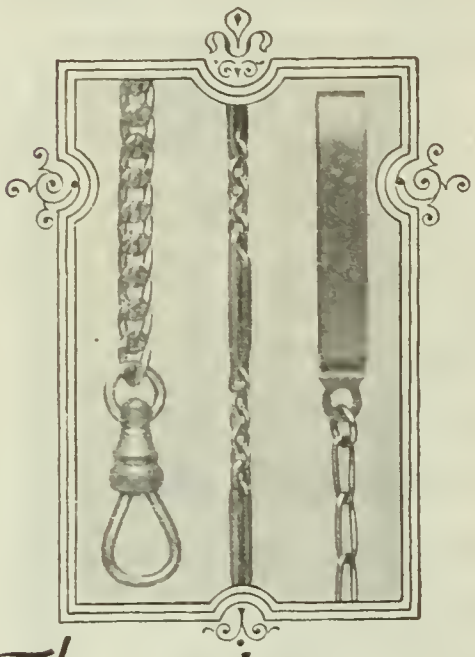
Our Credit Policy

While this bank is vitally interested and affected by the crop plans of this community we do not presume to have the right to direct the farm plans for this locality.

We feel that we have a right, however, to determine fundamental policies that are



SIMMONS
TRADE MARK
CHAINS



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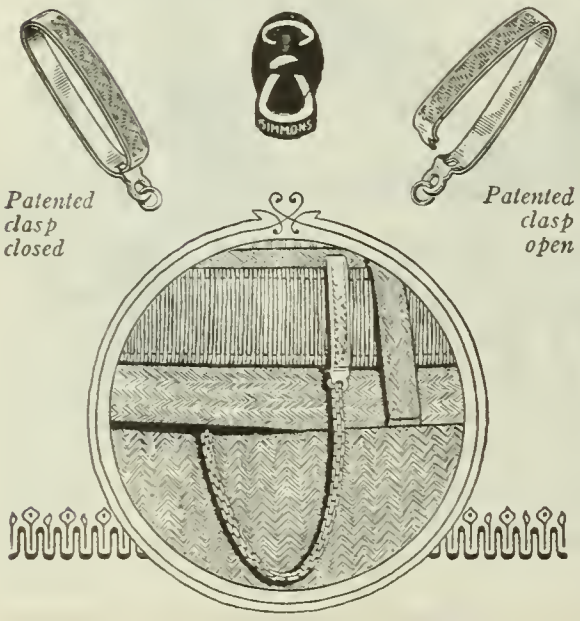


INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

necessary in order for this bank to give the farmer credit.

No money will be loaned the farmer for the purpose of buying feed.

No money will be knowingly loaned the merchant for the purpose of buying feed that is to be sold to the farmer.

This bank will loan money to the farmer only when his crop plans provide for ample acreage necessary to produce food for the people on the place and the feed for the animals.

This policy is necessary to protect the interests of our depositors, whose money we are lending. The above policy has proven safe and sound.

A suggested base for feed acreage as taken from Government reports is as follows: Corn, five acres, and hay crops, two acres for each work animal, and ample acreage in feed and hay crops and pasturage for the cows, hogs, and other animals on the place.

This bank will do all it can to aid farmers who are entitled to credit in the purchase of milk cows, hogs and poultry necessary to provide milk, meat and eggs for family consumption.

A farmer with hay in the barn, corn in the crib, meat in the smoke-house, and with poultry, eggs and cream to sell, is usually in good standing with his bank.

These principles are in conformity with policies as adopted by the farmers in convention in Little Rock.

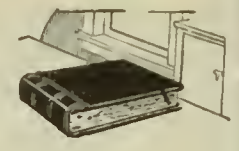
PLAY SAFE—DON'T GAMBLE.

IN DEFENSE OF STOCKHOLDERS

STOCKHOLDERS—Henry Ford sneers at them as "unproductive"; certain newspapers are fond of denouncing them as "idle"; "demagogic orators picture stockholders as robbers, reaping where they have not sown." Well now, continues Mr. B. C. Forbes in a recent number of his *Forbes Magazine*, let's see about it. Is it really right to throw stones at stockholders like this? And he answers with a most decided negative by the simple process of asking a few questions in turn:

Who made Henry Ford's own automobile company possible? The stockholders who originally advanced money to him. Who makes it possible for you and me to be carried to and from business by train or street car? Stockholders. Who made it possible for farmers to obtain reapers and binders and tractors to relieve them of the hardest work of the farm? Stockholders. Who makes it possible for us to avail ourselves of the services of a bank? Stockholders. Who made our vast telephone and telegraph service possible? Stockholders. Who makes it possible for us to buy ready-made clothing, shoes, watches, and a thousand other things, at relatively low cost? Stockholders. Who has made it possible for us to press a button and flood our homes with light? Stockholders.

Were stockholders all over the country to try to withdraw their funds from the enterprises in which they are invested, there would be a panic, there would be unemployment, there would be distress, on a scale never before known. All material progress springs from the saving of money by some one.



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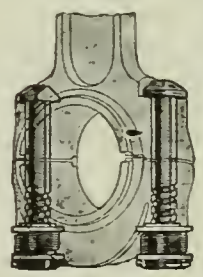

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

THE EVOLUTION OF JEWELRY

SEVEN thousand years ago there were the beginnings of jewelry, which had its origin not so much in the desire for personal adornment as in the belief in magic. The earliest jewel was a talisman of some sort, often a stone of no intrinsic value, we are told by a writer in *The National Jeweler* (Chicago). According to this paper the development of jewels as ornaments has played an important part in the evolution of the human race. No other single form of human expression, save speech itself, has contributed so long and so varied a share to this end. Jewels began to be objects of ornament as well as of magic about the time when stones possessing some inherent beauty began to be used, which the writer places at some indefinite period prior to 5000 B. C. He says:

The period from 5000 to 2500 B. C. was marked by wonderful advances in the making of jewels, and the art reached its highest point in Egypt at about the latter date.

Down from the paleolithic period had come the necklace, and, with the early Egyptians, jewels were still necklaces. These had developed in three forms: tubular beads, probably bones; spherical beads, such as drilled pebbles, etc.; and disk beads made from ostrich egg-shells cut into small disks which were pierced and strung. But these crude forms began to be rapidly replaced by attractive stones to which certain magical virtues were also attributed.

One of the earliest of these, and one of the most commonly found right up to the climax of the Egyptian period, was the carnelian. The carnelian was used as a cure for red eyes, and for certain other sores, and was very highly prized. Even to-day among certain of the savage tribes of Syria and northern Africa the carnelian is to be found tied to the hair, suspended above one of the eyes.

Another stone greatly admired and widely used was the turquoise. Throughout the east, even to-day, there exists an intense tho still unexplained love of the turquoise. It has been so admired since some time prior to 5000 B. C.; and was intimately associated with Hathor, goddess of motherhood, one of whose names was "The Lady of the Turquoise."

Throughout this period the question of rarity did not enter into the value of a stone. The carnelian and turquoise were both common enough, and the imitation turquoise, when invented, found just as great favor.

Later, at some time during the paleolithic period, the idea of "sympathetic magic" arose, making one of its appearances in the form of a jewel or charm. The beetle was the symbol of immortality, and must not be harmed. But some genius conceived the idea of carving a beetle out of stone and wearing it, which would then give him a hold over the sacred beetle, and a claim to its protection.

The first important advance in the development of jewels, from our standpoint, was the gradual addition, during some unknown period, of stones which in themselves possest some elements of beauty. The second step comes when carving appeared.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

To the beetle (the scarab) were quickly added the frog (sign of the resurrection), and either the whole or some part of the wearer's favorite god. Portions of the human anatomy were also reproduced and added to what by now was becoming a pretentious and varied chain of beads.

There were now three forms of magic jewels: the stone which was worn for the sake of its powers, the stone, itself ineffective, which possest magic by virtue of the shape into which it was carved; and the combination of these two, a potent stone carved into some potent image.

About this time metal comes upon the scene. Hitherto the only uses to which it had been put were practical. Silver was highly treasured for its beauty and scarcity, being more difficult to obtain than gold. Gold had been used as an ornament since the neolithic period. It was beaten into disks and sewn on clothing. Being of no medicinal or magical value, however, it was subservient to even the commonest stones to which magical powers were attributed. But now that shape as well as substance had magical value, its value increased immensely, and it was produced in large quantities. We read further:

Here entered a new form of jewel: the bangle, bracelet, and ring. This constitutes the fourth step.

In any event, we find gold, which had constituted the only jewel of the ancients with a purely decorative origin—in the shape of disks sewn to the clothing, as previously mentioned—now becoming the most potent "magic" jewel of them all. Not only was it used in serpent bangles and rings, but it was also made into tiny cases to carry magical things. This originated the "gold mounting"—the fifth important step.

Meanwhile the evolution of the jewel was responsible for another and highly important custom—one which has become a vital and seemingly ineradicable feature of our present-day civilization. It was the adoption of gold as the standard medium of exchange. Gold not only filled the bill, but was conveniently carried, especially since the invention of the serpent ring and bangle.

Thus the jewel was developed from its lowest form to its highest in Egypt—from a plain, unattractive stone to bangles and necklaces twenty times more elaborate than any that have been made for centuries. Yet never during this period did the jewel lose its primary use and importance as a thing of magic. It did in passing, however, give expression to some early forms of religion, if they may be so called; it aided in the rise of sculpture; it made possible the later development of science by originating the use of glaze; and last, but by no means least, it paved the way for the world trade which came with Alexander, by providing a medium of exchange.

No other single form of human expression, save that of speech itself, has played so long, so varied, and so important a part in the evolution of the human race. It deserves the best reward that can be given it—to be reproduced and made beautiful in all the various forms of its

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progress; to be housed in the best that art and skill can devise and execute; to be worn with taste and without ostentation, and to be accorded the respect and reverence due one of man's oldest valued possessions."

DIAMONDS AS CUTTING EDGES

THE diamond is valuable not only as the "business end" of edged tools intended to cut very hard substances like hard steel, glass and its own sister gems, but it is widely used also with softer materials—brass, hard rubber and the like, because, altho expensive, it far outlasts similar edges of steel, and is, therefore, actually cheaper. This we are told by Ellsworth Sheldon, New England editor of *The American Machinist*, in an article entitled "Manufacture and Use of Diamond Cutting Tools," contributed to that magazine (New York, Jan. 12). The use of diamonds as cutting points for rock-boring tools, stone saws, etc., is a matter of common knowledge, Mr. Sheldon says. As tools for cutting and drilling where the material to be worked is too hard to yield to the cutting edge of steel, their superiority has long been recognized. That the diamond has a far wider application in certain of the industrial arts where the material to be worked is comparatively soft is not so generally known. We read further:

Every machine-shop man is familiar with the diamond as a means of dressing grinding wheels; but the same diamond may be converted into a cutting tool to do much of his work without having to be reground at all, and thus reduce the grinding-wheel to a matter of secondary importance. There are many materials represented in modern manufactured products such as fiber, rubber, paper, bronze, etc., that of themselves offer little resistance to steel tools; yet they present certain characteristics that render the cutting and shaping of great numbers of pieces a difficult and annoying proposition because of their tendency to break down quickly and wear away the keen cutting edge of steel.

Let us consider the manufacture of small articles of fiber, or of the material that is so rapidly superseding it—bakelite. Millions of small parts are being turned out every day by automatic machines using tools of hardened steel which require constant attention, regrinding, resetting, and readjustment.

The cost of making a simple forming tool of steel for such a machine may be only a few dollars while a similar tool in which the cutting edge is a diamond might cost a hundred times as much; yet the life of the steel tool is a matter of days, at best, while the tool of diamond will run for months. When the number of replacements, the cost of skilled supervision, and the annoyance and expense due to variation of product are considered, it is evident that the diamond will repay its initial cost in a very short time.

Another saving to be effected by the use of the diamond will come through doing away with the necessity for subsequent finishing operations. There are few products made by the use of steel tools that do not require filing, polishing burnishing, or other methods of improving their appearance; while the product of the diamond in

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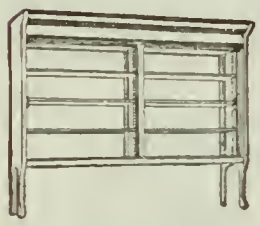

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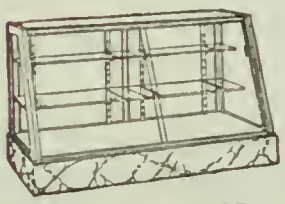

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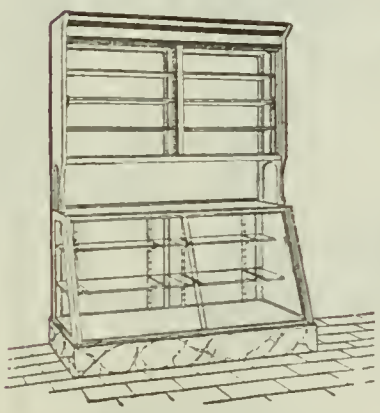

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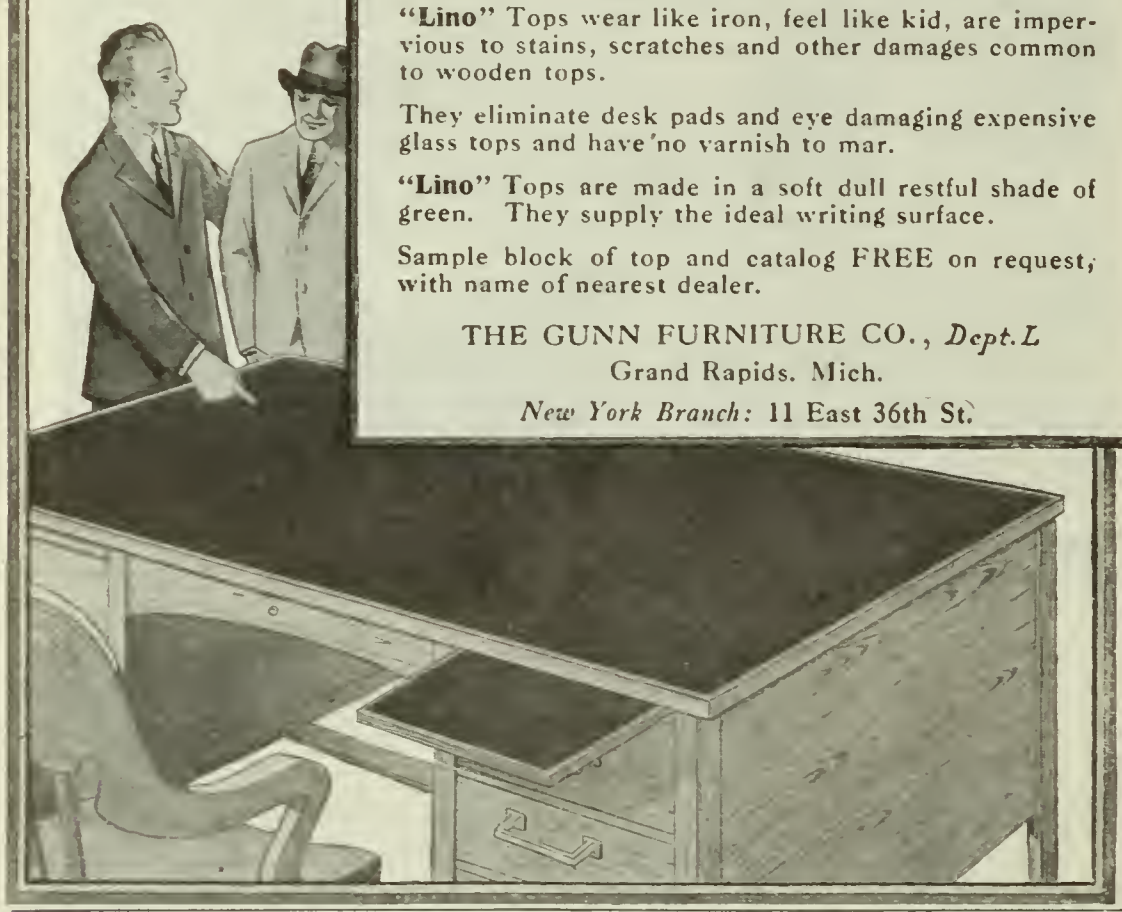

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God and Evolution

MOSES vs. DARWIN

By William Jennings Bryan

Mr. Bryan says that the objection to evolution is that—"It undermines faith in God, robs his word of divine sanction, and reduces the Savior to the stature of a man, with an ape for an ancestor on his mother's side at least, and, as most evolutionists believe, on his father's side also."

Darwin's Theory of Natural Selection

By Dr. S. Parkes Cadman

Dr. Cadman says: "The Biblical account reflects the primitiveness of its age, the Darwinian explanation appeals to me as the greatest I have ever known as regards the attributes of the Presiding Mind. The development of man's ethical and intellectual nature proceeds from the empire of spirit in which that Mind presides."

See **THE HOMILETIC REVIEW** FOR June

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

most instances is finished when it leaves the tool.

Brass may be considered a soft material indeed, and is readily worked with steel tools; yet all brass parts produced upon automatic machinery require finishing operations either to improve their appearance or to fit one part smoothly and snugly into some other part.

Hard rubber is by no means hard; but it is a very difficult material to finish with steel tools, and it is almost impossible to turn a piece parallel because of the rapid and uneven wear of the cutting edge. Parts of fountain pens have their surfaces left so true and smooth when turned with the diamond that no subsequent fitting is necessary, and the diamond runs for months upon this work without attention.

The diamond, Mr. Sheldon goes on to tell us, is practically the only thing of which a tool can be made to cut materials harder than steel. Glass, marble and porcelain are commonly cut with diamond tools. By the same means rubies, sapphires, and other so-called precious stones are drilled, cupped, and formed to take their places as bearings in intricate and precise mechanism. He continues:

The diamond is the hardest known substance. Chemically considered it is pure carbon, but this element is somewhat peculiar in that it may exist in several forms. One of these is represented by what is called the "black diamond." Black diamonds are but partly or imperfectly crystallized, are of a rather porous nature, and possess practically no cleavage grain. They are of about the same degree of hardness as the white diamond, but as they do not lend themselves readily to the process of shaping, they are used principally as cutting points in rock drills, marble saws, etc., where little alteration of the original form is necessary.

The structure of the diamond is of great importance to the manufacturer of diamond tools. The crystal presents a sort of grain, along which it may be split, and in making cutting tools it is necessary to study the structure in order to determine at what places the crystal may be cleaved to obtain in rough outline the shape desired. Owing to its brittleness, any attempt to divide it in a direction not in the line of cleavage is certain to result in shattering the stone. The diamond cleaver may study a crystal for hours under the microscope before making any attempt to cleave it.

A characteristic peculiar to the diamond is that one diamond will cut another diamond. A man might take two pieces of steel of equal hardness and scrape them together until his hair was gray without affecting anything but his disposition; but let him, with proper knowledge of the art, scrape one diamond with the sharp corner of another and, altho he will wear away the keen edge of the cutting diamond and have to turn it around from time to time to *keep* it cutting, it will not be long before he has an appreciable groove in the other stone. The groove need not be very wide or very deep but it must be in exactly the right place—it must coincide with the lines of cleavage.

The diamonds are seldom cleaved or otherwise divided solely for the purpose of getting smaller pieces. Usually a stone is selected as nearly as possible to the size of

the tool to be made, in order to reduce the cost per carat.

In one of the illustrations may be seen some samples of diamond tools. If this picture be examined with a glass it will be noted that each tool has one or more cutting lips formed of pieces of diamond crystal brazed to the steel holder. The first tool to the right of the center of the group is a forming tool, having an exceptionally large diamond.

The value of this particular tool is around three hundred dollars, but when one considers that its counterparts have run from six to nine months, forming the edges of thousands of fiber disks daily, *without resharpening and practically without readjustment*, one may see that the tool cost per piece is insignificant when compared with the performance that could reasonably be expected from a steel tool of similar shape.

STAINLESS METALS

A METAL with a smudgy colored oxid is not a good one to use with leather on textile fabric, or any material that will stain easily. Of course the worst of such metals is iron. Iron rust not only stains badly but its color is nearly indelible. Copper, brass, and other metals, either pure or alloyed, have also this objection. Inventors have been at work for some time on the problem of "stainless" substitutes, and an editorial writer in *The Iron Age* (New York) now tells us that in Great Britain developments are following fast, one upon another. The appearance of a so-called "stainless iron," and its possibilities, have spurred non-ferrous producers to new achievements. If all reports are to be given credence, he says, important results to industry may be the outcome. We read:

"Stainless iron" is really low-carbon stainless steel which can be rolled and forged into sheets, wire and other products, a property not characteristic of the regular stainless steel. The principal drawback is its cost because of the expensive low-carbon ferrochromium necessary to its production. According to the latest reports, however, a new process has been discovered by an Englishman whereby this important low-carbon ferroalloy can be produced at around 20 cents per pound and with a carbon content of about 0.25 per cent. as compared to about 55 to 60 cents for the present product made here. The inventor has recently been in the United States looking after the rights in this country. Wide interest, amounting to enthusiasm, prevails in England because the possibility of cheap commercial production of a low-carbon, stainless steel is believed to open up wide uses for it as sheets, wire and many other materials, the results of which are obvious.

In the non-ferrous field, British research is reported to have developed a stainless alloy which threatens to supersede copper, brass, nickel and aluminum for many purposes. More details of this appear elsewhere in this issue. It is an improved form of nickel-silver containing a much larger percentage of nickel than ordinary nickel-silver and therefore harder, more durable and more nearly approaching silver in color, with the added claim that its price can be reduced to about one-third that of stainless steel or iron as now made.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

May 3.—The French cabinet withdraws the French delegation's provisional approval of the note from the Genoa Conference to Russia and determines to stand by Belgium in opposing any encroachment upon private property ownership in Russia.

The Dail Eireann orders a two-days' truce between the opposing factions of the Irish Republican Army.

All the nations represented at the Genoa Conference agree to plans for other international conferences to continue the work of European reconstruction. The conferences will be held in London.

The Venezuela Congress unanimously elects General Juan Vicente Gomez constitutional President of the Republic. His term is seven years.

May 4.—The forces of General Chang Tso-Lin have been defeated on three battle points and have suffered heavy losses, according to consular advices received in Peking.

News of the Irish truce comes too late to prevent the blowing up of Castle Pollard Barracks, near Mullingar, by Republican malcontents and a conflict between Irish Republican army regulars and irregulars on the Free State side of the Londonderry-Donegal border in which three Free Staters are killed and three seriously wounded.

The Allied Reparations Commission notifies the German Government that there is nothing in the Russo-German agreement, recently signed at Rapallo, that seems to violate the Treaty of Versailles.

Four American relief workers have been deported from Kharput, Turkish Armenia, it is announced from Constantinople. The Americans charge the Turks with unjust treatment of themselves and cruelties against Christians in Asia Minor.

May 5.—The forces of General Chang Tso-Lin, the Manchurian leader, have been driven from the region of Peking, and General Wu Pei-Fu is in control of the situation, according to a dispatch from Peking.

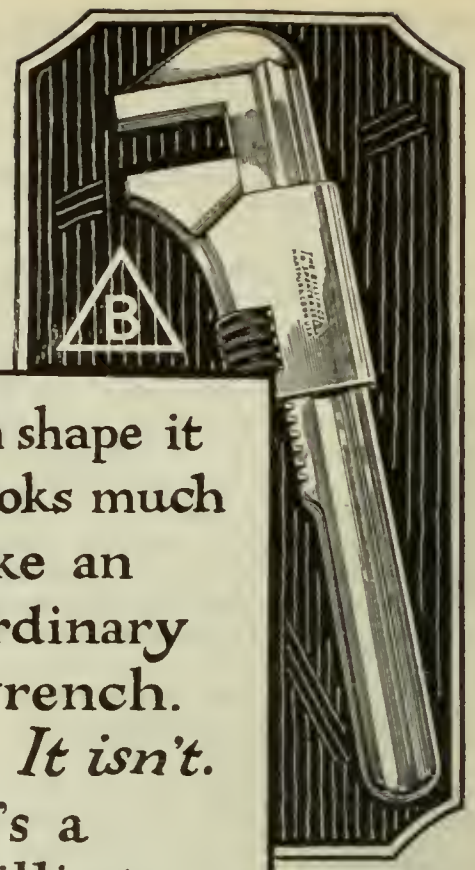
The Irish truce is extended to May 10, and all political meetings are called off for the time being.

May 6.—Following the successes of General Wu Pei-Fu, President Hsu Shih-Chang, of the Peking Government, removes the Premier and two other cabinet officers and orders their arrest, and dismisses General Chang Tso-Lin from his office of Inspector-General.

Explaining that its purpose is "to explore every possibility of reaching an agreement," the Dail Eireann indefinitely prolongs the truce.

The Supreme Revolutionary Tribunal of the Soviet Government issues an order for the trial of the Patriarch of the Russian Church, Archbishop Tikhon, and Archbishop Nikandei, charged with opposing the requisitioning of church treasures by the Soviet Government.

May 7.—Disorders in Ulster during last week result in thirteen deaths, according to a dispatch from Belfast.



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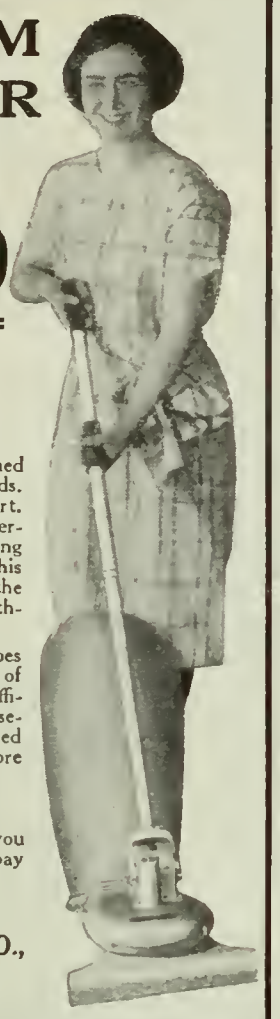

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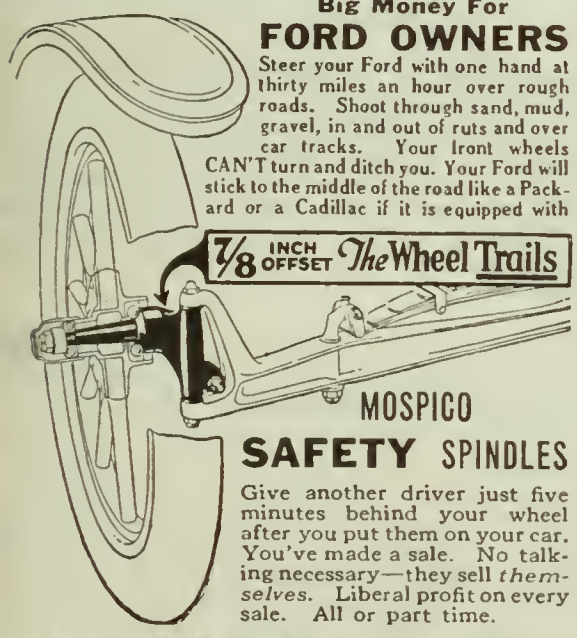

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May 8.—The Bulgarian Government requests the economic conference at Genoa to postpone payment of reparations due from Bulgaria, to arrange a large international loan for her and to give her an outlet to the Ægean Sea.

General Chang Tso-Lin, the Manchurian leader, has ordered his troops to withdraw behind the Great Wall, according to a dispatch from Tientsin.

May 9.—The Croats have proclaimed an independent republic of Croatia, naming as President M. Reiditch, according to a dispatch from Bari, an Italian seacoast town of the Adriatic.

DOMESTIC

May 3.—United States Senator Harry S. New, Republican candidate for renomination from Indiana, is defeated by former Senator Albert J. Beveridge.

The German Embassy requests the American Government to leave a garrison on the Rhine, following similar requests from the Allied Governments.

The Senate passes the agricultural appropriation bill for $36,774,000, and sends it to the President.

The Senate adopts a resolution authorizing the President to revive between the United States and Austria and Hungary the former extradition treaty with the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

May 4.—Dr. John Bassett Moore, a member of the International Court of Justice, is appointed American member of the Allied Commission of Jurists established by the Washington Conference on Armament Limitation to arrange the new rules of warfare.

President Harding sends to General Pilsudski a message of felicitation on the anniversary of the independence of Poland.

May 5.—Lieutenant Harold F. Selden, of Washington, and Ensign Frank Miller, of Indiana, are killed when their hydroplane crashes into another over the Potomac River.

May 6.—Henry P. Davison, internationally known banker and philanthropist, and Chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, dies at his home in Long Island, in his 55th year.

The Chinese Government has ratified the Washington Conference treaties to which China was signatory, according to a Washington dispatch.

May 7.—The patent convention concluded with Germany in 1909 has been revived, it is announced by the State Department.

May 8.—A mutiny of 150 prisoners in the South Carolina State penitentiary is quelled after fourteen prisoners are wounded by guards.

May 9.—President Harding sends to the House of Representatives a statement by Attorney-General Daugherty showing that the Government is preparing to prosecute perpetrators of war frauds, with the possibility of recovering $100,000,000.

President Harding summons fifteen leading transportation executives to a dinner at the White House, May 20, to consider the possibility of adjusting railroad freight rates downward.

The Tacna-Arica conference called to settle the dispute between Chile and Peru will begin in Washington on May 15, it is announced.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Dangers of Handshaking.—(From a story)—"She held out her hand and the young man took it and departed."—*Boston Transcript.*

Dark Evidence.—MOTHER—"Son, I don't believe you washed your face at all."

SMALL SON—"If you don't believe me, look at the towel."—*Judge.*

Literature and Reading.—NEWRICH—"Now, le'see, I've ordered sets of Scott, Dickens, Irving an' all them boys. Now show me somethin' to read."—*Life.*

Too Much Decoration.—Ireland, we are assured, has turned over a fresh page in her history. All very well, but it would look better without a black Border.—*London Opinion.*

Those Peaceful Days.—The oldest inhabitant remarks, "I can remember when our casualty list was published only on July 5 instead of every Monday morning."—*The Christian Register (Boston).*

A Husband's Privilege.—"The cook is leaving us to get married."

"Good. She'll soon know from somebody who won't be afraid to tell her how punk her cooking really is."—*The Christian Evangelist (St. Louis).*

Danger!—HE—"I had a good joke to tell you this evening, but I see you are not in a condition to receive it."

SHE—"Why?"

HE—"Because if your face lights up, the powder will go off."—*Goblin.*

Quite Another Matter.—IRATE PAPA—"No, sir. My daughter can never be yours."

BRIGHT SUITOR—"Quite right, sir. She can not possibly be my daughter. I only wanted her to be my wife."—*Colorado Dodo.*

A Point in Doubt.—"Leonidas," said Mrs. Meekton, "I must give you credit for one thing. In all our married life you have never spoken an unkind word to me."

"No, Henrietta."

"And what I'm wondering is whether to give you credit for a lovely disposition or mere lack of courage."—*Washington Star.*

Enough Is Enough.—"Do you think posterity will put up statues to your memory?"

"I hope," replied Senator Sorghum, "that nobody will encourage such an idea. After a public man has gotten through with the caricaturists the modern sculptors ought to be made to let him alone."—*Washington Star.*

Not in a Hurry.—An old Scotchman, David Gordon, was seriously ill, with scant hope for recovery. He had been wheedled into making a will by relatives, and these were now gathered about his bedside watching him laboriously sign it. He got as far as D-A-V-I—then fell back exhausted.

"D, Uncle David, D," exhorted a nephew.

"Dee!" ejaculated the old Scot feebly, but with indignation. "I'll dee when I'm ready, ye avaricious wretch!"—*The Forest.*

Impossible Impasse.—"What happens when an irresistible woman meets an immovable man?"

"She never does."—*Life.*

Where He'd Been.—FIRST FLEA—"Been on a vacation?"

SECOND FLEA—"Nope; been on a tramp."—*Pacific Weekly.*

Could Move an Audience.—"Do you know what it is to go before an audience?"

"No. I spoke before an audience once, but most of it went before I did."—*The Epworth Herald.*

Grand Little Money-Saver.—Beer, we read, was taxed in Egypt over two thousand years ago. Which perhaps explains why Cleopatra found it cheaper to drink pearls.—*London Opinion.*

Good for the Mental Kind.—A man walked into the store of the Nixon-Oliver Drug Company, Lebanon, Tenn., the other day and asked for "four ounces of Literary Digest for indigestion."—*Parke, Davis & Co.'s Bulletin.*

The Best Policy.—LAWYER—"Now be perfectly frank with me. Are you innocent or guilty?"

CLIENT—"I am guilty."

LAWYER—"Ah, an honest man! I shall be able to acquit you."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Insidious Propaganda.—"How do you account for the fact that a beginner is sure to win in a poker game?"

"Confidentially speakin'," said Cactus Joe, "the explanation is that it ain't a fact. We encourage the superstition so as to get tenderfeet interested."—*Washington Star.*

Both Handicapped.—FIRST LADY—(in village shop, speaking to another patron)—"Would you mind if I made my small purchase first? We have a horse outside and he won't keep quiet."

SECOND LADY—"Certainly; but you won't be very long, will you? I have a husband outside and he's rather restive, too."—*Punch.*

Neutrality.—It was during the impaneling of a jury; the following colloquy occurred: "You are a property-holder?"

"Yes, your honor."

"Married or single?"

"I have been married for five years, your honor."

"Have you formed or exprest any opinion?"

"Not for five years, your honor."—*Journal of the American Medical Association.*

Slight Favor Requested.—An Eastern college graduate applied for work in a Michigan lumber camp and was assigned to one end of a cross-saw, the other end being in charge of an old and experienced lumberman. At the end of an hour the veteran stopt sawing and regarded his weary partner with pitying eyes.

"Sonny," he said, "I don't mind your riding on this saw, but if it's just the same to you, I wish you'd quit scraping your feet on the ground."—*The Forecast.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"E. G. C.," Dallas, Tex.—"Please let me know the history of the song 'International' which we see mentioned so frequently in the dispatches as being sung by strikers and similar organizations. The writer has contended that this song is more or less of a revolutionary song, but would like to have this contention substantiated by positive proof."

The poem "International" dates from 1871 and was written by a man named Eugene Pottier, who was one of the Paris Commune, and the music was written by Adolphe Degeyter. The sentiments are highly revolutionary.

"W. H. McK.," Mt. Pleasant, Tex.—"Please inform me if the word *boughten* is one in common use."

The word *boughten* is a localism used to distinguish goods purchased in a store or a shop from those that are home-made. Inasmuch as the shorter word—*bought*—expresses the idea correctly and without ambiguity, there is no reason for perpetuating the longer and more confusing *boughten*. The imperfect and past participle of *buy* is *bought*, not *boughten*. Why not use it?

"A. S. A." Athens, Pa.—"When writing a numeral with a suffix, as *4th*, is it ever necessary, or is it correct, to place a period after it? Is it an abbreviation?"

When the forms *1st, 2d, 15th*, etc., are used, no period should be placed after them, as they are not abbreviations.

"P. R. J.," North Garden, Va.—"Kindly tell me if Ben Jonson wrote a dictionary, and if so, was it the first one written?"

Ben Jonson did not write an English dictionary, but Samuel Johnson published April 15, 1755, "Johnson's Dictionary," which contained 50,000 words. Richard Huloet was the first to produce an English dictionary. This work, the "Abecedarium," which he issued in 1552, was the first in which the meanings of English words were explained in English. The first American Dictionary was compiled by Samuel Johnson, of Guildford, Conn., and published by Edward O'Brien at New Haven, Conn., in 1798.

"J. B. B.," Fort Story, Va.—"Please inform me whether the word *courtesy* can be correctly pronounced as tho it were spelled *curtsy*. Is there more than one way to pronounce *courtesy?*"

The word *courtesy*, meaning 'politeness,' is pronounced *kur'ti-si—u* as in *burn*, *i's* as in *habit*. The word *courtesy*, meaning "A gesture of civility in salutation," is pronounced *kurt'si—u* as in *burn*, *i* as in *habit*.

"E. M. F.," New York, N. Y.—"Which is correct—'His whereabouts *are* unknown,' or 'His whereabouts *is* unknown'?"

The word *whereabouts*, altho plural in form, is singular in construction and always takes a verb in the singular. Your sentence should read—"His whereabouts *is* unknown."

"O. L. B.," San Francisco, Calif.—"Has the word *groceteria* a well-defined meaning, and to what extent is it used?"

The word *groceteria* is of recent origin, and connotes a store where customers wait on themselves to articles put on sale, and then take them to the counter to pay for them or have them charged and packed. It is a proprietary term, copyrighted and used as a duly protected trademark.

"J. P. K.," Brookland, D. C.—"Is the following sentence correct: 'The Chinese Foreign-Missionary Society will meet to-night,' meaning local supporters of missionaries to China? Please give the rule governing the hyphen in this case."

The rule, "Join by a hyphen two or more words abnormally associated to express attribute," usually applies. But, in the case of proper names, such as incorporated societies or even voluntary associations, it becomes a question of fact, and the hyphen should or should not be used depending on the name the society, association, or the like was given when it was incorporated or organized.

"A. H. R.," Washington, D. C.—"What is the correct pronunciation of the name Sarah *Bernhardt?*"

The name you give is pronounced *burn'hart—u* as in *burn*, *a* as in *art*; or French *ber''nar'—e* as in *get*, *a* as in *art*.

A Startling Figure

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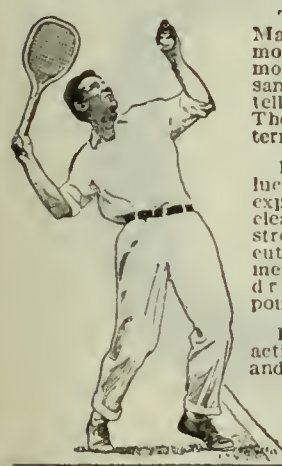

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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CHICAGO'S WAR ON LABOR TERRORISM

"THIS IS WAR," declared Chicago's Chief of Police, when a long series of thuggeries, instigated, it is charged, by certain labor union bosses, disgruntled by the terms of the Landis wage award, culminated one night in the dynamiting of three buildings and the murder of two policemen. "Nothing can stop us until crime and criminals are destroyed in all the unions," avers the head of Chicago's Citizens' Association. "We are virtually in a state of war," says a Chicago judge; "a group of men have organized to wage war on law and order in this community." "It is humiliating to confess it," agrees the Chicago *Tribune*, "but the city is at war. A community of nearly three millions is defied by a handful of criminals and their allies." "It is full time to use drastic methods to free Chicago from the terror of men who care nothing for law, life or property; who care nothing for the real interests of labor; whose sole aim is to perpetuate conditions under which they can live easily by graft and extortion," explains the Chicago *Evening Post*, which adds that to such men "organized labor is but a blackjack with which to beat tribute out of business and industry." "There is in Chicago a small number of men who pose as leaders of labor, and who have undertaken to prevent all building construction in the city unless it is carried on under terms and conditions that will yield them tribute," declares the Chicago *Daily News*. It goes on to say:

BREAKERS AHEAD!

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

"To enforce their will they employ sluggers, bombers and gunmen, who destroy property and take human life ruthlessly and unhesitatingly. All these men must be driven from Chicago. Joliet is the proper place for some of them; the gallows is more fitting for others. The four men who murdered two policemen and wounded another Tuesday night should be caught and convicted and hanged, and the full limit of punishment should be given to those who employed and directed them. Chicago has meekly and timidly tolerated bombing outrages until they have led up to murder. It can tolerate them no longer without confessing its powerlessness before an organized gang of criminals.

"Clearing the town of bombers and sluggers will not be what some false union leaders are trying to make it appear—a war on union labor. It will be nothing of the sort. Labor is not guilty of the crimes that have been committed by the exploiters of labor and labor unions. The overwhelming majority of union workers are law-abiding and orderly. They do not employ gunmen. They do not exact and receive blackmail. They do not hire criminals or pay for criminal deeds.

"In some labor unions, however, there are crooks and criminals who pose as union leaders. To them the police attribute responsibility for the bombings and murders committed in the fight against the Landis award. Those men must be hunted out and their guilt must be fastened on them. Working together, the police and the State's Attorney's forces ought not to find that task difficult. Honest and thoughtful labor should earnestly cooperate in the task. Organized labor needs nothing more now than to be rid of crooks who pose as labor leaders. And Chicago must win the fight now against the dynamite crew that for months has held up progress in many directions by spreading terror through the town."

The "labor terrorists" accused of inciting these crimes against life and property, agrees Chief of Police Charles C. Fitzmorris, "no more represent honest labor than the Haymarket anarchists did." As proof of this he tells us that "the rank and file of the unions in Chicago, far from opposing the steps to crush terrorism, are behind the Police Department." In a statement telegraphed to the New York *Evening World* the Police Chief explains further that—

"For several years past a gang of professional thugs have gradually gained executive control of a number of Chicago labor unions. Through intimidation and violence they have worked their way into the inner councils of certain unions until they have become absolute dictators of the terms on which a man may work, for whom he may work, when and where. This grip is so tight that by systematic blackmail of workers and their employers alike they have accumulated large sums of money, which they have used in bribery and corruption on a scale so enormous that they have been almost immune from successful prosecution. . . .

"The war in which the Chicago Police Department is engaged to-day is not a war upon organized labor. It is a war upon hired assassins, paid vandals and unscrupulous blackmailers. Within twenty-four hours of the latest outrages 150 alleged labor leaders, among them many professional sluggers, bombers and blackmailers, were under arrest. Within less than three days 'Big Tim' Murphy, Fred Mader and Cornelius (Con) P. Shea are under indictment and held without bail on charges of murder.

Several others are also under indictment on various charges growing out of the same conspiracy. Murphy is the President of the Gas House Workers' Union, has been arrested scores of times and is under conviction in the Federal Court for conspiracy to rob the United States mails.

"Mader recently was elected President of the Chicago Building Trades Council. He is an ex-convict, having served in Joliet Penitentiary following conviction of conspiracy to obtain money by threats. Shea is also a convict, who served in Sing Sing, and first gained prominence in Chicago's labor circles as head of the Chicago Packing House Teamsters' Union in 1904 in a strike marked by bloodshed and riot. . . .

"The Citizens' Committee to Enforce the Landis Award, the Chicago Association of Commerce and the Chicago Crime Commission have spoken through their proper officials on behalf of the citizens of Chicago, pledging to the Police Department and the States' Attorney the solid support of the community. In the past forty-eight hours, with the known leaders of the conspiracy under lock and key, robberies, burglaries and other crimes immediately dropt to a figure which is negligible from the standpoint of police administration of Chicago's size. With this support behind it the Chicago Police Department in lawful manner is ready to meet the issue."

A LEGITIMATE WAY TO PROTEST AGAINST THE LANDIS AWARD.

On April 29, twelve days before the murder of policemen Lyons and Clarke, one hundred thousand representatives of various building-trade unions paraded the streets of Chicago, carrying hundreds of banners with such legends as "Would Landis Work for 95 Cents an Hour?" "Landis Needs $50,000 to Provide for His Old Age. Does a Painter Grow Old?"

"We have sufficient evidence to hang Murphy, Shea and Mader, if the same law used in the Haymarket case is followed," declares Assistant State's Attorney George F. Gorman, according to a Chicago dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*. In the Chicago *Journal*, Mr. Gorman is further quoted as saying:

"At present in Chicago there is a small group of men at the head of labor organizations which is frantically trying to keep control. The Landis award was a death-blow. But they would not bow to the inevitable.

"Rather, they proposed to sweep all law but their own aside and rule by might and violence. The honest element in the labor circles, however, was against such a move. Perfectly satisfied with the award, the men began returning to work.

"It means that they had broken with their leaders—that the jobs the leaders had made fat with graft were going, and going fast. So the leaders organized gangs of thugs and went out and beat workmen who refused to do their bidding. They began a rule of fear. It has led to continued slugging, bombing and murder. But this is the end. Those men will pay the penalty—which is hanging."

Murphy, Shea and Mader, the "Big Three" of the indicted labor leaders, proclaim their innocence and ridicule the charge against them. Their lawyers have asked for an immediate trial, and Mader, President of the Building Trades Council, has offered a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers of policemen Lyons and Clarke. A correspondent quotes him as saying:

"I think this is all a mistake. I've been trying to play clean. We regret the death of the policemen as much as the officers, and when the results of the investigation are sifted I believe they will find that other than labor men were to blame for the crime."

Says "Big Tim" Murphy, as quoted by the Chicago *Journal:*

"This is a joke. Fitzmorris pinched all these fellows because he is sore at me. They are trying to chase me out of Chicago, but I'll be here a long time.

"There are thirty-four different locals that report to the Building Trades, and if some member of one of those locals goes wrong, why should the members of the entire thirty-four suffer? I suppose that if a reporter went wrong, they would go over and pinch the Press club.

"I am a friend of a policeman, not an enemy, and have never had any trouble with a policeman in my life. It doesn't take a dozen policemen to arrest me; they could send the office boy over from the detective bureau and tell me Hughes wanted to see me and I wouldn't offer any objection. But this run-around that they are giving me is absolutely uncalled for. I am willing to stand the gaff and will be in Chicago when a lot of these fellows who are trying to drive me out will be out of office."

Murphy characterizes "poor old 'Con' Shea," as "too old to conspire with anybody"; and he declares that "the whole thing is just a big splash." Shea himself contributes the remark that "there is a lot of talk, but they have nothing on me."

Edward Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, denounces the wholesale arrests of union heads as "police terrorism to discredit union labor." He charges that police and prosecutors are working "hand in glove with the open-shop advocates"; and he avers that "private detectives in the pay of the Citizens' Committee have made every effort to 'frame' evidence on the labor chiefs." In a Chicago dispatch to the Socialist New York *Call*, he says further:

"The sole aim of the committee is to discredit organized labor and to break the Chicago Federation of Labor. The wholesale arrests of labor heads is merely an alibi for the Chicago crime wave, which the police are powerless to stop and with which labor heads have no connection.

"When two policemen are killed under mysterious circumstances and three buildings dynamited, labor officials are arrested by the dozen and held in jail without bail. There is no question but that 'Big Tim' Murphy, 'Con' Shea and Fred Mader, who now stand accused of murder, had no knowledge of the outbreak."

Nockels declares that Chicago labor will continue to fight the Landis award in a "lawful manner"; and he adds: "Our chief efforts now are to prevent ourselves being made victims of framed evidence." Robert M. Buck, editor of the Chicago *New Majority*, also regards the arrest of the labor leaders as an episode in the open-shop war. In a statement telegraphed to the New York *Globe* he says:

"Labor is concerned to preserve law and order, but labor is not stampeded by the antics of the chief of police, the State's attorney, and the 'Citizens' Committee.' It is going on its way doing its work, which is the organization of the workers for mutual defense and advancement. It accepts all responsibilities which rightfully devolve upon the workers, but it repudiates responsibilities that are not its own. Nothing can stop organized labor in its onward march, for it is the only authoritative ex-

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THREE CHICAGO LABOR LEADERS INDICTED FOR MURDER OR INCITING TO MURDER.

They are, from the reader's left, Timothy Murphy, Cornelius P. Shea, and Fred Mader. They declare their innocence.

pression of fundamental human progress. Sensational episodes, however unfortunate, whether originated by its enemies or only magnified by its enemies, are, after all, episodes."

That "labor's name has been besmirched," by these dynamitings and murders, is the opinion of the Chicago *Journal of Commerce*. "Union labor should set itself to the task of cleaning up every labor organization infested with criminality or showing any laxness in its attitude toward agreements," believes the St. Louis *Star;* and the Washington *Herald* deplores the fact that "the unenviable light in which Chicago labor unions have been placed is liable to cast an unjust reflection upon labor organizations throughout the United States." "The labor unions need to clean house if they do not wish to be destroyed by a small minority of traitors in their ranks," declares the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*. And in the Socialist New York *Call* we read:

"Decent and progressive men in the unions of Chicago have for years waged a losing battle against a type of criminal who has fastened himself upon some unions. This type has continued in power through terrorism maintained over the members. The active member who rebelled against the criminal type often took his life in his hands, and many such men have been brutally beaten by 'sluggers.'"

Other happenings in Chicago that indicate to the Chicago *Journal* a connection between graft and murder are given by that paper:

"While sluggings and bombings have been running riot the last few months, other facts have transpired. Taxes have climbed like scared squirrels without any visible returns to the taxpayer. Approximately $5,000,000 has been assigned to five city hall 'experts' for work worth—perhaps—one-thirtieth of that sum. Fourteen new 'experts' have been employed at $5,000 each per year, and their chief duties are to sign their names on the dotted line. Charges of million-dollar irregularities have been made against the school board.

"There is a direct, unbreakable connection between such mishandling of public money and the orgy of violence which culminated in the murder of Policemen Lyons and Clarke. No city can clean up its jungles of the streets unless at the same time it cleans graft and waste and extravagance out of administration."

In similar vein the Chicago *Tribune* points out that a great city could not be defied by a handful of thugs if it took a proper interest in its civic affairs:

"It could only happen where the laws have been successfully and habitually defied. That is the truth about this town, and it is coming home to us with a vengeance.

"We have condoned malicious mischief and the destruction of property, because in each case it was not our property. We have ignored beatings and assaults, because our heads were not broken. We have been indifferent to robberies, because our homes have not been reached. We have forgotten murders and the escape of murderers, because our families have been safe.

"We are shamed by the insolence of a few who count upon their daring and our weakness. We are shamed by their defiance, their confidence that to-morrow that we shall forget the murders of yesterday, the burnings and destruction of to-day. They think they can terrorize us. They count upon our futility.

"Are they right?"

The story of the Landis award, which plays so big a part in Chicago's labor war, is outlined by the Newark *Evening News*. This paper reminds us that last year Chicago sought to bring down the cost of building, so that much needed construction of homes and factories might be resumed, but labor resisted lower wages, insisting upon war-time levels. We read:

"The resulting deadlock was submitted, by mutual consent, to Kenesaw M. Landis, then a Federal judge. Both sides agreed to abide by his decision. He gave deep study to the problem, as his resulting report showed. He found that wages were less important than wasteful practises, even in ultimate costs. To meet the situation as he analyzed it, he made alternative awards.

"Wages were to be reduced in both cases. But where the union would assent to elimination of waste, enforced by union rules, the decrease from war wage-rates would be relatively small, and where such assent was not given, wages would be made lower to compensate for the extra costs of the waste-compelling rules.

"The majority of the unions took the first alternative. The carpenters and a few others revolted against the award, because they would not yield their restrictive practises, which Landis had said made for 'waste for waste's sake.' A Citizens' Committee was formed to enforce the award, and twenty-two building trades stuck by it. In those which did not, open-shop conditions were installed, the award having provided for such conditions where a union failed to supply men as required under the terms of the award.

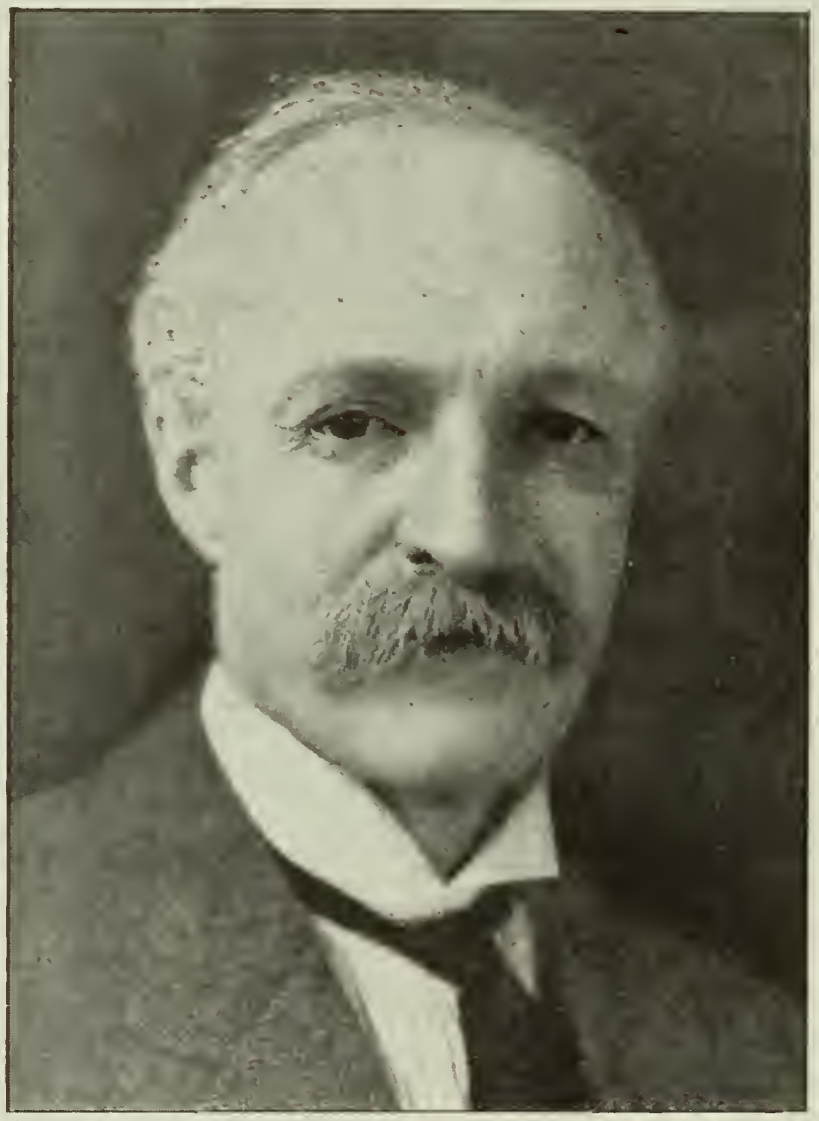
"Backed-up building went forward. Then some contractors, seeing a labor scarcity developing, threw overboard the Landis wage-rates and offered higher ones. This strengthened the revolting unions and weakened the position of those which had lived up to the Landis agreement. The carpenters threatened to quit the Building Trades Council if it did not jettison the award, and the council, sensing a growing spirit of revolt, apparently threw its influence to the insurgents."

WHY PENNSYLVANIA PICKS PINCHOT

AS POLITICAL TIMBER, nothing less than the nation's most famous forester will do, it seems, for the Republicans of Pennsylvania. In Pennsylvania, observes a New York editor, they know Gifford Pinchot "as a forester who has done more in a few years to repair the ravages wrought on the State's forests than has been accomplished in a similar way in any other section of the country." But the ravages on the forests are hardly a circumstance, to judge from the Pennsylvania press dispatches, compared to the ravages Mr. Pinchot made on the powerful State Republican machine last week, when he defeated the organization candidate for the gubernatorial nomination, carrying practically every county outside the two big cities, after an exciting canvass which aroused every hamlet in the State.

Such a political overturn has its national bearings, and all over the country people are asking why Pennsylvania Republicans did it. The answer should come from Pennsylvania itself, and we therefore look to the Pennsylvania papers for their interpretation of the result of the voting on the 15th. First of all, the nomination of the distinguished forester is a great personal triumph, the Harrisburg *Telegraph* (Rep.) in the State capital joins with Governor Sproul in declaring. Many other factors, it goes on to say, entered into the primary campaign, "the most potential being the industrial unrest in certain lines, the recent passing of recognized party leadership, the disturbing features of an official audit of the State Treasury, and opposition here and there of dissatisfied elements of the party resulting from local dissensions." The Pinchot nomination is described by the Philadelphia *Bulletin* (Rep.) as "a revolt of the rank and file of the party against undesirable leadership." It denotes, in the judgment of the Scranton *Republican* (Rep.), "the passing of the scepter of power from the organized leadership of a few to the hands of the people." It will be remembered that Pinchot carried every one of the rural counties of the State, thus rolling up a majority which overtopped the organization majorities in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania's two largest cities. Such representative Republican dailies as the Philadelphia *Inquirer* and Lancaster *Examiner-New Era* offer an explanation for the Pinchot victory which appears as follows in the editorial columns of a third Republican daily, the York *Dispatch:*

"When the Republican voters of Pennsylvania fully realized through the investigation of Auditor-General Samuel S. Lewis, the loose, not to say criminal, conduct of State business affairs by members of their own party, they decided to clean house. The success of Pinchot will enable them to do so without changing the political complexion of the State government."



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MRS. PINCHOT SAYS THE WOMEN DID IT.

Gifford Pinchot, Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, whose wife agrees with his opponent's campaign manager that the women of Pennsylvania were chiefly responsible for her husband's success in the Republican primaries.

A Republican paper from the western end of the State outlines a view-point likewise exprest by the Wilkes-Barre *Record* (Rep.) and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (independent with Republican leanings), in the eastern end, when it shows that there is both a State and a National angle to this Pinchot victory; that Pennsylvania, at least, is in revolt. Says the Erie *Times:*

"The Republican voters of Pennsylvania probably did go to the polls with a determination to overthrow the old organization leaders in the State and bring about certain reforms, the need of which was made so much of by Pinchot in the campaign. But there was something deeper and of far greater import behind the stand they took. Pennsylvania Republicans took their cue from the recent Indiana United States Senate fight. They overthrew the Old Guard, and in doing it served notice on Congress that they are not going to stand for the dilly-dallying, do-nothing tactics of legislators, both State and National. They have felt the stringency of the times without receiving any relief in the way of lower taxes. The soldiers are still clamoring for the bonus, and farmers for the assistance promised them so long. What the Republicans of Pennsylvania did on Tuesday the Republicans of other States are going to do when they get the opportunity unless we are badly mistaken.

"Those who were astounded by the victory of Beveridge in Indiana are even more upset undoubtedly by the victory of Pinchot in Pennsylvania. Unless there is an awakening soon on the part of the Old Guard leaders in Congress, surprizes such as Indiana and Pennsylvania afford will cease to be surprizing at all."

For two reasons, says the Philadelphia *North American*, one of the most militant and outspoken Roosevelt papers in the East in the days of the Bull Moose movement, "the inspiriting result" of the primary "will influence profoundly the course of political events in the State and throughout the nation":

"It vindicated the enfranchisement of women; for to the women of Pennsylvania, first of all, is due the lifting of this sunken State. And it demonstrated in memorable fashion the supreme value of the open primary as an instrument of democracy."

When we turn to the Democratic press we find the Philadelphia *Record* calling the Pinchot victory "a triumph of the better element of Republicanism." In the other end of the State the Pittsburgh *Post* calls it "a protest vote." *The Post* is inclined to think, however, that the Pinchot victory can be largely ascribed to the fact "that with the death of Penrose, the last of the big bosses, no one proved capable of running his machine." The Scranton *Times* (Dem.) predicts "a complete reorganization within the Republican party," while the Harrisburg *Patriot* (Dem.) in the State capital looks for a more complete Pennsylvania revolution in the shape of the election of a Democratic Governor in November in order to "clean out the entire system which has throttled the political life of this Commonwealth for a generation or more."

THE CHILD-LABOR LAW QUASHED

THE CHILDREN OF MANY AMERICAN STATES are worse off to-day than they have been since 1919, when the Federal Child-Labor Law was enacted, in the opinion of several American editors, for the Supreme Court now declares this law unconstitutional. "This means that little boys and girls who should be in school must go back to mines, mills and factories," notes the secretary of a large textile union. "In most cases they will work far longer hours at harder labor than their years or strength justify," observes the New York *Daily News*, which, however, reminds us that since many Southern mills are owned by Northern capital, "the blame can not be laid entirely on the South."

The Child-Labor Law was intended to regulate the employment of children under the age of fourteen years in any mill, workshop, or manufacturing establishment, or those under sixteen years of age in any mine or quarry, by imposing an excise tax of 10 per cent. upon the net annual profits of those employing such labor. The law is held invalid, in the opinion delivered by Chief Justice Taft and concurred in by the other Justices, as an attempt by Congress to regulate, through its taxing power, something that is entirely within the jurisdiction of the various States. In the words of the Chief Justice:

Courtesy of the National Child-Labor Committee.

BEFORE THE FEDERAL ANTI-CHILD-LABOR LAW.

Will such scenes as this again be the rule?

"Grant the validity of this law, and all that Congress would need to do hereafter in seeking to take over to its control any one of the great number of subjects of public interest, jurisdiction of which the States have never parted with and which are reserved to them by the Tenth Amendment, would be to enact a detailed measure of complete regulation of the subject and enforce it by a so-called tax upon departures from it. To give such magic to the word 'tax' would be to break down all constitutional limitations of the powers of Congress and completely wipe out the sovereignty of the States."

Thus, remarks the *Wall Street Journal*, "we have a victory for States' rights; Congress has not the constitutional power to regulate child labor, either directly or indirectly." "The opinion of the Supreme Court is not to be mistaken for a sentence of children to labor," says the New York *Times;* "the Supreme Court merely declares invalid unsound legislation, and refers the subject of child labor to the States, where it properly belongs." In the South, we are told in a Charlotte, N. C., dispatch to the New York *News Record*, "the Supreme Court decision was received with much satisfaction by mill owners." But contrary to the general belief, the dispatch continues, the ruling will not increase the number of children employed in Southern cotton mills because, with the exception of Georgia, the State age limits on child labor are identical with those in the Federal law.

The opposite view is that, since the annulment of the first Federal child-labor act was followed by a considerable increase in the employment of children in those States which did not forbid it, the latest decision will have a similar effect. As the New York *Tribune* sees the ruling:

"It says in effect that little heed can be paid in this country to the bitter cry of the children who are denied their birthright by being caught early in the wheels of industry. For it is obvious that forty-eight States can not be brought to enact parallel legislation, and that factories will tend to be located where regulations are the most lax. Inexorable economic law will exert its steady pressure to make all States standardize at the lowest level."

Before the law was declared unconstitutional, however, it registered several victories, in the opinion of the National Child Labor Committee, of New York. According to this organization:

"Six years ago, there were ten States that had no prohibition of night work in factories for children under sixteen; now there are only seven such States. Then there were twenty-five States which did not have the eight-hour day for children under sixteen in factories; now there are only sixteen. Then there were twenty-seven States that did not have the sixteen-year age limit for employment in mines and quarries; now there are only six such States."

The recent ruling of the Supreme Court is the second of the kind, the Court having previously held unconstitutional a law which directly prohibited employment of minors in the manufacture of any products entering inter-State commerce. "The taxing power can not be used to protect child slaves from the exploitation of manufacturers, but it may be used for the protection of said manufacturers," sarcastically notes the Socialist New York *Call*, while the New York *World* declares that—

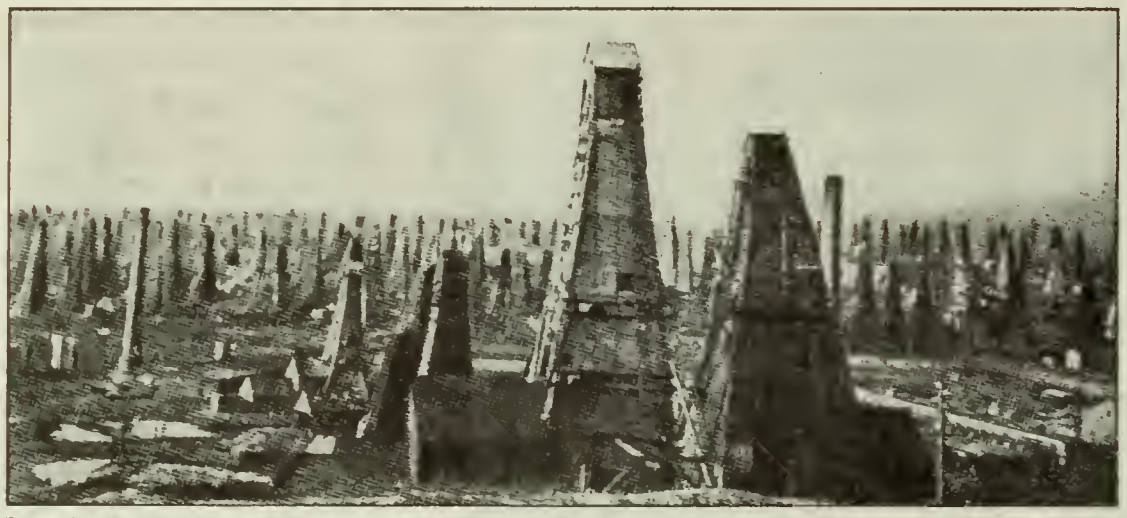
"If the Supreme Court decision is sound, then the decision of the same court sustaining the tax of 10 per cent. on State bank notes was unsound. Then the decisions upholding the Federal taxes on oleomargarine and on matches made from poisonous ingredients were wrong."

"What do the American people think of a state of law which allows children who should have a chance to grow up in health to become cripples through working long hours before their little bodies can stand the strain?" asks the New York *Evening Mail*. The 1920 Republican platform declared that "if the present [Child-Labor] law be found unconstitutional or ineffective, we shall seek other means to enable Congress to prevent the evils of child labor." The "other means" is interpreted to mean a Constitutional amendment, which women's votes are expected to make possible. "It is plain," observes the New York *Globe*, "that a Constitution drafted in 1791, before the rise of the factory system, is not adequate to meet the necessities of a nation as completely industrialized as is the United States of 1922." Where, to quote Charlotte Perkins Gilman—

We are the Wisest, Strongest Race—
  Loud may our praise be sung!
The only animal alive
  That lives upon its young.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR RUSSIAN OIL

FOR A BRIEF MOMENT the clouds lifted at Genoa early in May, and the great oil companies of the world—Dutch, English, American—held the center of the stage. There was a rumor that the Russian Soviet had granted to the Shell group of British oil companies the privilege of controlling all sales, and, under certain conditions, all production of oil in every part of Russia for a period of five years. This was immediately denied by the parties concerned, but, notes the Charleston (W. Va.) *Gazette*, "that does not dispose of the report; if it were perfectly true it would have been stoutly denied." "There are lots of treaties," adds this paper; "why may not one of them be between the Soviet and the Shell interests?"



From "The Lamp."

SIX MILES FROM BAKU.

In the closely drilled Balakhani Oil-Field is this maze of oil derricks, covering an area three and a half miles long and almost two miles wide.

The interjection of the oil question at Genoa, says a Conference correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, "gave the Bolsheviki a chance to play their best card—oil. Oil, therefore, became the question of paramount interest, overshadowing Europe's struggle for peace and reconstruction." Belgian and French holders of small oil properties in the Caucasian fields began to fear that they would lose their valuable holdings in the shuffle, and that firms such as the Shell companies would get their properties. The situation at Genoa was described in a cable to the Socialist New York *Call* as "a fight for the control of Russian petroleum fields between American, French, British, Belgian and Dutch groups." According to this cable:

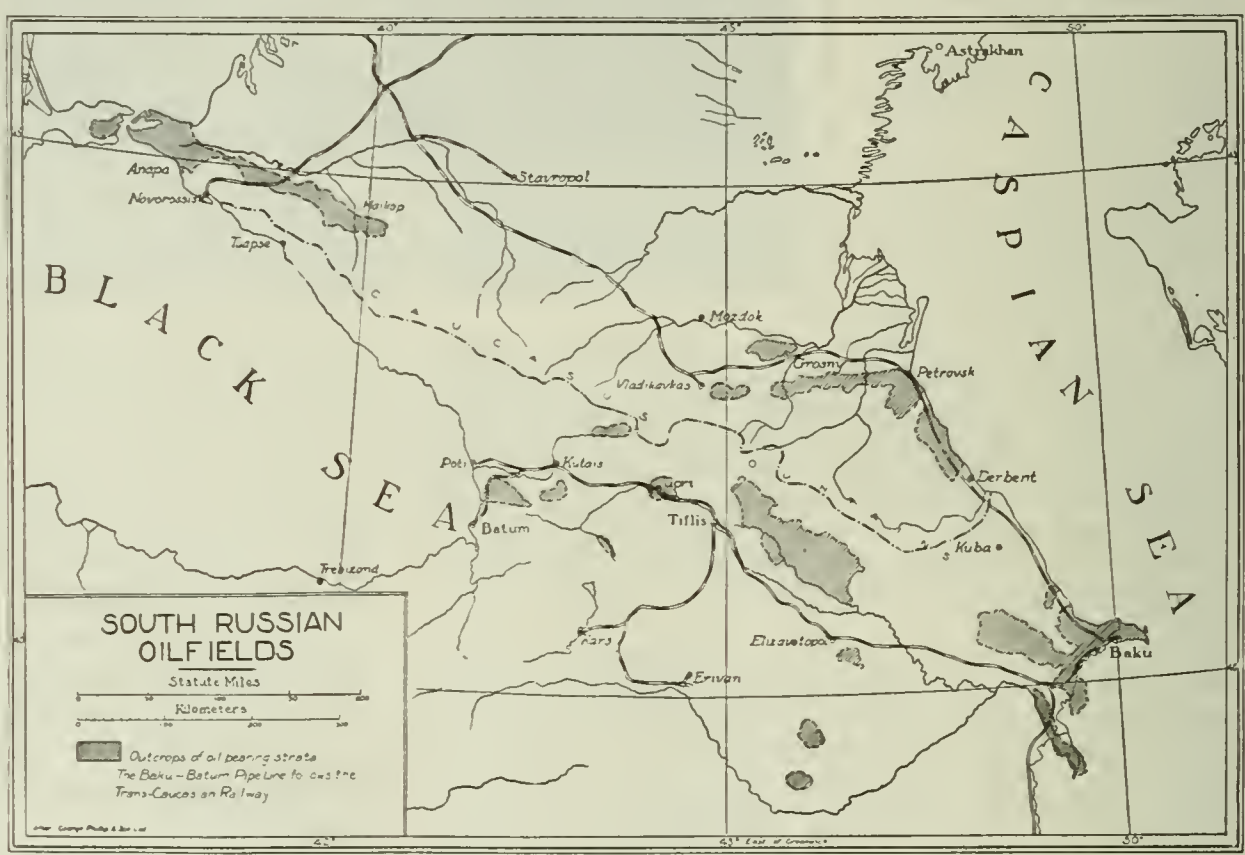
"The Belgians declare that Lloyd George's plan, under which the Russians need not restore original property provided they offer equivalent compensation to the former owners, is a scheme by which the Soviets, having corralled the big Russian oil-fields from their private owners, some of whom were foreigners, could turn them over to a single oil syndicate. The fight that would result for these concessions under the proposed plan would be avoided entirely by requiring the Russians to restore the property to its original owners. The Belgians fear that unless this is made compulsory their oil interests will be turned over by the Soviets to one of the larger and more powerful groups, such as the Shell or the Royal Dutch."

The attitude of the United States, as cabled by *The Tribune's* London correspondent, "is that in any case there must be recognition and protection of American shareholders in Russian companies." Moreover, notes the Genoa correspondent, "with the Allied debts to the United States as a club, together with a refusal to give Europe any further financial aid, America is likely to carry her point."

The Baku oil-fields mentioned above are said by *The Lamp*, the monthly publication of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, to be the most prolific in the world. Moreover, Baku is said to be the best port on the Caspian Sea. From time immemorial, says *The Lamp*, Baku has been the "door in the wall between Europe and Asia, and thus so coveted that Russians, Arabs, Persians, Tartars and Byzantine Greeks have all fought for it, and given it as cruel and bloody a past as is possest by any spot on earth." Continues *The Lamp:*

"In 1722 Peter the Great of Russia, who had long coveted Baku for its strategic position as the gateway to Asia and for its oil-fields, sent an expedition from Astrakhan to Derbent, which town was captured. The next year the Russians entered Baku.

"In 1863 the first refinery at Baku was founded by the Armenian, Melikoff. Eight years later the first well was drilled in the valley of the River Kondake, and two years after that the first 'fountain' or gusher was struck."



From "The Lamp."

ON THE WESTERN SHORE OF THE CASPIAN SEA LIES BAKU,

"The most prolific oil-field in the world," "with as bloody a past as is possest by any spot on earth."

"It is not to be wondered at that nations covet a share of Baku's oil," remarks one editor. "The industrialized world is crammed with power-driven machinery," observes the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, "and fuel has become the obsession of nations."

AFTER GENOA

THAT SENSE OF DESPAIR which Lloyd George said was to sweep over the whole world if the Genoa Conference failed does not seem to find its way into the press dispatches. Newspaper writers in various world centers admit the partial or total failure of the Conference—"fiasco," some call it—but instead of agonizing, they calmly proceed to balance the good coming from the Conference against the bad and to apportion the responsibility for the lack of success. Tho the desired objectives were not reached, the leaders at Genoa are reported by press observers to have found a way open for orderly retreat to other conferences and to be solacing themselves with retention of certain strategic points. "The Conference has not entirely failed," says Senator Schanzer of Italy; "contact has been established." A less sanguine official at Genoa, however, says the outcome is as if Lloyd George had set out to raise $1,000,000 and had compromised his chances at the last for $25.

Lloyd George went to Genoa, as the Boston *Transcript* reminds us, to achieve three chief objects: "A general European settlement with Russia; the restoration of Germany into the family of European nations; and a pan-European pact of non-aggression to continue in force for a given number of years." The Conference opened on April 10. The Allies prepared a program giving Russia a chance to win recognition and credit for reconstruction on the basis of recognition of old debts and certain fiscal and economic reforms. The Russians made counter-claims. While these documents were under discussion a bomb was thrown into the Conference in the shape of formal announcement of the signing of a treaty of peace and commerce between Russia and Germany. Belgium and France finally refused to make concessions to Russian desire to uphold the principle of nationalization of property, and the Russians practically brought the Conference to an end by standing by some of their most extreme demands in an argumentative reply to the Allied proposals. Since no arrangement could be made with Russia, Mr. Lloyd George's plan for a ten-year truce was also dropt. The Allied Premiers, however, decided to hold a later conference at The Hague, and appointed a commission to study the Russian problem; a truce is to be kept in the meantime, and no separate agreements are to be made with Russia. To this Russia has acceded. The United States was asked to participate in the coming negotiations, but declined, the Government reiterating its adherence to the policy of non-recognition of the Bolshevists laid down by Secretaries Colby and Hughes.

If the Genoa Conference failed, or at least came short of full success, whose fault was it? A New York *Tribune* correspondent reports the general consensus of opinion at Genoa to be that the Russians are to blame because of their uncompromising answer to the Allies' final proposal. Their "desire to play a strong political hand cost them all hopes of reopening immediately the channels of European commerce."

Lloyd George does not entirely escape. Frank A. Vanderlip writes to the New York *World* that "the fundamental reason for the failure at Genoa lies in the moral fiber of the British Premier. He undertook to deal with a situation in a spirit of compromise where compromise is impossible." The New York *World* editorially, however, credits Mr. Lloyd George with having used his opportunity with a skill that surprized even his admirers. But unfortunately, it adds, like every one else at Genoa, he had "to spend a great deal of his energies on dealing with enemies at home rather than on the task of making peace in Europe." The New York *Globe* accounts for Lloyd George's failure somewhat differently, saying, in homely phrase: "His plans were fully formed, and probably they would have been carried to a successful conclusion had not the treaty between Germany and Russia been thrown at his feet like a dead cat from a disgruntled gallery god."

A careful if somewhat pessimistic analysis of the causes of failure at Genoa as seen by a Britisher is made by Sir Philip Gibbs in one of his London dispatches to the New York *Herald*:

Wide World Photo.

"OUR FLAG WAS STILL THERE."

Altho America ignored the Genoa Conference, Genoa seems to have recognized America. Count the American flags in this narrow Genoese street.

"First of all, the absence of the United States, for inevitable reasons, no doubt, deprived this world council of a power which might have thrown its weight on the side of conciliation and common sense in a spirit of arbitration which would have been respected by all nations.

"Secondly, Lloyd George, who called and inspired this Conference with the generous idea of lifting Europe out of a morass of international rivalries and ruin by a new plan of cooperation and peaceful organization, was harassed and menaced by the political agitation behind him in England.

"Thirdly, the decision forced by France to forbid all discussion or consideration of German reparations or general demobilization made any economic or political stabilization of Europe impossible.

"Fourthly, the disagreement between Allied and neutral Powers on the subject of Russia before the Conference began gave the Russian delegates a chance which should never have been allowed of making separate treaties with single Powers and playing one against the other.

"Fifthly, and most sinister of all that has happened, Lloyd George's program of conciliation and cooperation for the sake of world peace and the European family as a whole has forced into the open the political philosophy of the present French Government, which is not based upon the interests of the European family but upon the deliberate intention of using the military strength of France to crush Germany and dominate Europe."

Sir Philip believes that "we are in a worse state now than if the Genoa Conference had not happened, for it has intensified perils which lay dormant, speeded up hostilities and policies which were playing a waiting game and forced forward certain

grave issues which might have been postponed and in the course of time eliminated."

That is the dark side. But many observers in this country as well as abroad feel that at least half a loaf was obtained at Genoa. The failure at the Genoa Conference is far from meaning "that Europe will again be plunged into war and misery," says the New York *Globe*, adding:

"Mr. Lloyd George will attempt to put through the Russian suggestion for a committee of experts to study the problem of recognition. There is a manifest eagerness, even at Washington, to avoid separate treaties with Russia, and it is quite apparent that the only way to prevent separate treaties will be, sooner or later, to make a joint treaty. M. Poincaré is showing signs of greater moderation than he was credited with, and perhaps may not invade the Rühr when, as is expected, Germany defaults on her May payments. What we are witnessing, therefore, is probably a postponement rather than an adjournment of the attempts to procure a lasting peace."

EUROPE: "Next time I won't plant political seeds."
—Morris for The George Matthew Adams Service.

And in *The World*, Mr. Arnold Dosch-Fleurot, a correspondent at Genoa, thus sums up the real accomplishments:

"Genoa has broken in upon German and Russian isolation. They are back in the world morally.

"The Conference has brought to an end the nasty period which followed the war—the period where every country stuck bayonets in each other's faces. Whether there is a non-aggression pact or not, aggression can not morally occur on the basis of the old war. There must be a new war to justify it.

"So Russia, despite herself, is herself again.

"The best work here has passed almost unnoticed, such as the agreement of mutual confidence reached by the Transportation Commission. Under this agreement all countries are obliged to let freight cars pass across Europe without holding any hostage cars to insure getting their own back.

"The Financial Commission did a similar piece of moral work. It proved that Europe lives or falls together. It proved that every country is interested in its neighbor's currency.

"These things may seem vague in America. To those living in Central Europe, where dwell most of the sinners, the reform is real."

BAD NEWS FOR WAR GRAFTERS

WHOLESALE INDICTMENTS against war profiteers and grafters, covering every section of the United States, say Washington dispatches, are soon to be made by Attorney-General Daugherty, who has been allowed an additional $500,000 for the purpose of prosecuting "these Benedict Arnolds," as *Capper's Weekly* (Topeka) calls them. The total amount involved in the 276 cases which are being handled by the Department of Justice is said by the Attorney-General to be $192,000,000, all of which will be recovered, we are told, "if the Government is successful in each case." Prest by Republicans and Democrats alike for an explanation of his failure to take earlier action in war fraud cases, the Attorney-General declares that he has been handicapped by lack of funds and the failure of the Wilson Administration to start investigations or prosecutions. This explanation, however, is not entirely satisfactory to Representatives Woodruff, of Michigan, and Johnson, of South Dakota, who have launched an attack upon the Department of Justice for what they consider laxity in instituting suits. These Republican members look upon the demand for the additional $500,000, coming as it does after their announced intention to seek an investigation of the Department of Justice, as an attempt to head off such an inquiry. "The Attorney-General should have made known his needs fourteen months ago," maintains Representative Woodruff.

The Woodruff-Daugherty controversy is rapidly becoming a political issue, reports the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*. "Never before," agrees the Dayton *News*, "has a member of one party suspected that party of wrongdoing and asked for a Congressional investigation." "It is an ugly and unpleasant mess," admits the Washington *Star*, "but it must be gone through with to a thorough cleaning." The Baltimore *News*, however, wonders a bit satirically whether the cases will be those of "the United States vs. the Profiteer, or those of the Republicans vs. the Democrats." Furthermore, notes the New York *American*, "every day of delay makes it more difficult to reclaim sums unlawfully extorted from the people by war profiteers, and increases the difficulty of putting the guilty parties in jail, where they belong."

No editor, it should be said, be he Democrat or Republican, criticizes Congress for appropriating half a million dollars for the use of the Attorney-General. In fact, many of them look upon this amount as an investment.

In a letter to President Harding, answering charges of members of Congress that the Department of Justice has been lax in performing its duties, and calling attention to the Department's lack of funds, Attorney-General Daugherty says:

"All patriotic citizens are agreed that the persons and corporations who took advantage of the extraordinary opportunities afforded by the war to defraud and despoil the Government should be vigorously prosecuted to the full extent of the law, and should be made to disgorge the unholy profits of their treasonable conduct. These crimes and offenses are all the more reprehensible when committed or connived at by sworn officers and employees of the Government.

"The transactions out of which these cases grow in a vast majority of instances took place during the preceding Administration. Naturally little or nothing was done during that Administration to bring these matters to light. It is not to be wondered, therefore, that upon coming into office I found not only that practically nothing had been done in the way of investigating and prosecuting these offenses but that no machinery had been set up for handling the cases in an orderly way.

"The task of creating an organization for this work came coincidently with the well-founded popular demand for retrenchment in Governmental expenditures. The Department of Justice, in common with the other Government establishments, has felt the effect of the laudable efforts of Congress to meet this demand. Because of this, I have not been able to realize the ideal I have had in mind of an adequately equipped separate division for the handling of all cases of this general class."

OPEN SEASON FOR WAR-TIME GRAFTERS.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

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GATHERING CAMPAIGN MATERIAL.

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

TWO VIEWS OF THE GRAFT HUNT.

"The Attorney-General ought to be encouraged and sustained, not criticized and attacked," declares the New York *Times*. In this paper's opinion—

"Mr. Daugherty and his assistants were wise in preparing their cases carefully. They were entitled to ample time. The ends of justice, not of the fall elections, are to be served by their act. When your pocket is picked, you don't ask whether the man who did the job is a Republican or a Democrat. You want him arrested, indicted, tried, convicted, if the evidence shows that he is guilty. The Attorney-General is the lawyer of the people, the prosecutor of crimes committed against them. Without political intention, prejudice or passion, these cases should be heard and tried."

The New York *World*, altho Democratic like *The Times* in politics, is less sympathetic where Mr. Daugherty is concerned. "No sooner is the Attorney-General criticized by members of his own party than he runs whimpering to the President," notes *The World*. We are told, moreover, that—

"Mr. Daugherty has been Attorney-General for fourteen months and there have been no prosecutions for war frauds. Not long ago two Republican Representatives assailed him in sensational terms on the floor of the House and cited specific cases in which he had failed to act on evidence that was in his possession. Later a special agent of the Department of Justice was removed by Mr. Daugherty for 'disloyalty' in having given information to members of Congress.

"Under fire himself, the Attorney-General is now busily engaged in shifting responsibility. First he complains of the formidable nature of the task. Then he tries to smear mud over the Wilson Administration. Then he demands another $500,000 to carry on the investigations. That is as far as the Republicans have gone with the war-fraud scandals after three years and two months of hullabaloo on the part of their leaders."

"There has been time for the Government to be ready in some case," asserts the *Ohio State Journal*, which is published in Columbus, Mr. Daugherty's home city. "Delay weakens the cause of the Government and undermines public confidence," adds this Ohio paper. At present the situation "smells as much of politics as of justice," thinks the New York *Evening Post*, which adds pointedly:

"Sensational accusations against political opponents are ill-becoming in a department of the Government which is concerned with the impartial administration of the law. If there has been fraud, no matter whom it touches, let it be uncovered and let the guilty parties be punished. But let them be punished for their crimes and not for their politics."

How about the proposed investigation, then? "In view of Attorney-General Daugherty's evident intention to prosecute the more important of these cases at once, it is advisable for Congress to keep its hands off," believes the Buffalo *Express*. "Congress has plenty of other business to occupy its attention," notes the Troy *Record*. "Besides, one of the most futile things on earth," remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "is a Congressional investigation."

Nevertheless, agree the New York *American*, the New York *Globe*, and several other papers, the investigation proposed by Representatives Woodruff and Johnson should be made, despite the activity shown by the Department of Justice. "A bipartizan investigation is the best way to get *all* the facts, and the issue is too vital to be perverted into a partizan matter," avers *The American*, while we read in *The Globe* that—

"Congress will be foolish indeed if it drops its proposed investigation. Its duty is plainly to put Mr. Daugherty to both tests—the test of prosecuting the war fraud cases and the test of a thorough overhauling for possible procrastination or indifference. And Mr. Daugherty must come through both ordeals if he expects to vindicate his official conduct. Some blame he puts on the Wilson Administration. The public has a right to know if his charges against this régime are just. He also makes the excuse that the preparation of the cases has been especially difficult. This explanation—in view of fourteen months of inaction—also needs inquiry.

"The public wants to know what he can do. It also has a right to discover through its representatives exactly what he has done."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

It's Russia's nerve and Europe's nerves.—*Dallas News.*

No need to ask Who's Wu in China. Wu's Who!—*Boston Transcript.*

We favor the open shop that is closed to the slave-driver.—*New York Call.*

European lecturers will keep on coming over only if we continue to come across.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Mr. Wells is not a historian, say the historians. He can't be. His book sells.—*New York Tribune.*

Sounds from within hint that this is a good time to stand away from China's Open Door.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A female mosquito lays 1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 eggs in a hundred days. Hey, Mrs. Sanger!—*Life.*

With Bryan telling the past and Doyle telling the future, the only thing doubtful is the present.—*Indiana Times.*

When Mr. Rockefeller says it is hard to give away a million, he probably means without missing it.—*Boston Herald.*

There wasn't any movie business in Hercules's day, so they set him to work in the Augean stables.—*New York Tribune.*

Recognition will kill Bolshevism, is the British view. But not unless it is recognized for what it is.—*Portsmouth Times.*

Electricity travels 11,600,000 miles a minute. You would never guess, however, that it runs the street-cars.—*Indiana Times.*

"There will be no unemployed by fall," says a banker. This is great news for the college seniors.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

Secretary Fall says that "Alaska alone could pay for the war." Well, we are perfectly willing to give her a trial.—*Asheville Times.*

All that Germany and Russia ask of the other Powers is to leave them alone till they are in a position to lick the world.—*New York Tribune.*

A wild man has been discovered in Philadelphia. Maybe he has been watching the Philadelphia baseball teams play.—*Southern Lumberman.*

An optimistic German royalist says the time is coming when everybody will take their hats off to the former kaiser. Maybe he's going to get a job clerking in a hat store.—*Southern Lumberman.*

Lloyd George says he is a tired man on a mountain-top; but he may just be up a tree.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

Dempsey, it is said, has been offered $490,000 to fight in France. The best previous offer, we believe, was $30 a month.—*American Lumberman.*

Ten thousand people have been made destitute by a landslide in Italy, and in Washington a landslide has been known to do the same thing.—*American Lumberman.*

Mr. Ford's project for a street at Muscle Shoals seventy-five miles long looks like an appeal for the traffic cop vote in case he runs for the Presidency.—*New York Tribune.*

The list of "don'ts" issued by New York's police commissioner as a means of avoiding being robbed might have been condensed into one, "Don't go to New York."—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

"ABOUT THOSE BILLIONS WE OWE EACH OTHER—LET'S CALL IT OFF."

—Marcus in the New York *Times.*

The more they step on the gas the higher it goes.—*Washington Post.*

To discover how Bolshevism works out, cherchez la famine.—*Boston Herald.*

If the Irish would only try peace once, they might like it.—*Financial America.*

Nothing spoils an old suit as much as getting a new one does.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

This country is not so much interested in a tax on tips as it is in a tip on taxes.—*Washington Post.*

China can teach America something. The general she put to flight was a bandit.—*Washington Post.*

The put-put of the machine-guns prepared the way for the take-take of the tax collector.—*Asheville Times.*

The radio religious service will never be popular, because the women can't see each other's hats.—*Washington Post.*

If the floods and the forest fires could be brought together the net result might be helpful.—*Springfield Republican.*

Like some of the religious variety we have observed, the business revival is full of backslidings.—*Columbia Record.*

The trouble with America, says Mrs. Asquith in England, is that it is so rich. Well, she did what she could.—*Boston Globe.*

Practise makes perfect. Fourteen bases were stolen during the first game played by Sing Sing convicts.—*Columbia Record.*

According to *The Evening Sun*, two burglars were surprized by policemen while at work. They must have been.—*New York Tribune.*

Doyle says people are straight in the next world. What else could one expect on the spirit level?—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

"The Eighteenth Amendment," says a prohibition advocate, "is still in its infancy." Um—not yet quite off the bottle, eh?—*Boston Transcript.*

It is hard to understand why Mr. Bryan, who believes the Democrats will win next fall, doubts a little thing like evolution.—*Washington Post.*

Those who feel cramped for lack of personal liberty in this country should turn reformers. There is no country in the world where reformers enjoy broader freedom of movement.—*Kansas City Star.*

Our idea of a proper naval ratio—Great Britain, 00000; United States, 00000; Japan, 000; France, 0; Italy, 0; other nations ( ) each.—*Debs Magazine.*

Woman says that after her husband drinks home-made hooch he becomes as wild as a bear. Another case of home-bruin.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

In view of Conan Doyle's success in getting messages from the dead, we wish he would speak to certain branches of our industry.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Seventy-five dollars is now worth as much as one hundred dollars was last year, but you can't make the income-tax collector believe it.—*New York Tribune.*

As far as we can make out, the net result of the Genoa Conference is an offer from Russia to pay her debts if somebody will give her the money to pay them with.—*New York Tribune.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

WHAT OF THE NIGHT IN IRELAND?

OUT OF THE NIGHT that covers Ireland some journalist watchmen profess to see faint gleams of dawning peace, and one is the rumor that two prominent members of the anti-Treaty section contemplate resignation as a step toward harmony. Dublin dispatches hint at further important developments, while coupled with such hopeful expressions comes news of the intention of the Provisional Government to hold elections for the Free State Parliament early in June. At these elections, according to Dublin press advices, the voters will be asked to decide "for or against the detailed constitution prepared for the Free State" and "not merely for or against the Treaty" as was originally planned. The later scheme, says an American correspondent, has been forced upon the Free Staters by de Valera and is "unwelcome to the Labor Party, which formed a large portion of the Sinn Fein strength and which is mostly favorable to the Treaty." The Labor Party leaders, it is said, fear that the constitution may be too conservative in form for them, and would prefer that the issue be confined solely to the Treaty.

AN ENGLISH VIEW OF IRISH FRICTION.

"How do ye expect me to be peaceful when that quarrelsome spalpeen is making faces at me all the time?"

—*The Bystander* (London).

A fundamental difference between the opposing sections in Southern Ireland, we read further, is their attitude toward Ulster, for the Free Staters "favor methods of conciliation and removed the boycott on Belfast goods"; but their opponents "reimposed the boycott and destroyed goods from Belfast and other northern towns." The Belfast *Weekly News* insinuates that the "comedy or tragedy" between the Free Staters and the Republicans may last "a little too long, and that they may wake up some fine morning to find that the Labor Party have taken over control." The Labor Party, this ardent Ulster organ says, is "simply the Irish Transport Union under another name, and its members are pledged to a policy of a Workers' Republic," and we read:

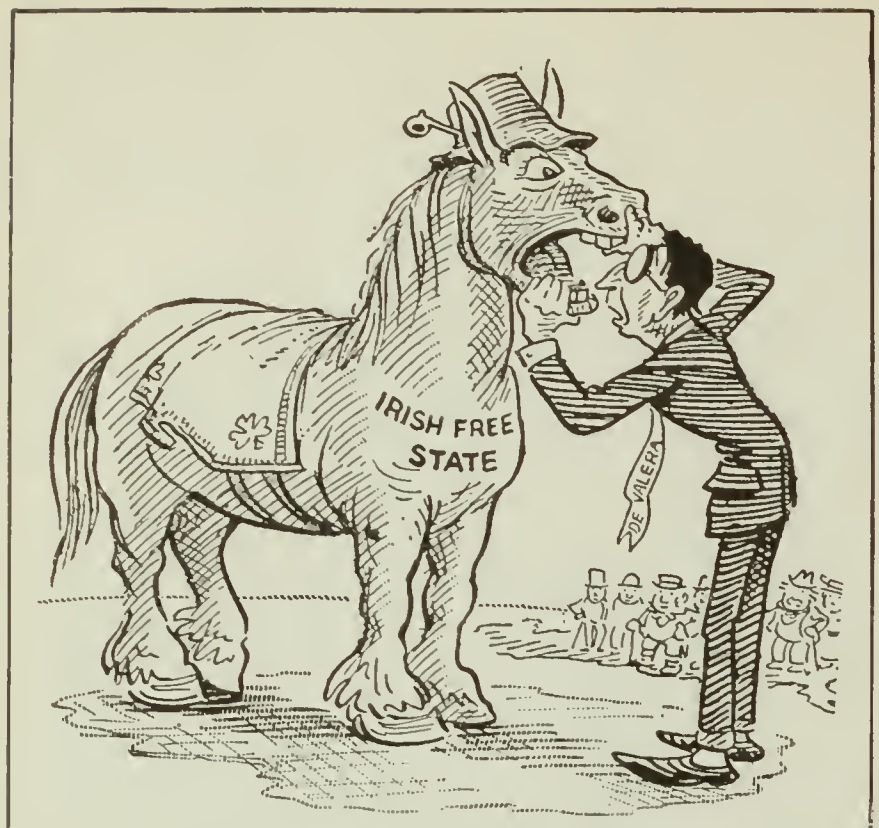
"Militarism in their eyes is a terrible thing so long as it is at the disposal of the other party, but it is all right when they themselves wish to or are in a position to use it. At the present moment the Red Flag is flying over a good many concerns in Southern Ireland, all seized and held by members of the Irish Labor Party. The members of that Party are extremists almost to a man. . . . The present conditions in the South can not continue, one party or other will gain the ascendency, and then the testing time for Ulster will come."

Another Ulster journal, the Belfast *Northern Whig*, avers that the members of the Provisional Government are "taking the wrong way with Ulster," for unity "as they understand it—that is, forcible incorporation in the Free State—is out of the question." Every effort to bring that about must result in "further alienation of the people of Ulster from their fellow subjects in the Free State," but, on the other hand, we are told:

"Friendly cooperation between North and South is not only perfectly practicable but necessary in the interests of the populations on both sides of the border. Ulster's refusal to submit to the authority of a Dublin Parliament does not involve refusal to recognize the palpable fact that the Six Counties and the Twenty-six have much in common, and that it is their duty to help each other to the extent of their capacity. The Northern Government have done their best to give effect to the principle of mutual helpfulness since Mr. Collins and his colleagues assumed office. They have endeavored to arrange working agreements for joint action in matters which concern both communities. If so far they have met with no success the fault is not theirs."

Pending the efforts to bring about something like concord between the Provisional Government and Ulster, we learn from press dispatches of the problem that faces this government in the factional divisions of the South and, more immediately, the stumbling-block of the voters' register, which may have an evil effect on the elections. It appears that Mr. de Valera challenges the register as "obsolete and unfair" because it "not only disfranchises 300,000 voters in the North, but in the South omits classes on whose support de Valera can count." To prepare a new register would take several weeks, say the de Valera supporters, while Mr. Arthur Griffith contends it would take months and "as a speedy election is desired by the Government the present decision of Mr. Griffith is to adhere to the existing register." A Dublin correspondent of a New York newspaper writes that this decision "may lead to the refusal of the Republicans to stand as candidates for any of the seats, and in that event the section of the army opposed to the Treaty may think itself justified in preventing the elections by force." This informant proceeds:

"The Free State Party is composed of three sections. It has all the Sinn Feiners who regard the Treaty as a victory, and as furnishing to Ireland, if not absolute freedom, the means of eventually attaining all its demands. The Free Staters are also supported by all the mass of voters formerly identified with the constitutional agitation for Home Rule and by many men who were formerly Unionists but who now gladly accept the Treaty as the way to peace. The third section of the Free State Party is composed of extreme Republicans who will be satisfied with



LOOKING A GIFT HORSE IN THE MOUTH.

—*The Daily Express* (London).

nothing short of an absolute isolated republic. They say the quickest way to an eventual Irish republic is to make use of the powers of the Treaty to enforce it. They are understood to be in association with the Irish party in America which differed with Mr. de Valera when he was in the United States.

"Tho the anti-Treaty party is more homogeneous than the Treaty party, it, too, is not quite uniform in opinion. A determination to resist the Treaty by all legitimate means is common to the whole party. Some of it would include armed force among the legitimate means. But the whole party is not committed to the plan of de Valera for a republic externally associated with the British Empire. That plan was an attempt to make the London negotiations fruitful without sacrificing the republican principle. But the main force of the anti-Treaty party is in its assertion of undiluted and unqualified republicanism. The most conspicuous figure among the undiluted republicans is Liam Mellowes.

"Though the de Valera party long remained undecided whether to consent to contest the elections, or even whether the election will be permitted, it prepared sheafs of election leaflets.

"Probably this was the first time when electors have been threatened with war by both sides. The Free Staters' argument was that the alternative to the treaty was war with England, and their opponents reported by saying that if Griffith and Collins won the election civil war would destroy the country."

The Dublin *Sunday Independent* quotes with approval the utterance of a speaker at a Dublin gathering that the Irish people are "sick with disgust at the spectacle of Irishmen bitterly quarreling and reviling each other; and they are dangerously angry at seeing the cowardly and condemned methods of violence of the British Force imitated by men and youth calling themselves Irishmen." But the Londonderry *Derry Journal* observes ominously that, the "continuance of lawless and sinister occurrences must mean in a comparatively short time complete wreckage of the social fabric in Ireland and the production of chaotic conditions which personal liberty as ordinarily understood would cease to exist and even life itself would be in constant jeopardy." This daily continues:

"It is no over-statement to say that for ten long years—dating from the period when Lord Carson trampled upon the customary modes of Constitutional action, and at the point of the pistol invoked the aid of Direct Action to enforce his reactionary gospel—the Irish people have been subjected to continuous and most severe strain. Heavy losses and crosses have come to them year by year since then without solid respite or reliable easement.

"The people as a whole yearn now for an honorable opportunity to cultivate as far as may be the 'arts of industry, peace, and concord.' A Cork contemporary clearly confirms this view of the situation by declaring during the week-end that the country has undergone trials and vicissitudes and made innumerable sacrifices, so that the citizens of Ireland may live in freedom and enjoy the peace that is essential to progress. The present strain has been so prolonged and differences have grown so acute, that the people have grown wearied of dissensions, and are heartily sick of the rivalries and bitterness that have in various forms and places replaced the friendship and comradeship that formerly existed between brother Irishmen. If the matters in dispute were left to the people themselves for settlement, and a free election enabled them to express their judgment, there can be no doubt that they would speedily prove their fitness for self-government, and with a splendid gesture brush aside all pettiness and irrelevancies, and restore to their country the spirit of good-will which is naturally characteristic of Ireland."

In violent contrast is the attitude of journals supporting Mr. de Valera, among which is the Dublin *New Ireland*, which hails the Republican leader as "standing fast" and having with him "all who are prepared to finish the journey to the Promised Land or die in the wilderness rather than to return to the flesh-pots." And an Irish-American weekly of similar views, *The Irish World* (New York), observes:

"The coming election in Ireland far transcends in importance any other event with which the Irish people will have to deal in the immediate future. If it were a true expression of the will of the Irish Nation, it would decide the fate of the Irish Republic. But the managers of the Freak State have determined that it shall not represent the wishes of the entire Irish electorate. They announce that the election will be held next month, which means that an antiquated election register will determine who shall exercise the franchise in regard to the most vital question upon which Irish voters of the present generation have ever been summoned to record their will. An election held in June would mean that thousands of Irishmen and Irishwomen would have no say as to whether their native land should be an absolutely independent country or an annex of the British Empire.

"The Freak State would have neither a legal nor a moral sanction for its existence should it be based on an election at which a great part of the Irish electorate would be debarred from the ballot-box. Resistance to such a government exercising the functions of a legitimate government would be every bit as justifiable as that which Irish patriots ever offered to Dublin Castle rule."

BAFFLED.

Cupid Lloyd George (out of arrows): "Can somebody oblige me with an ax?"

—*The Star* (London).

AMERICANS AS BOOSTERS

AUSTRALIANS ARE PRONE to advertise themselves to the world only at their worst, it is charged by some of the Australian public men who since the war years have been representing their country in various lands. So they are urged to emulate the American habit of telling only what's good about their country and leaving adverse criticisms of it to the envious and antagonistic. These Australian critics say that all the outside world knows about Australia is that it is "a land of strikes, pests and droughts," for Australians away from home "gloomily proclaim their homeland not as God's own country but as a devil of a country." It would seem that once beyond the three-mile limit Australians become "bad citizens and bad advertisers." Now, remarks the Sydney *Sun*, "nobody has ever heard an American citizen abroad run down his country," and tho he "may object to its government, he is nasally proud of the people." This daily tells us further that:

"Even when an American visiting Sydney is amazed at the beauty of our girls, does he gloomily admit it with groans? No; he boosts the girls he left behind him. He may not be an accurate observer, but he is a good and patriotic American citizen. And tho Senator Pearce was doubtless shocked at the make-up of the American drugstore beauty, he probably publicly refrained from pæans of praise of the outdoor Australian girl.

"Tho the Senator accuses Australia of sending out the wrong sort of news, this continent is no worse than any of the others. At the present moment America, through its news channels, is engaged in a world-wide advertising campaign of its great miners' strike. Recently it just as thoroughly boosted its film morals and horrors. To Australia the United States seems a place full of immorality, bootlegging, Tammany politics, and industrial unrest.

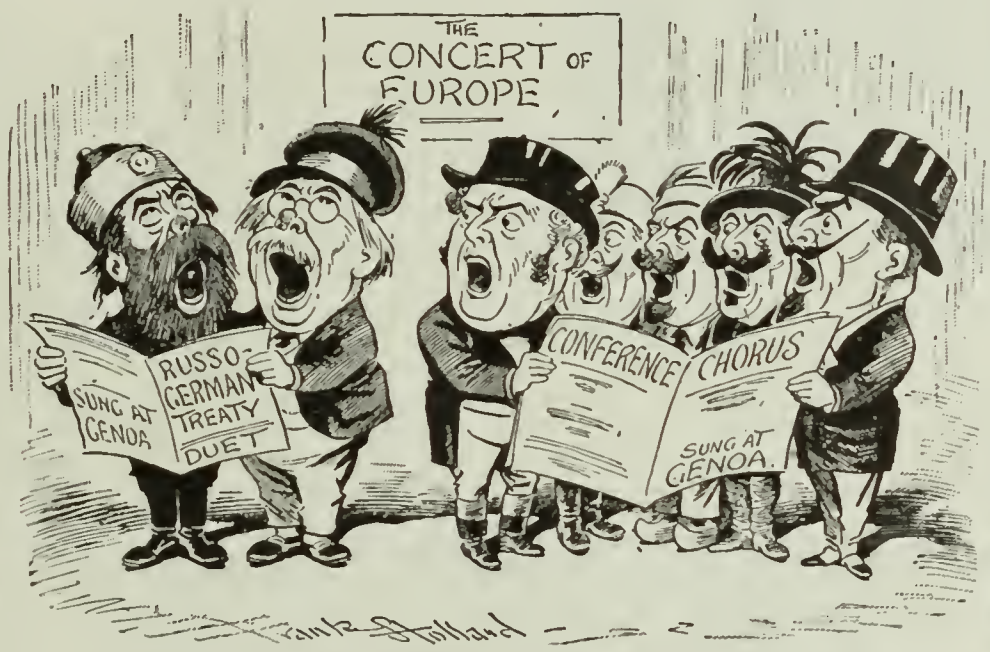
"Despite the pride that Americans have in their own country, this sort of news always comes out. The plain fact is that any sensational news, any remarkable divorce or murder cases, whether they happen in Australia or in less fortunate places, must be advertised through the world."

Nevertheless the Sydney *Sun* returns to the fact that Americans abroad do not talk about horrors at home, but advertise the pleasant side of their country. On the other hand—

"The Australian abroad has made himself unpopular by his insistence that Australia is a better country than England; that gum-trees are better than oaks; that St. Paul's is an inferior sort of shanty compared with the Presbyterian church at Woop Woop. A few 'naice' folk, to impress the English, do talk of our rude 'colonial' customs and manners, but these are an infinitesimal minority.

"There is no need for Australians to think that Australia is regarded abroad as a poor place of pests and strikes, and no need to worry what the world thinks of us. Unconsciously Australia has been put on the map, and for all time, by a little advertising stunt that we worked unconsciously. When our Diggers traveled abroad in the Great War they put Australia into the atlases as the place where those magnificent men came from. What finer advertisement could any country want? Here Senator Pearce is right.

"We do not need to talk about the Diggers when we go abroad; the other nations will do that."



DISTURBING THE "PEACE."

THE ALLIED POWERS: "Either join in the chorus or get off the platform!"

—*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

HOW GENOA WENT WRONG

HUNDREDS OF CORRESPONDENTS at Genoa are sending messages to all parts of the world explaining, according to their individual view, why this nation or that is to blame for the turmoil and confusion that seemed to swamp the Conference designed to save perishing Europe. But they all are wrong in their diagnosis, flatly asserts the Sofia *Echo De Bulgarie* which tells us that the trouble at Genoa is "organic and as old as the malady of the first Napoleon." The fight is on, according to this daily, "not so much for the reconstruction of Europe as for the domination of Europe"; and it seems a pity that the Powers at Genoa should not remember in time that the history of Europe shows that every attempt by any Power to dominate the Continent has ended in catastrophe. The Imperialist dreams of a Nicholas, or a William, we are reminded, developed into nightmares of reality, for "there seem to be latent forces in the nations that inevitably tend to overthrow lasting supremacy, and if these hidden forces do not materialize, the attempted hegemony of Europe collapses apparently through seeds of decay within itself." We read then:

"During the short periods of hegemony on record, it has been observed that a certain spirit of democracy grew up among the peoples of Europe. They were all oppresst by the same imperialist tyranny and so, great and small, they felt themselves peers in misery. It was thought that with the downfall of the various imperialist régimes, there would come into being a régime of equality among the nations, with mutual respect and tolerance for the various sovereignties. But the victorious coalitions of the greater nations unfailingly organized a system of international oligarchy, which finding itself sufficiently strong to impose its rulings, undertakes the ungrateful task of reapportioning the territories of the Continent and redrawing the map of Europe in an atmosphere of exasperated national tempers, contradictory interests and compromise. We have once more an era of conferences of three or four Powers, of supreme councils and of reunions among ambassadors. The events of 1815 were reproduced in 1919, for throughout the course of a century, political Europe learned nothing and apparently forgot everything. The Congresses of Vienna, Paris and Berlin contained the seeds of the World War."

This Sofia daily goes on to say that three years after the signing of the Treaties of Peace "imposed by the aristocracy of the great Powers victorious," the inauguration of the Genoa Conference seemed to indicate a movement of reaction against the system of oligarchy brought back into Europe in the full swing of the twentieth century. It was understood that all the nations, including the neutrals and the vanquished, would attend a great international meeting to take their common part, in proportion to their strength, in the great labor of rebuilding Europe, materially and morally. When humanity is utterly prostrate from some shock, it soon begins to hope because of its undying faith, and in Genoa poor humanity thought it saw the dawn of a democratic régime among the nations, but, we are told:

"With all the eloquent discourses of the inaugural meeting at Genoa, in which the orators tried to erase all trace of war by

saying that there were no longer friends and enemies among the nations, neither conquerors nor conquered, how terribly disappointing it was to see a new dominant oligarchy rise in the very midst of the nations assembled under the new label of the 'Inviting Powers.' These Powers arrogated to themselves rights that are incompatible with the complete equality of the nations represented at Genoa. By this procedure the invited states from the first found themselves in an inferior position, which was very painful to those that are bound together in groups, but

THE BABE IN THE WOOD.

THE BABE: Oh, dear! It would be so easy to find my way if there were no trees about. —*Western Mail* (Cardiff).

quite irremediable for those present as isolated factors. By no custom in the world can those invited have equal rights with those who issue the invitation; and this method from the first boded ill for the work of the Conference."

CHEER FROM WESTERN CANADA—During the next few months we shall see a realization of the good times that are everywhere indicated at present in Western Canada, we are told, and the banks and loan and mortgage companies are said to be convinced that the new turn in business is nearly reached. An industrial agent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, who has spent weeks in touring this section of the Dominion, found that in cities and towns as well as in country districts greater confidence is based on the "distinct effort to increase trading and the greater necessity on the part of the consumer to purchase." In *Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada* (Montreal) this informant tells us further:

"The outlook for investment of capital in the development of resources and the construction of branch factory plants is not yet showing any activity, altho many prospects are in sight, waiting possibly a more favorable opportunity to carry out extensions and open up new mining, lumber and other development. Recent oil discoveries south of the international line in Montana have caused considerable activity in the Lethbridge and south area and undoubtedly some wells will be put down on the Alberta side of the line during the summer. It is early yet to express an opinion of the prospects, but the situation appears to justify the investment of some capital in this area. At the present time it is being thoroughly investigated with a view to determining prospective locations for drilling.

"While on the Pacific Coast the writer noted an improvement in general conditions with a somewhat extensive building program in sight.

"The export lumber business is on the up-grade and while the interior mills are not yet very active, some orders are coming along that will help the situation in the near future. Mining is distinctly better and should produce a remunerative season, with activities in new districts of considerable dimensions. In shipping circles, better and more trade is being looked for and there appears to be a likelihood of good tonnage both for Pacific and Coast business."

JAPANESE COMPLAINT OF CALIFORNIA

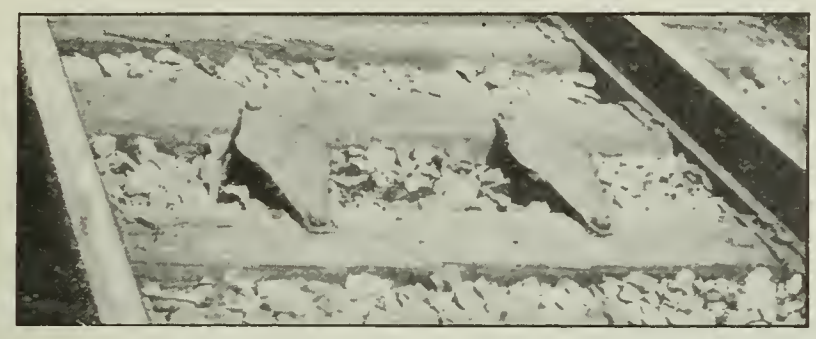
IMPROVED RELATIONS between Japan and the United States are an important outcome of the Washington Conference, it is noted by Japanese newspapers which recall that before this event the governments and people of both countries "used to misconstrue each other's foreign policy." Now cooperation and harmony have been set in motion, yet to their deep regret the new order prevails only over Pacific and Chinese problems, and does not reach the "anti-Japanese question along the Pacific Coast." Altho most Japanese editors speak of anti-Japanese sentiment in the United States as "a local issue," they are none the less convinced it needs national attendance. The Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* cites American newspapers as informants of the antagonistic feeling of Americans on the Pacific Coast with regard to the Japanese, and remarks that "the attitude of the anti-Japanese party is coming to put on a more dangerous aspect." In confirmation of this statement it relates:

"According to a San Francisco special to *The Nichi Nichi*, four Japanese residents in central California were instructed to quit their residence under threat of anti-Japanese Americans. An American newspaper in central California devoted its columns to the publication of anti-Japanese news. We do not suggest that this single accident necessarily speaks for the feeling and intention of all the Californians, much less of the United States of America, but supposing that American residents in Japan were forced to quit their houses under intimidation, what attitude would the American Government and people assume towards Japan? They would not pass the accident as a mere local problem but would bring the matter to open discussion. The Washington Government might file a stout protest with the Japanese Government on account of the transgression of the civic right. But so long as the American-Japanese Commercial Treaty guarantees the absolute freedom of commercial residence for the people of both countries, the above measures are necessary procedures, otherwise the national prestige and the safety of people can not be maintained. No matter how the Pacific and Chinese problems be solved and how the relation between the two countries become worse, these have nothing to do with the anti-

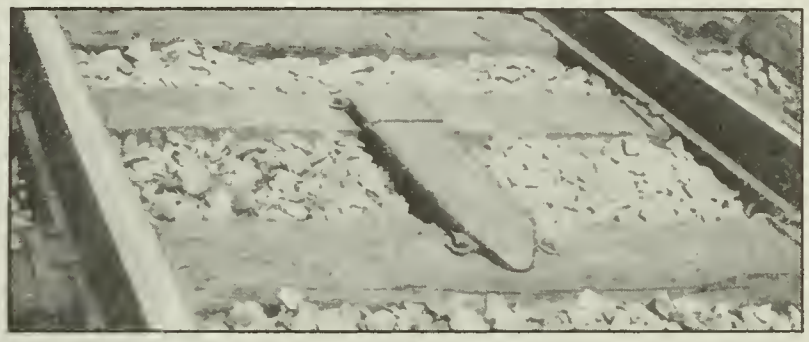
THE RETREAT FROM GENOA.

—*The Daily Express* (London).

Japanese Americans. Their sole purpose lies in ousting the Japanese residents from California and nothing more. To the Americans at large the above accident may be nothing but a petty local affair, but from the standpoint of national prestige and the safety of life and property of the Japanese residents in California we can not recognize it as a mere passing occurrence."



THESE POLE PIECES SET THE BRAKES,
When the locomotive approaches a protected block.



A RESET MAGNET.
Near the exit end of the block.

HELPING THE ENGINEER AVOID DANGER

IN A NEWLY INVENTED SYSTEM of train control, devised by Frank J. Sprague, the engineer is not ignored entirely, but has his part in the operation of the train at the points where the control is effective. The system is therefore not purely automatic, but is auxiliary. In effect the engineer is warned that he should slow up. If he does not choose to do so, he may nullify the warning. There comes a time, however, when if his actions amount to rashness, brakes are set and the train is brought to a stop whether he wants it to be stopt or not. In other words, the system becomes automatic only when the engineer is obviously neglecting his duty. This system, we are told by a writer in *The Railway Age* (New York), is now undergoing a series of daily tests on a section of New York Central track. Says this writer:

"The Sprague system of auxiliary train control is not an automaton in the place of an engineman, but an auxiliary system which, while fully protecting the train and reinforcing the engineer's intelligence, leaves him practically undisturbed in the handling of his train so long as he performs his duty.

"All apparatus on the track, as well as on the locomotive, is operated on the normal danger plan. Assuming a train in the block section approaching the block to be protected (which may or may not be occupied by a preceding train) it encounters two normal-danger, brake-application magnets, one near the entrance end and one at the critical point in the block, and there is a differential reset magnet near the exit end.

"All of the magnets are controlled by the track circuit relay of the section in advance, the brake-applying magnets being normally alive and the reset normally dead.

"When a train enters this approach block, and the block ahead is clear, the application magnets are made inactive by neutralizing coils, thus permitting the magnetically responsive receiver on the locomotive to pass through the space over the magnet poles without being affected. If the advance block is not clear then the application magnets will remain normal, or active, and the magnetic receiver on the locomotive is subject to their influence.

"The track magnets are enclosed for protection in sealed manganese steel casings which are supported in the ballast, between adjacent ties, by extension arms resting upon and secured to the ties. This insures proper registration and operation of the apparatus on the locomotive regardless of the direction of motion or heading of the locomotive.

"A double receiver is hung under the forward end of the tender on adjustable supports. When a locomotive is running at a high speed the receiver will pass over the track magnet in less than 1-100th of a second. During this time the small armature in the receiver breaks contact momentarily.

"The momentary breaking of contact by the armature in the receiver is translated into action by relays mounted in a box located on the running-board. The impulses picked up by the receiver and passed on by the relays result in influencing the action of two pilot control valves which control the movement of a ported slide valve. The operation of this valve will effect any required combination light and heavy service and emergency brake applications under speed control, with or without enforced stop if the automatic brakes come on, or with the privilege of proceeding under limited speed until released. The operation of this valve assembly may cover any one of a number of different possibilities, depending upon the conditions of train make-up and of operation met in practise. Under usual conditions of operations, caution and stop signals will cause two-brake applications, called primary and secondary.

Illustrations by courtesy of "The Railway Age."

THE RECEIVER, UNDER THE TENDER.

"On entrance to every block the cab signals indicate whether or not the next block in advance is occupied. If the signal at the entrance of the advance block is at caution, then, on passing over a live distant magnet, the green light disappears, an audible warning is given and a service brake application is initiated. The yellow proceed light appears if braking is sufficient to forestall secondary braking at the home magnet.

"The engineer's brake handle will be moved to lap position, but it can then, with effort, be pushed back to the release position, against the pressure on the motor pistons, which pressure will then be promptly released if the train is not running above the predetermined caution entrance speed. If the engineer is attending to his duty he may, therefore, forestall actual braking of the train or he may promptly release his brakes in response to a change in roadside signal indications.

"If the engineer, while approaching the home magnet, makes a service brake application, the yellow light will appear in the cab whenever there is sufficient braking to insure reducing the speed 'control' speed in a suitable distance

after passing a live home magnet without automatic secondary braking.

"If the danger condition persists when passing the home magnet, a second service braking will be initiated, which may likewise be released by the engineer.

"If when getting the second impulse at a live home magnet the locomotive is running without braking and below the determined control speed, say 15 or 20 miles an hour, as indicated by the yellow lamp, and so continues until reaching the reset magnet, there will be no secondary brake application, but if the speed is increased and goes above the control speed before passing an active reset magnet, the brakes will be applied.

"If the engine when passing a live home magnet is running below the predetermined speed limit, say 45 or 50 miles an hour, and the train as a whole is being properly braked under manual or automatic service application, the secondary braking will not take place; but if the brakes are released before reaching the control speed, then a heavy service or emergency braking will occur. The secondary brake can not be released, however, until it has completed its function, no matter how short the initial impulse or whatever the engineer attempts to do with his brake handle.

"When the speed has been reduced to 'control,' the brakes may be released, but if the speed is later increased above the low limit before passing an active reset magnet, the secondary or emergency braking will again take place.

"If the conductor unlocks a control switch he can temporarily give to the engineer and fireman the privilege of joint action to establish an early reset, if and only when the proceed cab-light is in evidence.

"Seconds under speed control, as, for example, dangerous curves or bridge or crossing approaches, may be treated as permanent signal blocks, each being provided with one or more permanent application magnets to initiate service braking at the proper point if the speed is excessive.

"The brakes once applied, the actuating pressure on the brake valve handle persists until the speed is reduced to a predetermined limit, which is individual to each class of locomotive.

"Tests are now being carried on for seven hours a day, six days a week, on a section of the New York Central, covering six signal indications, about thirty miles from New York. All other trains are temporarily excluded from this section and several hundred recording operations, under varying conditions, are made each week."

Photo by Edmonton, Washington.

PROFESSOR BOGERT,

Of Columbia, who would regale the senses with symphonies of perfume.

TO KILL PESTS WITH WAR GASES—Experiments on the use of poison gases for exterminating obnoxious birds, rodents and insects will be undertaken this fall by the U. S. Biological Survey, in cooperation with the Chemical Warfare Service. The method will first be tried on blackbirds in the Imperial Valley of California. In that region, we are told by *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York), these birds are said to do at least $50,000 worth of damage each year. It is impossible to destroy them with poisoned baits, but, as they roost on the reeds in the marshes, it is thought that they can be killed by a gas cloud at night when the wind is favorable. Says the paper named above:

"The blackbirds are migratory and return to the same places year after year. It is thought that a big killing in a certain locality will probably free it of the pests for many years. A few other birds in the blackbird-infested marshes will be killed at the same time, but the Department believes that these local birds will soon reach their normal numbers again. Arrangements also are being made by the Biological Survey with the Chemical Warfare Service for investigating the possibility of using poison gases on such burrowing rodents as rats, prairie dogs, ground-squirrels and woodchucks. Tests on pocket gophers and ground-squirrels by these two cooperating branches of the Government in California show that chlorine may be used with good results, if handled properly. The Chemical Warfare Service used phosgene on rats in Porto Rico with promising results. Some of these war gases will be compared with carbon bisulphide for the killing of woodchucks and other rodents in their burrows."

SYMPHONIES OF PERFUME

PERFUMED PRELUDES AND SCENTED SYMPHONIES composed from a "scale" of odors were suggested by Dr. Marston T. Bogert, professor of organic chemistry at Columbia University, in a recent public address before the American Chemical Society. Instead of music from the organ, piano, or violin, Dr. Bogert would draw from tiny vials in the laboratory perfumes which would blend into an olfactory harmony. We quote from a report in Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington), which says:

"Symphonies of light recently made their appearance in New York. Dr. Bogert's suggestion looks forward to renditions which fall upon the nose instead of the ears and eyes. Dr. Bogert said that Dr. Septimus Piesse, a French chemist, maintained that every perfume produces its own peculiar effect on the olfactory cells just as every musical note has its characteristic effect upon the ear, and that therefore all odors can be arranged corresponding to the musical scale.

"Dr. Piesse composed a scale of odors corresponding to the musical scale. The heavy odors are assigned to the low notes and the sharp, pungent odors to the high notes.

"Starting with the bass clef, three octaves below middle C, the musical notes and the odors assigned to them by Dr. Piesse are: Do, patchouli; Re, vanilla; Mi, clove bark; Fa, benzoin; Sol, frangipane; La, storax; Si, clove; Do, sandalwood; Re, clematis; Mi, rattan; Fa, castoreum; Sol, pergulaire; La, balsam of Peru; Si, carnations and pink, Do, geranium; Re, heliotrope; Mi, iris; Fa, musk; Sol, pois de sonteur; La, balsam of tolu; Si, cinnamon; Do, rose.

"The perfume of rose on this scale corresponds to middle C, and from it the treble clef continues with Re, violet; Mi, Cassia; Fa, tuberose; Sol, orange flowers; La, newmown hay; Si, aurone; Do, camphor; Re, almond; Mi, Portugal; Fa, jonquil; Sol, syringa; La, tonka bean; Si, mint; Do, jessamine; Re, bergamot; Mi, citron; Fa, ambergris; Sol, magnolia; La, lavender; Si, peppermint; Do, pineapple; Re, citronella; Mi, vervain; Fa, civet.

"Dr. Piesse also pointed out that when the perfumer wishes to combine the simple odors he must use those that combine into a harmonious mixture. His scale of odors tells which perfumes will harmonize and which will discord. As a painter blends colors, in the same way a perfumer should blend the aromas. When a bouquet of several perfumes is made, it is necessary to mix them so as to introduce a slight contrast.

"Dr. Piesse gives the following examples of perfume bouquets:

"These perfumes harmonize into a bouquet based on 'Sol': Sol, pergulaire; Sol, pois de senteur; Re, violet; Fa, tuberose; Sol, orange flowers; Si, surone.

"The following is a 'Do' bouquet: Do, sandalwood; Do, geranium; Mi, cassia; Sol, orange flowers; Do, camphor.

"The total effect of these odors is 'Fa': Fa, musk; Do, rose; Fa, tuberose; La, tonka bean; Do, camphor; Fa, jonquil.

"That odors play the same part in the world of the ant that light does in the human world was suggested by Dr. Bogert.

"'If we imagine ourselves either blind or in total darkness,' he said, 'but possest of exceedingly delicate olfactory organs in our finger-tips, we can get an idea of the sensations an ant experiences as he moves about.'"

FACTS THAT MAR THE THEORIES OF MARS

MARS WILL BE NEAR US during the next two summers, and astronomers who believe that the markings on that planet are canals built by rational beings will be heard from frequently. That the more conservative school of astronomers believes neither in the canals nor in the habitability of the planet is evident from an article on the subject contributed to *Popular Astronomy* (Northfield, Minn.) by J. G. Porter of the Cincinnati Observatory. Mr. Porter believes it to be certain that the true interpretation of the surface markings on Mars can not be arrived at by visual or photographic observations alone. He writes:

"The nearest approach of Mars to the earth is about thirty-five million miles. At the next opposition it will be forty-one million miles away. Assuming that a magnifying power of one thousand diameters can be employed, this still leaves the planet thirty-five thousand miles distant, or considerably more than the circumference of the earth. Of course higher magnification is possible, but beyond a certain point the advantage of increase in size is counterbalanced by the indistinctness and wavering of the image. It is safe to say that we can not at present, and probably never shall be able to, see Mars in the telescope as clearly as we should with the naked eye at a distance of twenty-five thousand miles.

"But what ought we to see in a landscape as far away as the whole circuit of the earth? Most persons have at some time looked off from a high hill or mountain. At thirty or forty miles all but the most salient features of the view disappear. It is true that conditions in viewing the moon or Mars are more favorable than in looking across the earth's surface at a distant landscape; for in the former case our line of sight traverses less of the denser portions of the atmosphere. Nevertheless the improbability that at a distance of several thousand miles one can see planetary details with sufficient clearness to judge of their true character must be perfectly evident to the candid mind.

"This point can be brought out in another way. Mars at its nearest is more than 140 times as far away as the moon. A magnifying power of seven applied to the moon would be equivalent to a power of one thousand in the case of Mars. Look at the moon with a small opera glass, and compare the view with that shown by a powerful telescope. Then one will realize how little it is possible to actually distinguish on the Martian surface. A comparison of the drawings of the planet made by different astronomers gives further confirmation of the difficulty of depicting the true character of the shadings which diversify the disk of Mars.

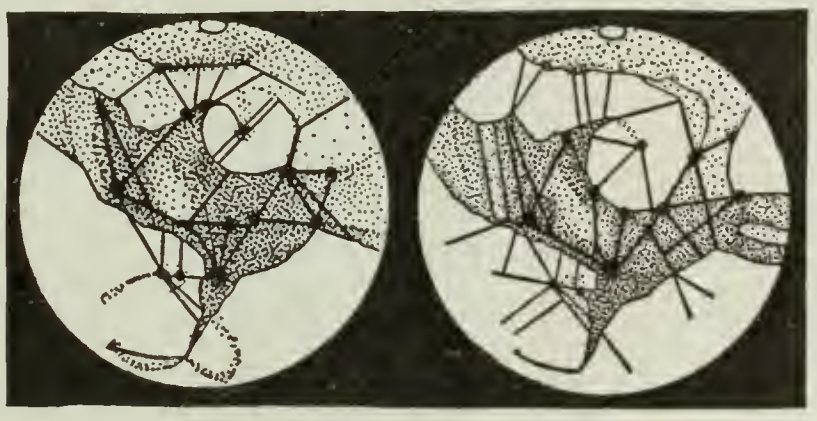
"Dr. Campbell, Director of the Lick Observatory, after comparing the views of W. H. Pickering and Percival Lowell in parallel columns, remarks, 'The really serious consideration is that the canals as observed by Pickering and the canals as observed by Lowell are just about as different as two observers could make them. . . . If two observers so advantageously situated, so capable and so enthusiastic as Pickering and Lowell can not agree better as to the basic observed facts of the Martian surface features, by virtue of studies extending through 27 and 23 years respectively, what hope is there for ordinary observers to unravel the mysteries of the Martian canals? Is it possible that any one has been trying to see surface features on Mars which exceed the powers of existing telescopes and human eyes?'

"If we had no means aside from telescopic observation of judging what the physical conditions on Mars really are, we should be as ignorant concerning them as Galileo was of the lunar surface when he viewed it through his first optic glass. It is well known that he supposed the dark areas on the moon to be seas. Fortunately there are other ways of learning about the physical state of the planets.

"Thus we learn that Mars receives less than half as much solar heat as the earth, and that it has probably not more than one-fourth as much atmosphere per unit of surface. Under these conditions the planet must naturally be extremely cold. Moulton finds a mean annual temperature of 39 degrees below zero, on the supposition that the surfaces of Mars and the earth radiate heat similarly. It is likely to be even lower on account of the rarity of the Martian atmosphere."

An attempt was made by Percival Lowell some years ago to prove a higher temperature. This was based on the fact that the solar heat would penetrate to the surface of Mars much more readily than to the surface of the earth. This Mr. Porter concedes to be true; but it is also true, he says, that the heat would be lost more rapidly. Assuming the constitution of the atmosphere to be similar, the conditions on Mars would be like those on a lofty mountain peak on the earth. The direct rays of the sun are very hot, but they do not melt the snow, which even in the tropics lasts the year round. He continues:

"An excess of water vapor or an excess of carbon dioxid in the atmosphere would absorb the heat and raise the temperature of the planet. It is very doubtful whether water exists at all upon Mars, the surface gravitation of the planet not being sufficient probably to retain the particles of water vapor in the atmosphere. Professor Stoney not only shows that water can not remain on Mars but that the polar caps are almost certainly formed by a deposit of carbon dioxid.



THE SUPPOSED CANALS OF MARS.

From observations by Dr. Percival Lowell and Mr. E. C. Slipher at the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Arizona.

"The inclination of the equator to the orbit being practically the same for the earth and Mars, we should expect the annual range of temperature to be similar. The average temperature of the whole earth is about 60 degrees Fahrenheit. The average winter temperature of the Arctic regions may be assumed as 20 degrees below zero. Taking the average Martian temperature as 40 degrees below zero, we should then have the average winter temperature around the poles 120 degrees below zero. Carbon dioxid solidifies at 109 degrees below zero. Therefore the natural explanation of the polar caps would be that they are composed of precipitated crystals of carbon dioxid. Indeed, this seems to be the only plausible explanation if we grant the absence of water.

"We see then that a study of the physical conditions on Mars shows at once the absurdity of the popular views. Whatever the streaks on the planet's surface may be, they certainly are not canals.

"That seasonal changes take place is evident, but these probably have little in common with terrestrial changes. We must relegate Mars to the category of worlds long past their prime and already in the grip of approaching death."

DRIVING AIRPLANES BY KEROSENE—A Danish bicycle maker named Ellehammer has invented a kerosene carburetor which is used successfully both on motor cars and aeroplanes. In a recent test made near Copenhagen a Rumpler plane driven by a 150-horse-power Benz engine, was started from the aerodrome, using ordinary kerosene at about 12 cents per pound, whereas gasoline would have cost something like twice as much. The engine worked with perfect smoothness and started as readily as if the fuel had been gasoline. Moreover, less fuel was needed and there was no carbonization. Tho the new carburetor was calculated only for a 60-horse-power engine instead of the one employed, the machine flew remarkably well, the only difference being that the engine made 100 revolutions per minute less than with gasoline. When gasoline was used, two gasoline carburetors had been used to feed the six cylinders. *The Guardian Commercial* (Manchester) states that the demonstration was so successful that the Danish Aerial Navigation Co. intends to have these new carburetors fitted to all of its machines. The kerosene underwent complete combustion, the new carburetor

being of the "dry" type and all risk of self-ignition being practically excluded. Other advantages were the entire absence of soot formation and of unpleasant odors.

TO OUTLAW OILED MILK

SKIM MILK ENRICHED with cocoanut oil, to take the place of the butter-fat of which it has been robbed, is now widely sold in condensed form, we are told by Russell McFarland, writing in *The Farmers' National Magazine* (Washington). The substitute oil, he says, lacks the vitamins that the original cream possesses, so that those who use "oiled milk" are not getting what they are entitled to expect. Results obtained from feeding babies and growing children are described by Mr. McFarland as "disastrous," and campaigns against its manufacture and sale, instituted in several States, have resulted in laws prohibiting it. Others are now being debated, and a national law has been introduced into Congress. Mr. McFarland begins his discussion with an anecdote, intended to illustrate the psychology that has promoted the sales of this product. He writes:

"'Hester, go down to the store and get two cans 'vaporated milk,' said an East Side mother in New York to the 8-year-old girl at her elbow.

"The little girl danced away on her errand. The grocer smiled as he gave her two cans of 'oiled' evaporated milk and said: 'Somtings new I got in milks. Nice for babies. Better as any and cheaper one penny. What you tink? Eh?'

"Mrs. Sapiro smiled as she noted 'prices comin' down, eh? Dot's good.' And the baby got a new brand of goods that looked and smelled and tasted just like whole evaporated milk, *but wasn't.*

"The can was like all other cans of its kind; the label was 'pretty.' But inside was a thick fluid in which there was none of the natural butter-fats with vitamins which give life and preserve the body against disease.

"The cow's milk had been robbed and instead there was some cheap cocoanut oil, imported from the South Sea islands.

"The mother knew nothing of this, nor did Hester, because they didn't read the label, and they might not have understood it if they had read it. The grocer knew a little of it, but was indifferent because he made an extra profit of about three cents per can on this new line. So he was pushing out the new product and holding back on the old standard lines.

"For just such 'business' reasons 86,000,000 pounds of this imitation of milk were made and sold in 1920 in the civilized United States of America, and every growing baby and child that was fed on evaporated 'oiled' milk was definitely cheated out of important food elements, the butter-fats, which the Almighty meant them to have.

"That kind of business showed an increase of 5,000 per cent. in volume during the last five years, and very largely because the retailer got the stuff for $1.25 to $1.40 per case cheaper, and because manufacturers in addition to the profit on the imitation milk reaped a rich profit on the cream and butter-fats which they took out of the milk and sold to high-class trade.

"It was six years ago when the European War was on, and butter-fat, the vital part of the milk, was at a high premium, that some one had a bright idea. It was to skim the cream from whole milk, extract the butter-fat for the market, and then cover up the robbery of the whole milk, by adding cheap cocoanut oil. This imitation milk was widely advertised and distributed, and the majority of purchasers never knew the difference.

"It was found that when evaporated only experts could tell the difference by taste, smell, or appearance. The cocoanut oil cost only one-fourth what the butter-fats would bring, so it was a 'good business.'

"All this might do very nicely when soldiers needed the valuable butter-fats to keep them strong and free from disease. It was a time when the European populations were suffering from scurvy, rickets, tuberculosis and eye diseases, which only the vitamin-bearing butter-fats or fresh garden greens could cure. In consequence our people responded loyally to the Food Administration's slogan: 'DO WITHOUT BUTTER-FATS.'

"But after the emergency was passed, after the oiled-milk product had begun to oust the healthy whole-milk product, then the ill-effects began to be noticed in young children."

Dr. E. V. McCollum, an authority on diet and nutrition, has shown by carefully conducted experiments on small animals, whose digestive tracts are most like the human, that vegetable oils contain none of the life-giving, life-preserving factors. Mr. McFarland goes on:

"His most convincing experiment was made at Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health, when two young white rats, exactly alike as to breeding, age, weight and health, were fed a generous diet consisting of meat, potatoes, whole-wheat bread, water, peas, beans, turnips, etc.

"The only difference between the two was a difference in the kind of 'fats' fed to them. One was given its 'fats' in the form of evaporated or 'oiled' milk, which constituted 28 per cent. of its feed. After a few weeks it died. The other was given the same quantity of evaporated whole milk. It thrived, grew to normal size, made a fine specimen and is still living and thriving.

"It was the magic of the 'vitamin' in the whole cow's milk that saved the little animal's life and made it grow normally. The other grew only half size, became peevish, then vicious, suffered from eye inflammation, which ultimately destroyed the eye, and died of the rickets in a few months.

"Similar effects can be noted on school children who are underdeveloped or badly nourished. Medical officers commonly report many mild cases of scurvy, due to many canned foods; rickets in various stages of malignance, due to lack of dairy and garden products in their food; a wide-spread epidemic of 'bad teeth'; and an epidemic of pellagra in the South, which is due only to faulty, impoverished diet.

"Whole cow's milk, Nature's most satisfying and nourishing food for young children; also plenty of garden greens is the only remedy for these things. Dairy products and garden greens contain the largest percentage of vitamins.

"These facts, important to every teacher, mother and physician, are just becoming known to a considerable number of people, and everywhere are the signs of a campaign starting which will add 'oiled' milk to the list of drinks prohibited in this nation.

"Already the States of Ohio, Wisconsin, Utah, Colorado, California, Oregon, Florida, Maryland, New Jersey and New York have passed laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of imitation milk.

"The States of Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, the Dakotas, Washington, Pennsylvania, and the New England States are developing enough interest in the matter to make an issue of it in the near future.

"The most important national milk legislation now pending is the Voigt Bill, introduced by Congressman Voigt, of Wisconsin, which aims to prohibit all interstate and export trade in 'oiled' milk. It has been favorably reported by the House Committee of Agriculture, and will come to a vote in the next few weeks."

FALLACIOUS FANCY FLEAS—Fleas in skirts and trousers, said to have come from Mexico, are shown in various parts of the country, but, according to *The Guide to Nature* (Sound Beach, Conn.), these are base imitations. Says this paper:

"Through the kindness of H. E. Zimmerman of Kansas City, Missouri, we were favored a few weeks ago with what he regarded as a microscopical curiosity—that is, fleas in skirts and trousers. From time to time information has reached this office of some one who has been 'fleeced' by fallacious fleas. It appears that many of our friends think that somebody in Mexico or elsewhere has acquired remarkable manipulative skill in putting skirts and trousers on fleas so that they may look like bride and groom. Other characters are also imitated. The facts are that fleas are not thus clothed. A little black material is selected for the groom and a little whitish material, somewhat similar to pith, for a bride attired in white, and an entire flea is cemented on to represent the head. It requires only a casual examination, even with the low-power pockets lens, to detect the fraud. And as to skill, there isn't any. Any one who can use a pocket lens and a pair of pocket pliers could pull out material of almost any kind and arrange it in this way. At the very best, even if the fleas were thus clothed, the result would be crude in comparison with the delicate work that microscopists are accustomed to perform and consider as only ordinary operations. Microscopic objects, altho beautifully prepared, are not sensational enough to attract the average person's attention, but to them a flea in skirt or trousers is a wonderful thing, as it surely would be!"

RADIO · DEPARTMENT

A HELPING HAND TO THE NOVICE

THERE EXISTS IN THIS COUNTRY a very remarkable organization called the American Radio Relay League. The young men who compose that league are amateur radio enthusiasts. And the word amateur, as applied to them, should be understood in its original French sense; implying not merely love of the avocation, but the skill of an adept in its practical interpretation. This band of eager radio amateurs, numbering ten or fifteen thousand, scattered from Maine to California and from Lakes to Gulf, differs from any previous organization that ever existed, in that its members are in nightly communication with one another—direct and instantaneous communication—altho hundreds or even thousands of miles of territory separate their respective homes and work-shops.

Directly or by friendly relay, California talks with Maine and Florida with Minnesota. The whole country is networked with radio messages. From sundown till midnight, every night in the year, the air is vibrant with them.

But tho they communicate primarily in this up-to-date fashion, the members of the A. R. R. L. do not ignore altogether the more conventional highway of the printed word. They have an official organ published at Hartford, Conn., which bears the odd name *Q S T*. Only the novice needs to be told that these letters are the symbol for the radio message: "Have you received the general call?" And this is the way in which the editor of *Q S T* extends the hand of good fellowship to the vast company of newcomers who have invaded the radio world through the doorway of the radio receiving telephone.

"We have a new term in radio nomenclature: *novice*, meaning one of the beginners in the fascinating game of wireless attracted by the phone broadcasts, as distinguished from the old-time *amateur*. We don't know who started the use of the word *novice*, and both classes, of course, are really *amateur*, but a differentiating word is a good thing to have and it will do as well as any.

"This, then, is a word to the novice. There are a few hundred thousands of you now, and there will be millions shortly. To all of you these lines are addrest.

"Won't you let us amateurs help you? We'll be glad to. We went through the mill ourselves, you know—every one of us—and we know exactly what you are up against. Forgive us if sometimes we can not repress a smile at some of your stunts. We do not grin in unkindness—we're only recalling the days when we used to try all the trick circuits we could hear of, when we used to ask a million questions, when we used to scratch our heads to figure out where this old telephone ringer or that old spark coil could be used to bring in better signals: the days when we used to be thrilled through and through at hearing a single signal!

"We all agree that it is the most fascinating game that ever happened, don't we? We've fought it all out, you know, we amateurs, until to-day, honestly, we believe we are crackerjacks at short-wave reception. We've tried about everything under the sun and now we know just how to build our tuners and our amplifiers and how to adjust them to get the best operation out of them. We'll be glad to help you in exactly the same way. We have radio clubs in every town, and we want you to feel welcome to come around and get acquainted. We regard you as much a regular fellow as ourselves, and we'll be darned glad to have you in with us!

LAURENCE MOTT, 6XAD,
OF AVALON, CALIFORNIA.

Q S T the official organ of the American Radio Relay League, thus estimates Mr. Mott's work: "We believe we are safe in saying that Mr. Mott is doing the best work of any American amateur today in point of both transmission and reception, having repeatedly copied stations all up and down the Atlantic Seaboard and in turn having had his own signals reported many times from a larger number of points in the same territory. And it has not all been bare reports of signals heard —6XAD has frequently worked many of these stations, passing messages back and forth with the ease of local communication."

"We amateurs have transmitting stations, too, most of us. And we are able to work perfectly amazing distances by dot-and-dash telegraphy, talking to each other often over distances of a thousand miles. In our American Radio Relay League we have a network of air lanes covering the entire country, and every night we handle hundreds of free messages for the sport of it, passing them on to the next fellow in the proper direction. Last month we had a definite record of 30,000 messages handled. This is a big business and it's valuable training, and we have a wonderful cooperative machine built up to make it possible.

"We would like for you to know when you hear our dots and dashes that it isn't 'the American small boy' playing around, but an organization of thousands of young men who are about a more or less serious business, engaged in mastering a complex art. With our amateur transmitters we have sent a friendly message from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific and got the answer back to the Atlantic in a total of six and a half minutes! We conveyed messages from the governors of the individual States to President Harding over our traffic system in early March. For months we lent our services to the Bureau of Standards and helped in the collection of a world of data on the cause of the mysterious fading-out of signals. And recently we carried on tests with amateurs in England, and nearly three dozen of our stations were heard over there! Really, we are doing things, and in doing them we are advancing the art and keeping ourselves ready to serve our country again as operators if ever again we are needed.

"We've been at this for fifteen years, and that experience is yours for the asking. Wireless isn't all success, and we can give a lift in the bad places.

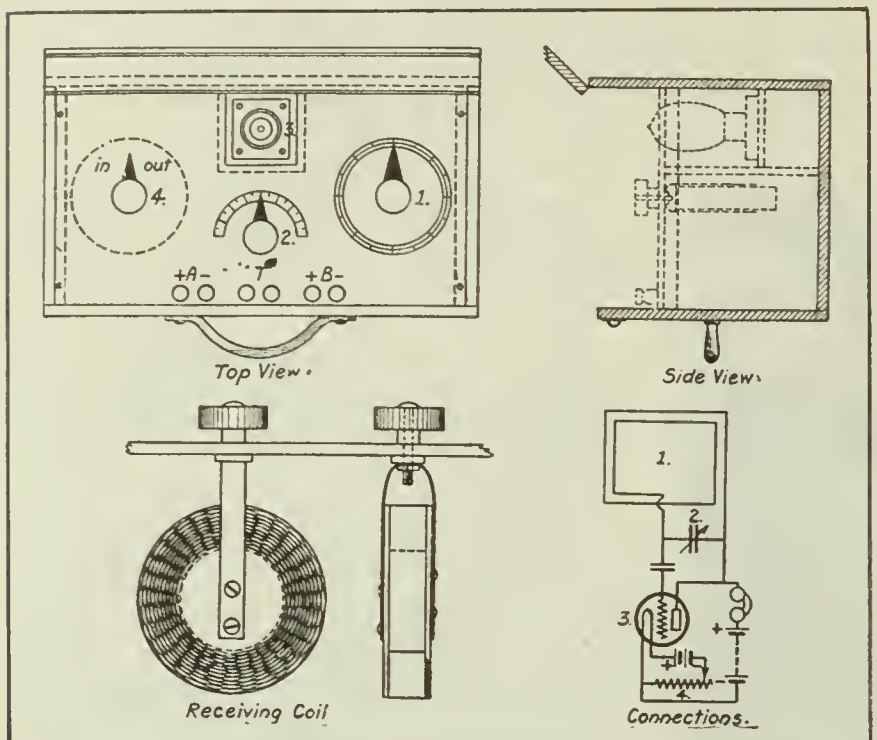
"Do you realize that there are 15,000 of us amateurs transmitting, with most of us crowded together near 200 meters? It's about as if there were 15,000 telephone broadcasting stations working at the same time at that place on your tuner where you get the music. But we know from our experience that if you'll get a selective tuner you will very rarely hear an amateur or a ship, unless you tune for them.

"And some day we fear this listening business will begin to pall. You'll want to transmit. There's room for you, Old Man, and when you come to the place where you want to climb in with the rest of us in the dot-and-dash transmitting business, you'll be a regular amateur, and will find our gang waiting for you.

"To make a long story short, here's the helping hand of the American Radio Relay League, our national amateur organization!"

A PORTABLE SET FOR BOY SCOUTS

A SHARP DISTINCTION must be drawn, in speaking of portable sets, between "freak" receivers and those intended for practical use. A portable set of the latter kind is described by Mr. Eugene M. Riel, in *Radio News* (New York). Particular interest attaches to this set because it is to be used without aerial. As will be seen, it employs a triode (vacuum



THE PORTABLE SET.

tube) detector. A crystal detector could hardly be expected to respond to the feeble current generated in the small receiving coil. Mr. Riel describes the set as only in the experimental stage, but very useful for short distances. "A radio club or a troop of Boy Scouts on a hike always want to keep in touch with the nearby home station," he says; "and with this set all that is necessary is to raise the lid and connect the batteries; there being no aerial to unfold and hoist in the air." The latter point is of course the one that is especially to be noted. Here is the description of the set:

"The box is 10x10x18 inches over all, constructed of ½-inch hardwood with one side on hinges so that it can be raised when in use, the case lying on the other side. Brass corner-pieces and angle strips make the case stronger and add much to its appearance. It is also fitted with a handle for carrying and a hinge hasp.

"Two and a half inches from the top a ¼-inch Bakelite panel is mounted by means of ½-inch cleats. On this panel are mounted the following instruments, as shown in the sketch: (1) The loop coil which is used for an aerial; (2) a variable condenser of .001 M.F. capacity for tuning: (4) a rheostat for the filament of the audion bulb. The bulb itself; (3), or, rather, the socket for the bulb, is mounted in a recess 4 inches below the top of the panel, as shown. Binding-posts are provided for attachment of A and B batteries and also the telephones, for which a space is provided by the setting of the panel below the top of the case.

"The coil (3) is preferably a Litz wire-wound coil of small distributed capacity, but not of the honeycomb or lattice type, because the zigzag winding of the wire will not permit a directional effect. Sixty-five turns of wire, bank-wound on a circular wooden form 2 inches in diameter, as shown, will be about right for 200 to 400 meters wave-length.

"The connections are self-explanatory, the condenser (5) being the grid condenser.

"If desired, there is room in the case for the B battery. Any amount of wire can be wound on the coil, to receive any wave-length desired.

"To receive, adjust the plane of the coil in the direction of the sending station and tune the signals in with the variable condenser. It must be understood, of course, that this set will not respond to signals transmitted from great distances. Good receiving depends primarily on the power of the local transmitter, as well as upon the most effective tuning of the receiver and functioning of the vacuum tube."

HOW TO MAKE SOLDERED CONNECTIONS

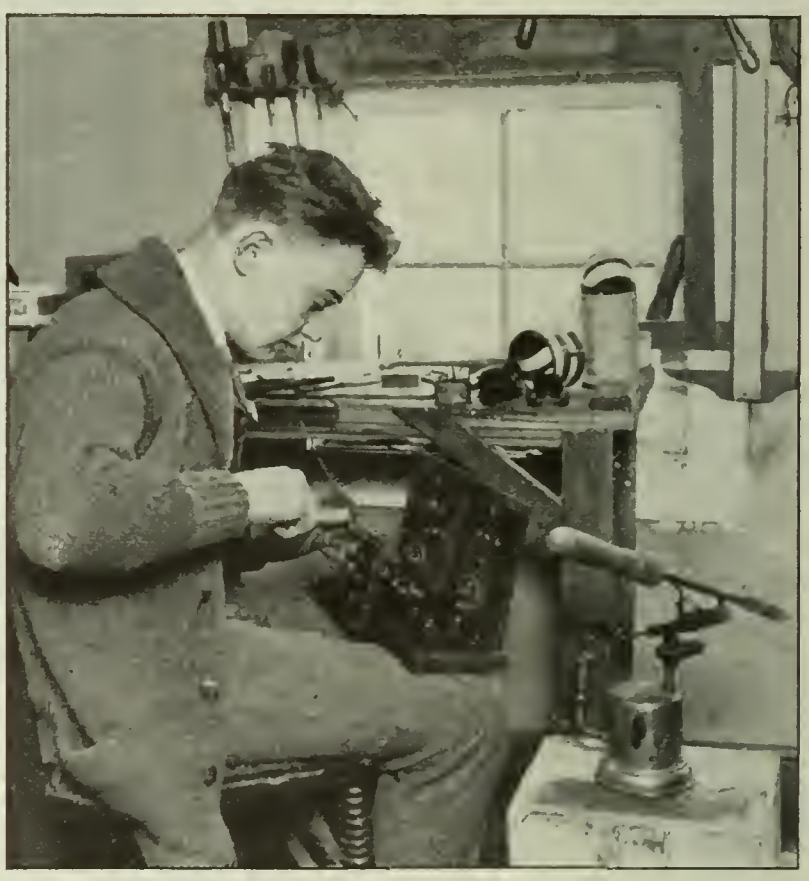
WHEN THE NOVICE STARTS OUT to make a radio-receiving outfit, or even to install one that he has purchased, he finds that it is important to know something about the simple but very useful art of soldering. In *Popular Radio* (New York) Mr. Frederick Siemens gives practical directions that are worth the attention of every one who thinks of joining the radio ranks:

"When wiring up a radio set it is important that all connections be made so that a good positive junction is formed not only between the wires and the instruments but also between the wires themselves.

"There are four points to be remembered when making up a soldered joint: *First*, the surfaces of the parts that are being joined should be cleaned and polished; *Second*, the surfaces should be treated with a soldering flux; *Third*, the temperature of the soldering iron should be kept at the right heat; *Fourth*, the metal parts should be heated with the iron and just enough solder applied to cover the parts neatly.

"If these precautions are taken, every joint will be a real joint, and the apparatus thus connected up will function in a quiet, clear manner, without any of the hissing, scratching, or crackling sounds that always accompany a poorly connected set.

"All metal parts to be joined should be rubbed and polished to a bright, shiny finish, with emery cloth. All coverings such



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SOLDERING THE CONNECTIONS.

as lacquer, grease or oxidization should be removed from the surface of the metal.

"The purpose of using the soldering flux is to cause the molecules of metal to amalgamate with the molecules of molten solder which will be applied later. There are a number of fluxes the chemical constituents of which cause this action to take place. This soldering paste may be applied with a small stick. Use only enough to cover surfaces with a thin film.

"A small one-half pound iron (which, by the way, is made of copper) should be used. To prepare the iron, clean the point with a smooth file or emery paper to a distance of about one-half an inch from the point, and then place the iron in a clear gas flame and heat it until a green tint is seen in the flame around the iron. Then apply the soldering flux to the point and rub a piece of solder over the cleaned surface until it is covered with

a coating of solder. Then place the iron back in the flame but keep the point out of the flame. The iron should never be heated beyond the temperature at which the solder begins to turn dull gray.

"When the iron is at the correct temperature, place the point of it on the surfaces of the wires or parts to be joined and heat them for a moment while the flux bubbles up; then place the end of the strip of solder on the parts until enough melts and flows over the surfaces to make a neat joint. Do not use any more solder than absolutely necessary. Work the molten solder around with the point of the iron, until every crevice is filled, and then take away the iron and refrain from moving or disturbing the joint until the solder 'freezes' or sets. Wipe off all excess soldering flux and the job is complete. The handiest kind of solder to use is a soft solder put up in the form of a wire about one-eighth of an inch in diameter."

MARRIAGE A LA AIRPLANE AND RADIO

MARRIAGE IN AN AIRPLANE up in cloudland, with a celebrated aviator to perform the ceremony and a radiophone to send the record of it to an audience on the ground some miles away might certainly be described as thoroughly up to date. Such was the method recently adopted by a couple in—or rather over—New York, who immediately started on their honeymoon, the trip being made by air to Albany, Schenectady, Syracuse, and Niagara Falls. In the plane were Belvin W. Maynard, the "Flying Parson" who won the transcontinental air race last year—officiating clergyman—Bert Acosta, pilot; Athletic Director Albert P. Schlafke, of the Veterans Mountain Camp, the bridegroom; Miss Sarah Cockefair, a Brooklyn nurse, the bride; and little Mary Louise Bobb, the tiny flower girl; and a mechanician. Parson Maynard married Miss Cockefair and Mr. Schlafke as the plane was flying through the air and thousands of radio fans tuned in and acted as witnesses. All this in aid of the fund campaign of the Veterans' Mountain Camp.

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A RADIO WEDDING.

The wedding party are in the plane, flying to New York, Niagara Falls and way stations on the wedding trip. Thousands of radio fans tuned in and heard the wedding ceremony.

Prior to this interesting performance, Lieutenant Maynard radiophoned an address from the same machine, circling high above New York, appealing to perhaps 50,000 listeners at receiving stations in the Metropolitan district, for public support to carry on the American Legion Mountain Home; and Miss Jeanette Vreeland rendered a vocal program from the same vantage point for the radio audience.

The New York correspondent of *Radio Digest* (Chicago) gives the following account of the novel enterprise:

"The flight was made under the auspices of the American Legion as part of its campaign on behalf of the proposed Soldiers' Mountain Home. The route taken began at Hazelhurst Field at Mineola, Long Island, 18 miles from New York, and covered all Brooklyn, middle Manhattan and part of New Jersey.

"Lieutenant Maynard spoke about the aims of the American Legion Mountain Home. The home is to be built to provide members who are suffering from ailments requiring pure mountain air, a retreat during convalescence.

"Miss Vreeland rendered a vocal program which included the 'Star Spangled Banner,' 'Holy, Holy,' and also the well-known prayer from 'La Tosca.' Her accomplishment as a singer was doubly remarkable, because she was able to hold the correct pitch throughout the selections in spite of the din of the 200 horse-power motor that was carrying the party through the air. Finally, Miss Thais Magrane spoke on behalf of the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion.

"Before and after the announced program, conversations were carried on with various stations and amateurs, all of whom reported clear signals. A Brooklyn amateur said that he could see the plane sailing through the air while speaking to the occupants.

"The transmitting set consisted of a C. G. vacuum tube transmitter of 300 Mfds capacity. It was built for aerial radio transmission for the United States Navy. The wave-length was 500 meters and 300 feet drop antenna was used. The total weight of the apparatus was 147 pounds. It was fastened to two pine boards screwed to the floor of the roomy cabin. The reel was attached under the seats.

"The tests were in charge of E. W. Dannels, the radio engineer of Brooklyn, connected with the General Electric Company. Mr. Dannels was one of the leading radio operators of the U. S. Naval aviation.

"He is remembered by many as the man who, some years ago, was wrecked in a Blimp as it burst off Sandy Hook, while the occupants were watching the sailing races. His daring in sending messages until the machine struck the water received world-wide comment.

"The interesting part of the test was made possible through the courtesy of the army authorities of Mitchel Field, Long Island.

"By hooking a receiving set to the regular telephone system they enabled the officials and guests of the Fokker Company, assembled in the hangar, to follow the whole program. The test proved, too, that an ordinary gasoline funnel held against a telephone receiver with a handkerchief wrapt around the connection made a very acceptable loud speaking horn."

SNOODLES STARTS AN INVESTIGATION.

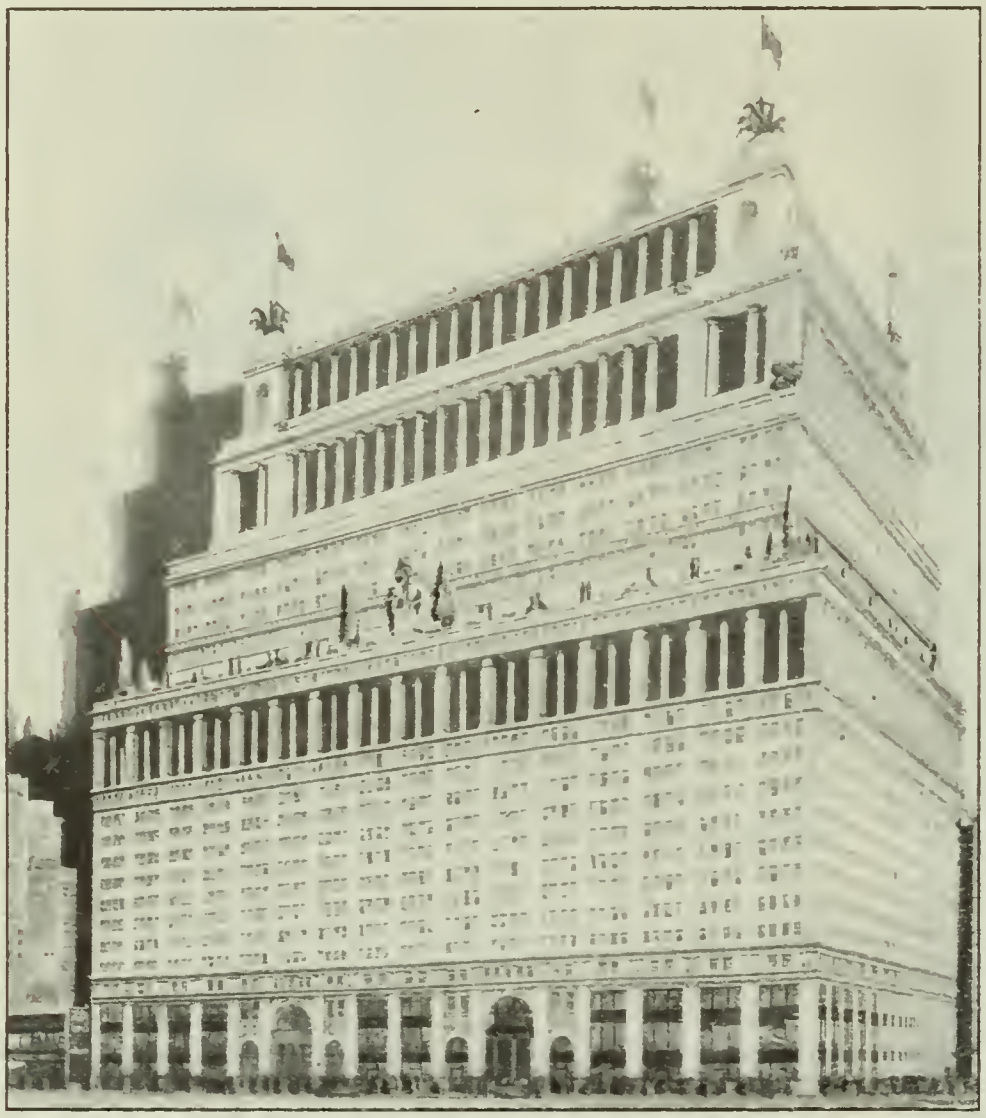
Hungerford in the New York *Evening Mail*.

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

NEW YORK TO FURTHER MUSIC IN THE NAME OF PEACE

IS A "PEACE MEMORIAL" also a "War Memorial"? New York proposes a twenty-million-dollar "peace memorial" in the form of "a center of education in music, drama and other arts in Manhattan." A memorial is a reminder of something that was, and New York now has no tangible evidence that once she had young men who gave their lives in the Great War. For a time a beautiful white Victory Arch stood near Madison Square, but it grew dingy and dilapidated and was torn down. A mayor's committee has "sat" on the project of a permanent memorial from time to time, but they seem of late to have ceased to talk of this purpose. It has been asserted over and over again by Fine Arts commissions that memorials to our dead should be divorced from utilitarian institutions. Now the proposed memorial bears the name of "peace," as tho peace were no longer with us, and the divine art of music should be invoked in its remembrance. *Musical America* devotes a large amount of space to reporting the pleas made by distinguished citizens for this grandiose civic institution, but no one touches on its fitness as a memorial for our dead. But the idea sprang from the brain of City Chamberlain Berolzheimer and quickly secured the approval of both houses of the New York legislature exprest in a bill providing that a "site for the structure shall be selected by the Mayor, subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment." To this has been added the approval of the Mayor of New York, so that nothing now seems to stand in the way of "the erection of a great building to be known as a 'Peace Memorial,' which shall provide facilities for education in and enjoyment of all the arts by the people," except—$20,000,000. But the Hon. Philip Berolzheimer, the Mayor, and Architect John Wesley Miller have furnished the plans; it is now "the people's" duty to supply the money, for as *Musical America* states:



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THE PROPOSED TEMPLE OF MUSIC AND ART.

John Wesley Miller's conception of a building designed to cover two New York blocks and house one opera auditorium, clubs, lodge-rooms, a grand ballroom, offices, studios, concert halls, a conservatory of music, rooms for dealers in art objects, musical instruments, and other purposes undreamed of.

"For some time past, Mr. Berolzheimer had been formulating a plan to establish a municipal music center in New York, where promising young men and women could get a musical education without the necessity of going abroad. With this plan, other notable features were connected to make it New York's 'Peace Memorial.' . . .

"The proposition, however, to make the erection of a peace memorial an opportunity to build a municipal temple of music, drama and the arts, has unquestionably been most generally favored by the music world and all those interested in the cultural influences. . . .

"For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the bill and for paying the expenses of the closing of the site, the Comptroller of the city is authorized by the said board to issue and sell the incorporated stock of the City of New York to such an amount as may be necessary and at such a rate of interest as may be fixt by the Comptroller.

"This means that the proposal has already secured legislative approval to the extent of securing a site. It has been stated that the site favored is one facing Central Park on Fifty-ninth Street.

"The report of the City Chamberlain and of Mr. Haag states that nowhere in this country so far does there appear to be a concerted effort to establish a center of music. In the judgment of Mr. Berolzheimer and Mr. Haag, there should also be included in the center provision for education in and the production of the classic drama. The building should contain an auditorium for the production of opera, another for concerts, another for classic drama and comedy and small auditoriums for chamber music and the intimate theater, practise rooms for vocal and instrumental work and rooms to accommodate a conservatory of music. The report further states that the City of New York could well afford to contribute the site. The endowments that have already been made and may be made could well furnish the buildings, and its income could provide for its maintenance."

It is nowhere stated that the citizens of New York have been asked to pass on this method of memorializing their dead. A public hearing was held, and according to *Musical America*, "was attended by a number of prominent musical persons, as well as by educators, legislators and friends of general culture." The meeting opened in this wise:

"In spite of the inclement weather the large rooms of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment were crowded when Mayor Hylan came in to preside. The hearing began with the reading of the bill. The Mayor then asked

Mr. Berolzheimer, 'Chamberlain, are you for or against this measure?'

" 'I am for it, your Honor,' replied Mr. Berolzheimer. The Mayor then requested that any persons opposed raise their hands. 'Will you count them, Chamberlain?' he requested.

" 'I can't find any, your Honor.' "

Mr. Berolzheimer then answered the Mayor's question as to the real purpose of the bill by saying it was "to create a public conservatory," and Mr. Haag, who had shared in proposing the measure—

"exprest gratification at the prompt action of the legislature. He eulogized the benign influence of music, saying that it was significant that music plays an important part in the rituals of every religion. He said that the city would be reimbursed for any expenditure by the increase in tax-value of surrounding properties, by reason of the existence of such a school. In addition, there would be the inestimable benefit to every lover of music. He voiced a belief that such an institution would sooner or later come to pass. Mr. Haag was applauded."

Mr. Otto H. Kahn was introduced as "one who had never failed to cooperate in civic art movements," and is thus reported:

"Music has a beneficent influence in providing constructive channels, instead of destructive, for their energies. I believe that much of the present 'crime wave' springs from that tendency to get away from dullness of life. I believe that it is a part of social statesmanship to give people access to that abundant source of wealth which is art. The man who goes to a concert with his heart open is better than the man or woman who sits chatting idly among friends in a box at the opera house."

Dr. Eugene A. Noble, Executive Secretary of the Juilliard Foundation, exprest this country's need of "a commanding institution to provide a musical training, foster creative ability and maintain standards." But he suggested some contingent features:

"For such an institution, Dr. Noble said, not only a splendid edifice would be necessary, but 'the best minds and the most generous spirits.' The cooperation of philanthropic organizations would be helpful, he said, in order to coordinate the project. He concluded with a statement of his opinion that what was most seriously needed was 'a center, an artistic clearing house belonging to and devoted to all the people.' Dr. Noble suggested that the conservatory should be governed not by a private organization, as the bill permitted, but by a self-perpetuating board of directors, so that the organization should be immune against changes in administration."

Mr. John C. Freund, editor of *Musical America*, dismissed the mortuary idea:

"The spirit of the times is not in accord with monuments, statuary. In these days we demand something that has life and something which will meet the needs of the great masses of the people. The basic thought upon which such an enterprise as has been proposed should be built is that recreation is as great a human need as the air we breathe, the clothes we wear and the bed we sleep in. This need has become more intense as the average man's job has become more and more monotonous. To meet the demand of those who go to see the plays, to the opera, to hear the symphonies, to the movies, the vaudeville shows, the cabarets, we have an army of professionals.

"This has developed a veritable tragedy for the reason that while we have provided ample opportunity for our young talent for the lower forms of entertainment, opening our arms to the pretty chorus girl, the vaudeville singer, the dancer, in the higher ranks we have closed the doors except to those who come to us with a foreign name and a foreign hallmark. And yet we have in this country the finest symphony orchestras and bands. We give the best opera. We have the finest singers and players. We have the best music teachers, while our musical industries lead the world in quality as well as quantity."

Following other speakers, "there was great applause when the Mayor announced that he would approve the measure. . . . The city executive advised that a committee be formed at once, authorizing the Chamberlain to take such measures as are needful, and assuring him of his own cooperation."

AMERICAN AND BRITISH ART BUYERS AGAIN CLINCH

IT WAS TOO MUCH to expect Britons to let Hoppner's portrait of Pitt to go out of England. So this at least found a patriotic buyer in the Burdett-Coutts sale held in London on May 4. England has relinquished hundreds of her art treasures, whether by necessity or indifference, as great estates have crumbled before the hand of super-taxes, but Lord Cowdray

SIR JOSHUA'S FUN WITH THE FASHIONS.

The Mob Cap, as this picture in the Burdett-Coutts collection is named, was affected by old ladies of the eighteenth century, but Reynolds thus decorates a child.

saved this one for the moment at least. British art lovers were "nervously apprehensive on the eve of the auction at Christie's of the famous Burdett-Coutts collection," reports the New York *Herald*, lest the choicest gems should go to Americans. Helpless to save the famous "Blue Boy," which lately came to Mr. Huntington's collection in Los Angeles, they are reported to have bade it adieu with a song popularly called the "Blue Boy Blues." Even tho guineas were lavishly spent it is not yet apparent how much of the Burdett-Coutts collection was bought for American collectors. What is expected, tho, is that some of the "authentic" Shakespeare portraits will come here. At recent sales, it is said, prices have been lower than for years; but this sale brought out many English competitors as well as American. Whatever was acquired for this country will come in quietly, so we record the possibilities as they may be detected in the cable dispatch to the New York *Times:*

"Dramatic moments came when guineas rose by twenties and fifties for Raeburn's portrait of Sir Walter Scott, for Hobbemas, for some of the Reynoldses and for the wonderful Pitt portrait by Hoppner, which fell to Messrs. Vicars. It was bought on behalf of Lord Cowdray, who, in an interview, said he felt that the picture ought not to leave England. It will be added to his collection. Seven thousand guineas was paid for this picture, but the highest price was won by the Scott portrait, which fell to

Messrs. Knoedler of London and New York for 9,000 guineas. The fact that this firm has a branch in New York was commented on when the final bid was reached, but it was learned that the picture was bought in the ordinary way of business and not on commission.

"There was quite a ripple of applause when Hobbema's two landscapes, numbers 94 and 95 in the catalog, were bought by Messrs. Leggatt for 6,200 guineas each. These masterpieces have been secured for a private collection in this country. The

LORD NELSON, IN THE BURDETT-COUTTS COLLECTION.

Painted by L. F. Abbott, and engraved by Valentine Green.

total paid for the two was the most sensational investment made at the sale.

"There were one or two surprizes. Bidding started at one guinea, for instance, and ended at two guineas for the gruesome picture of the head of John the Baptist, vaguely attributed to Murillo without the initial prefix. Two authentic Murillos, but not of the best period, realized respectively 70 and 130 guineas.

"Measuring by inches, the most valuable picture in the sale was probably a small section of the predella of an altar-piece, No. 118 in the catalog, painted by Raphael for the community at Perugia. The altar-piece itself is now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, and apprehensions as to its ultimate destination were not exactly allayed when the successful bid was made by Duveen, who sold 'Blue Boy' to America. Duveen paid 7,000 guineas for this precious fragment, which measures 9½ inches by 11 inches.

"The much debated Shakespeare portraits were the last pictures put up to-day. One thousand four hundred and fifty guineas was paid for the Felton portrait. Another bidder secured the other three portraits, known as the Lumley, the Zuccaro and the Burdett-Coutts, for 300 guineas apiece.

"Close on £89,000 will change hands as the result of to-day's sale. The outstanding prices paid included the following: Abbott's Nelson portrait, 1,700; Gainsborough's 'The Drinking Place,' 1,100; Hoppner's Hebe portrait, 1,800; Sir Thomas Lawrence's portrait of William IV, when Duke of Clarence, 3,300; Sir Joshua Reynolds's 'Cupid and Psyche,' 2,400; Reynolds's 'The Mob Cap,' 2,000; Reynolds's 'A Girl Sketching,' 5,200; Romney's portrait of Lady Grenze, 4,000; 'The Courtship,' 1,000; Holbein portrait of Sir Thomas More, 800; N. de Largilliere's 'Duc d'Anjou and His Gouvernante,' 1,000; Rembrandt's 'A Forest Scene,' 110; Tintoretto's 'Miracle of St. Mark,' 800; Watteau's 'Fête Champetre,' 600, all guineas."

The London *Sphere* gives this brief account of the Shakespeare portraits which we show on the opposite page:

"The famous Felton portrait is here seen in the bottom right corner; this shows the poet with a pale moustache and slight tuft of hair under the lower lip, and extremely high forehead accentuated by partial baldness. This portrait was discovered in a broker's shop in the Minories in 1788. It was bought at a sale in 1792 by Mr. Felton for 5 guineas; the panel is said to bear on the back an inscription and date, 'Gul. Shakspear, 1597, R.B.,' but the lettering is now almost illegible. The Lumley portrait is given above the Felton; it represents Shakespeare in middle age. It was originally in the possession of John Lord Lumley, at Lumley Castle in Durham; Lord Lumley was a contemporary of Shakespeare, and died in 1609. The portrait came into the possession of the late Baroness Burdett-Coutts in 1875, after its purchase at Christie's by Mr. H. Wagner. The Zuccaro portrait (bottom left) is usually attributed to the year 1602, and was added to the Baroness's collection in 1862. The top left portrait is that known as the 'Burdett-Coutts portrait.'"

A BROADSIDE AGAINST WELLS

THE "MUDDLE-HEADED" H. G. WELLS once produced a book which everybody seems to have read and many people praised, but which now turns out to be "silly" in parts, with evidences that its author's qualifications as a historian are "nil." These phrases are the high lights of a broadside leveled at the author of the "Outline of History" by the Department on Study of Revolutionary Movements of the National Civic Federation. One hundred college professors contribute to the bulky pamphlet containing their judgments. The consensus of opinion, says Condé M. Pallen, chairman of the department, "with some exceptions, is that Mr. Wells is not a historian at all." This will be a blow for the doughty writer, after he has subsisted for several years on the tangible evidences of public approval, one of the most enthusiastic tributes coming from Dean Cary Thomas of Bryn Mawr. The New York *Times*, digesting the pamphlet, reports that some "historians and teachers of history hold that Wells is as accurate as he needs to be for the ordinary reader and that, in spite of some shortcomings, he has performed a useful service in getting thousands interested in history who were indifferent to it before. As to the style of the work, there is a difference of opinion, some thinking it brilliant and others inferior."

Here are some specimen judgments extracted by the *Times:*

"Dr. D. C. Munro, Princeton—The facts are generally accurate because Wells had the assistance of many critics. Occasionally, however, there is a curious blunder, e. g., that Washington was 'indolent.'

Dr. William H. Mace, Syracuse University—Mr. Wells is neither accurate in his statements of facts nor dependable in his deductions.

"Dr. Theodore Clark Smith, Williams College—His facts seem fairly well checked up; his deductions are worth no more than Mr. Wells's snap judgments on anything else—marriage, diplomacy, God or anything he happens to notice.

"Dr. William Stearns Davis, University of Minnesota—Apparently he did not like the Romans, and his account of them seems to me, at least, almost grotesque in its misconceptions and its inadequacy.

"Dr. R. V. D. Magoffin, Johns Hopkins University—The accuracy and dependability of Mr. Wells's statements would seem to run about 85 per cent. right; his deductions therefrom at least 85 per cent. wrong.

"Dr. Frederick K. Paxon, University of Wisconsin—As a journalist and man of letters he has shown remarkable capacity in constructing imaginary civilization around the structure provided by some interesting or novel hypothesis.

"Dean John L. Hill, Georgetown College—In my judgment the social and moral philosophy of Mr. Wells disqualifies him as a leader and teacher of young people.

"Dr. William Milligan Sloane, Columbia University—I have read large portions and find no 'gripping qualities.'

"Professor William Starr Myers, Princeton—In my opinion,

Wells's 'Outline of History' is inaccurate, misleading and calculated to appeal only to ignorant and thoughtless people. Mr. Wells lacks both scholarship and ability to write history, and I do not see how any teacher or scholar can honestly use this work as a text and keep his or her professional self-respect."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* is "not quite clear" as to why the National Civic Federation has gone about this work of showing up Wells, and thinks that Mr. Pallen's summary dismissal of Wells's pretensions to being a historian "will please Mr. Wells and his admirers immensely," for—

"They will hold that conclusions based upon a 'consensus of opinion' admitting so many exceptions are not conclusive at all. As a matter of fact, Mr. Wells's book does not come off so badly. Asking professors of history to pass on such a work is not unlike inviting the opinion of medical men on the efficacy of a faith healer's miracles. But why go to so much trouble to prove that Wells is not a historian? He never made such a claim for himself and has in his book repeatedly emphasized his own deficiencies.

"Henry Adams, who was himself a professor of history, long ago pointed out the weaknesses of the calling. Mr. Wells, in attempting an outline of history, tried to do something that no one else had undertaken. By common consent he produced one of the most remarkable books of the period. It may not be good history, but it is fascinating reading. He may be a propagandist, as charged, but he would doubtless suggest that the Civic Federation in getting up this symposium was interested in propaganda of its own.

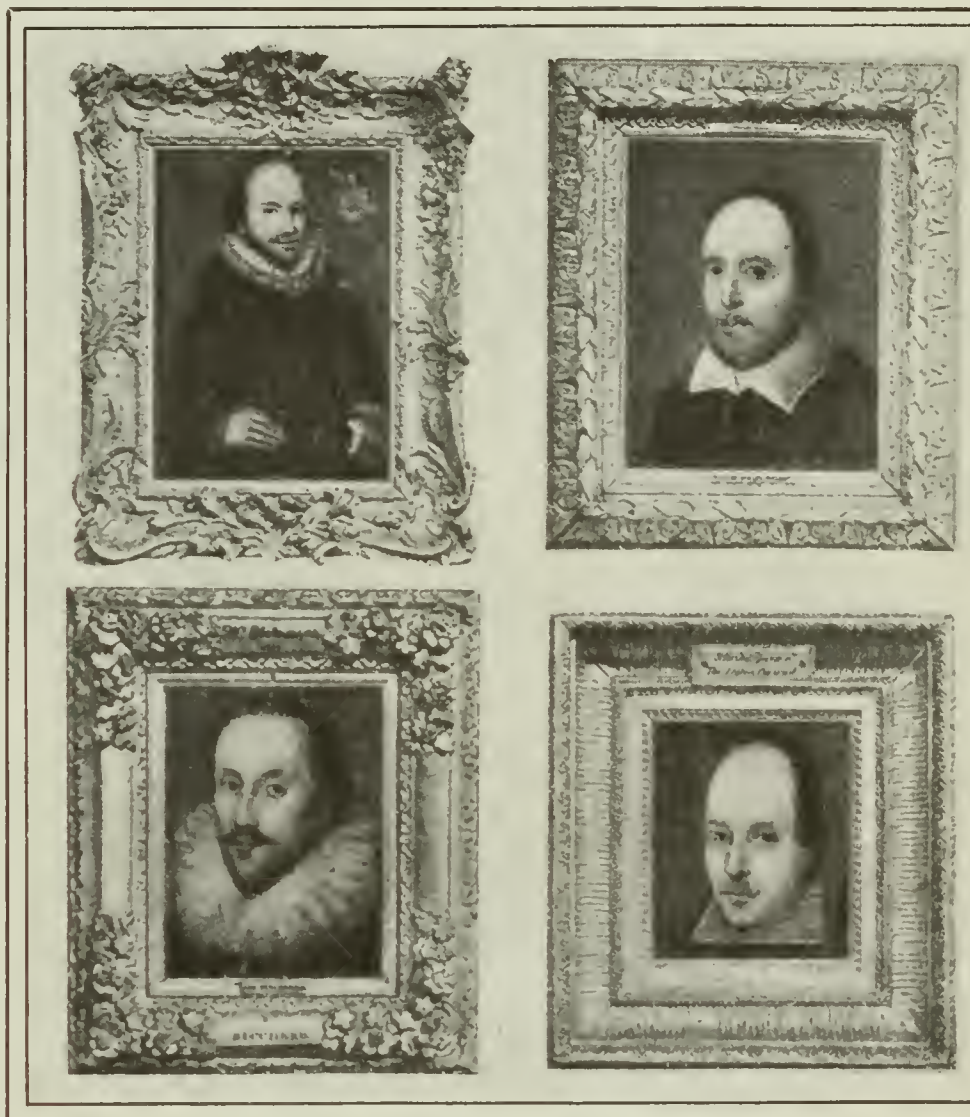
"There is one point, however, that the Civic Federation and professorial critics of Mr. Wells seem to have overlooked. Unlike real historians and professors of history, he did not intend that his 'Outline of History' should stand as written indefinitely. He invited criticism and corrections and has already rewritten and republished his work. He plans a constant revision. All his critics and those who find him inaccurate are invited to help in getting his story of mankind straight. That, at least, is something new in history writing."

The New York *Herald* seems to have discovered that the Federation's action is due to the report that "Wells's admirers were engaged in a movement to introduce the 'Outline' into schools and colleges as a text-book." And it is imprest with the unlikelihood that such a result will be forthcoming. The *Herald* culls some evidence in support of its belief:

"The Federation has published in pamphlet form the replies favorable to Wells and 'a considerable part of those unfavorable.' Even with some of the unfavorable answers omitted the nays seem to have it; yet Wells may be proud of a few testimonials given to his history. President Thwing of Western Reserve University declares that the 'interest, and fascination even,' of the 'Outline' more than meets any objections. Professor Mary Williams of Goucher College says that if the book could be taught in all the colleges of the world 'the war drum would never throb again.' Professor Martin of Stanford University thinks the book could be used to advantage in some college courses.

"Among the dissenters Professor Tryon of the University of Chicago finds in the 'Outline' too much Wells and not enough reliable history. Professor Sweet of De Pauw is cruel enough to say that Wells's few paragraphs on Feudalism are 'taken almost verbatim from the Encyclopedia Britannica.' Professor William Starr Myers of Princeton remarks that the 'Outline' is 'inaccurate, misleading and calculated to appeal only to ignorant or thoughtless people.' If he wishes to read historical fiction, he adds, he prefers Scott. Another of the Princeton faculty, Professor Corwin, regards Wells not as a historian but as a pamphleteer and propagandist—'usually quite muddleheaded, but the master of an attractive and brilliant style.' A third Princetonian, Professor William Milligan Sloane, who wrote a life of Napoleon, whom Wells minimizes, considers the 'Outline of History' neither accurate nor dependable; 'still less erudite or philosophical.'

"In an essay of 2,000 words on the 'Outline' Professor J. S. Shapiro of the College of the City of New York says some kind things about Wells's work: 'He has interested the average intelligent reader in history; no professional historian now living has ever done it or could do it.' That is true. Our Parkmans and Fiskes are dead, and James Ford Rhodes has not the drawing qualities of a natural publicity man like Wells. Professor Shapiro is fairly gentle with Wells, for he realizes that the task which the novelist undertook 'would require the industry of a Ranke, the versatility of a Leonardo da Vinci, the learning of a Mommsen and the style of a Macaulay.' And Wells, altho he is Wells, is only Wells. The American reader who finds him giving two pages to an expedition of Darius which may never have taken place and only one paragraph to the American Civil War; omitting the name of Gettysburg and calling George Washington 'a conspicuously indolent man'—that reader may have a passing vexation toward Mr. Wells. But the author of the 'Outline' is still young, and the eightieth or ninetieth edition, with the help of the critics, may see the last possible error corrected."



WHICH WILL AMERICA COME TO OWN?

Four "authentic" portraits of Shakespeare in the Burdette-Coutts collection. The upper left would be doubtful if the coat of arms should be proved a later addition. The upper right is called the "Lumley" portrait; the lower left the "Zuccaro" portrait, and the lower right is said by some to have been painted by Richard Burbage.

Readers of some of these newspapers also take a hand in the discussion. Mr. William L. Sullivan, writing to the *Herald*, thinks Mr. Wells's shortcomings as a historian arise from his "anti-patriotism," and declares "no anti-patriot or anti-nationalist can understand institutions; for institutions are nationality and Governments organized." A humorous contribution is to be found in the letter written to the New York *Times* by Estelle D. Dyke, who asks if it "would not be illuminating to add the advice of an eminent historian as reported by Anatole France in the preface to 'L'Ile des Pingouins?'":

"Why, my poor man, give yourself so much trouble? Why compose a history when you have only to copy the best known, as is the accepted custom? If you have any new insight, any original idea, if you present men and affairs under an unwonted aspect, you will surprize the reader. And the reader does not like to be surprized. He seeks in a history only the stupidities with which he is already familiar."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

NINE CENTS A WEEK FOR SALVATION

NINE CENTS A WEEK is the magnificent contribution which 30,000,000 Protestant church members averaged in 1916 toward the support of their ministry. Three years later this sum was increased by a little less than two mills—probably to cover the increased cost of living. Of course, as we are told, there were (and still are) "pound" and "barrel" parties to cover deficiencies in salary. A pastor's wife living in Wyoming, for instance, found in the barrel which kind members of the congregation had given her a discarded and moth-eaten bathing-suit made for a woman twice her size. But she had a sense of humor, if little else, and did not dream of Palm Beach or the sands of California. It is a magnificent faith, once said a cynic, which puts a nickel in the collection basket every week and expects a crown of glory in Kingdom Come, and it forms the subject of an article in the *Ladies' Home Journal* by Charles A. Selden. Mr. Selden observes that the chief difference between the man who gets all of his little in cash and the one who gets it partly in discarded clothing from a barrel is that the former is spared special insult, and so has less of a struggle to maintain the dignity of his calling. Everything for which the barrel stands is objectionable. For instance, it is the traditional part of the family job that the minister's family should sit up front in church; "but it is neither comfortable nor decent for them to sit there, wearing discarded garments in the plain sight of those, sitting farther back, who have given them." This underpayment of clergymen in an institution that is constantly growing in wealth and membership, says Mr. Selden, is "the most amazing inconsistency in American life." Statistics show that there are now in the United States 45,997,199 church members. Nearly 38,000,000 of them, we are told, are Protestant Christians. Combining the members with those in sympathy with the Church, there is a grand total of 96,338,096 persons, of which 74,800,000 are listed as Protestants.

Courtesy of "The Presbyterian Advance."

FOR THEIR RAINY DAY.

"In the last five years the churches have gained more than four million members. Sunday schools have gained two million. There are fifty-six hundred more church organizations than there were in 1916 and an increase of eighty-three hundred in the number of clergymen. These gains may surprize considerable groups of men and women, chiefly in large cities, who take it for granted that the Church is dying because they themselves have lost interest in it. They are the people who, removed by one or two generations from devout, church-going ancestors, feel that they have outgrown public worship. But these groups, with their silent indifference or exprest skepticism, do not figure in the case.

"The charge of inconsistency still holds against the church members. Here we have forty-five millions of our population who have exprest their belief in the church by joining it. They believe that the future of the American Government actually depends upon character building by the churches. They believe that the church is absolutely indispensable to make this world a safe and moral place for their children. But, regardless of all such beliefs, these forty-five millions come as near as they can to starving the leaders whom they choose for these churches.

"The latest figures on the vital subject of ministers' pay are those of the United States Government's Church Census of 1916 and the final reports of the Interchurch World Movement, giving precise and complete figures up to 1916 and some partial figures and estimates up to the end of 1919. In 1916 the 170,000 active Protestant clergymen in the country received $125,000,000 as the aggregate of their salaries, from something over twenty-six million members then enrolled in the Protestant churches. The average salary per minister in 1916 was $735 a year, or $14.13 a week."

Intelligent guessing of men who work on church statistics is, we are told, that there has been a total increase of about 20 per cent. in ministers' salaries since 1914. Half of this had been gained by 1916, and the remainder for the period from 1916 to the present time would bring the average salary up to $808 a year, or $15.54 a week in 1922 for the Protestant Christian clergyman. Fifteen hundred dollars a year is about the lowest estimate that various groups of experts have hit upon as the minimum on which the American family can now live decently. Yet ninety-nine ministers out of every hundred are so poor that the Government tax collector passes them by. Meantime it has been estimated, we are told, that the average income of the Protestant church membership is $400 a year, the apparent smallness of the sum being due to the fact that all women and children and other so-called non-earning members are included in the figuring. "If the Biblical tithe, or tenth, of that were contributed to the church it would pay all present expenses and leave a balance of a billion dollars. The estimated aggregate income of Methodists is $2,500,000 a year. They paid their ministers not a tithe of that, but a tithe of a tithe—that is, one cent out of the dollar. The combined income of the Congregational, Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist church members is $4,600,000,000 a year. The ministers of these several denominations do not get more than the cent on the dollar." Mr. Selden proceeds:

"But the tendency of the Church does not seem to be to give this increase of three or four pennies a week for each member. The congregations have erected two billion dollars' worth of church buildings. Protestants expended last year alone for all church purposes considerably more than four hundred million dollars. The Catholics and Jews spent eighty million dollars in their several religious activities. Individual expenditures of the laymen are unchecked. Many a church member spends more each year on his automobile than the whole congregation to which he belongs contributes to the salary of the minister. . . .

"It is only fair, however, to many church members to say that some of them in various parts of the country do allow their ministers to earn money at odd jobs outside their church work. Among

the Southern Baptists one-third of the clergy do other than ministerial work.

"But the ministers themselves do not want the taint of mere money-getting attached to their profession. They prefer only a decent living. There is far more of the true spirit of *noblesse oblige* in the pulpit than in the pews in this matter.

"Recognition by the Church that its ministers are helpless to provide, unaided, for their old age or for retirement due to illness is implied by the arrangements that the several denominations are making for pension systems. But this, so far as it goes, seeks to eliminate in part only one of the anxieties which beset the clergyman. It promises a little for the period of his life when he can no longer serve the church; it offers no relief from the difficulties which confront him in the years of his activity and which impair, by worry, the quality of his service. That is where the loss to the church members themselves comes in as the result of their shortsightedness."

KEEPING RELIGION OUT OF POLITICS

INTENSIVE EFFORTS to influence political decisions by appealing to religious prejudice have occurred at not infrequent intervals in the history of America, and we are warned that there are some signs that we are approaching a recrudescence of such unhappy appeals now. In an address in St. Louis, recently, former Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall called attention to the distrust between persons of different religious faiths, and declared that, in forgetting the principle of democracy, that every man has the right to follow the dictates of his own conscience, we are flirting with an alliance of Church and State. Secretary of State Hughes, in discussing the same principle at the recent laying of the corner-stone for the National Baptist Memorial to Roger Williams, said:

"The right of religious liberty, which has become a truism, carries with it an inhibition that no one should seek through politics, to promote the activities of religious organizations, or should intrude differences of religious faith or practise into political controversies.

"We are so familiar with the conception of religious liberty that we are likely to forget at what cost freedom of conscience has been won and also the danger to which we are constantly exposed of a recrudescence of bigotry.

"The hardest lesson mankind has had to learn is that religious truth, which is held to be most precious, can not prosper by attempts forcibly to impose it on others. Strong convictions, especially religious convictions, are apt to develop tyrannical purpose and no faith is so pure that it is never in danger of being made the instrument of the mistaken zeal of those who would deny to others the right to think as they choose."

It is true that the lesson has been a hard one, says the Fresno *Republican;* and this may be the reason why there are still a few who have not learned it. However,

"Their numbers are diminishing. Some of their organizations flourished for a time but soon dwindled away and are now little more than a memory. Every once in a while, some self-ordained individual comes into our midst, spreading his propaganda of religious hatred, but he passes almost as quickly.

"Religion has always been a subject of controversy and probably always will be. The reason is very plain. There is no one who can say that his religion or his method of worship is the only one.

"This, then, makes it all the more necessary that we accord to others the same rights that we claim for ourselves, the right to choose our own religion and to worship as we please without abuse."

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LEPER

STONING, OR PERHAPS a funeral pyre, once answered the leper's haunting cry, "Unclean! Unclean!", and it is only within recent times that Christian charity has stirred itself to heed Christ's command, "As ye go, cleanse the lepers." Now, we are told, the Mission to Lepers is leading a world movement for their segregation and scientific treatment, and out of the 2,000,000 lepers in the world, 8,000 and their children are being cared for in the institutions which the mission provides or with which it cooperates. The various mission boards lend a helping hand by designating missionaries for the work, and governments are also assisting. Last year, writes John T. Merrill in *Zion's Herald* (Methodist), India contributed $77,000 in Government appropriations and individual gifts. Wu Ting Fang gave $5,000 to purchase an island in South China for a leper colony. Japan and Siam are also taking official steps to wipe out the dread disease, and in the United States the Federal Government has purchased a home for lepers at Carville, Louisiana, on the Mississippi River. This institution is already filled to overflowing, we are told, and has a substantial waiting list.

Courtesy of the Methodist Board of Foreign Missions.

THOSE WHO CRY, "UNCLEAN! UNCLEAN!" ARE NO LONGER STONED,

But, as shown by this leper band at a mission at Culion, Philippine Islands, they are helped and cared for, in keeping with Christ's command: "As ye go, cleanse the lepers."

As a matter of fact there is said to have been much unnecessary fear of leprosy as a communicable disease, and the writer tells us the cheering news that workers among the lepers believe that seventy-five per cent. of the cases will respond to the new treatments. Indeed, there is every reason to believe that the Christian Church can, in a very few years, entirely eradicate leprosy if it will set itself to the task. The report of a recent visitor to a modern leper settlement in India, which is quoted by the writer, is interesting in showing what a Christian asylum can do for the afflicted:

"A model village on a fifty-acre tract in an evergreen forest with good roads, and sixty spacious houses, each surrounded by a flower and vegetable garden. The street is lined with trees sprung from roots of the primeval forests.

"The dominant feature is the beautiful church. It embodies the spirit that created and sustains this Christlike undertaking. With open windows and outside shutters, it is a welcome retreat, accommodating 700 people. Besides two Sabbath services, there are daily Bible, singing, prayer, and communicant classes.

"Half-way between the railroad station and the asylum stands the Children's Home, where healthy children of leper parents are given wholesome care and Christian education. To the right live forty girls; to the left, the same number of boys. The middle house serves for a schoolhouse and dwelling for the 'house-father and mother.' After elementary education, the

boys learn a trade, generally carpentry or masonry, while the girls learn domestic arts and help in the gardens.

"Prevention of leprosy for these children of lepers is not only possible but practicable, effectual, and inexpensive. At the office the head caretaker and assistants are busy with registrations, accounts, giving out clothing, and arranging daily visits to each leper.

"The medical work and dispensary are under the charge of a qualified Indian Christian doctor, superintended by the civil surgeon, who pays periodical visits and performs major operations. Two young leper men assist. In addition to surgical treatment, the principal remedies employed are gurjan and chaulmoogra oil, arsenic, quinine, and carbolic oil.

"Fully four-fifths of the inhabitants are Christians. Their readiness to attend worship, their love for the Bible, their sacrificing contributions to missions, their peaceful lives, their mutual helpfulness, show the real work of grace in their hearts."

Courtesy of "The Forecast," New York.

BUTTER-MAKING—A PRACTICAL LESSON IN HOME ECONOMICS.

The Women's Institutes of Canada help the farmers' wives to fill their jobs, and give them, besides, the opportunity for entertainment and culture.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR HOME BUILDERS

BABIES AND BERRY PATCHES are listed among the subjects for instruction in the Women's Institutes of Canada, which, we are told, have helped advance all educational and welfare work since the first institute was established thirty years ago in Ontario. With the rapid settlement of the rich agricultural stretches of the West the institutes have proved invaluable in meeting the needs of "tenderfoot" wives and mothers in rural communities, and they have been awakened to the fact that recreation, health and religious advancement must come through community effort, and that the home and school are logical points from which to attack all social problems. To the wives of soldiers holding land under the Soldiers' Settlement Board in Western Canada the institutes have been particularly helpful, and, in turn, the women are learning to take hold of local government affairs with practised hands. Activities have been most intensive in the Province of Alberta, writes Edward Jerome Dies in *The Forecast* (New York). Experts from the University of Alberta and numerous other educational institutions act as instructors in the teaching of scientific farming, fruit canning, bread-making, food values, child welfare, proper care of babies and beautifying the farmyard. A comprehensive clinic for babies is an important phase of the instruction. The courses last about a week, and during that time housing facilities, meals, nurses for babies, and social entertainment are provided. Railways give free transportation, and motor cars loaned by business organizations scurry over the countryside to bring in those who live beyond the sound of a locomotive whistle.

The institutes are provided by special enactment and by the appropriation of small grants available for certain purposes which may be had on application to the Minister of Agriculture, "but the real heart and soul of the movement is in the energy and interest of the local women." Not less than eight women, married or single, but not less than sixteen years old, may join in a petition to form a Woman's Institute. Dues of not less than 25 cents a year are paid by each member. Besides authorizing the institutes to be corporate bodies, capable of holding property, the act provides for—

"The improvement of social conditions in rural and other communities by means of (1) The study of home economics, including home nursing, household science, sanitation, food values, sick-room cookery, housefurnishing, sewing and other matters; child welfare; prevention of disease; local neighborhood needs; industrial and social conditions; (2) Establishing the women's institute as a social and educational center in the community and by utilizing it as a means of welcoming new settlers; (3) The encouragement of agriculture and improvement of agricultural conditions; (4) The holding, establishment and maintenance of demonstrations, lectures, short course schools, traveling and other libraries, exhibitions, competitions, meetings, conventions and such other utilities and attractions as may from time to time be deemed useful for the promotion of the foregoing objects or any of them."

The community corporations flourished, and in 1920, records the writer, Alberta had 290 institutes with a membership of 14,500 women. These groups raised for community and charitable purposes a total of $88,795.14. Wide as is their charity, the clubs are not limited to this and domestic needs. They discuss political questions, and succeeded in raising the minimum wage for girls from $9 to $15 a week. Mothercraft teaching in the schools was taken up, but was abandoned because of the manifest difficulties under which the many male teachers would labor. However,

"The better school movement was especially supported and it developed that the women members of the institutes had taken into their own practical hands many features that add to the comfort and efficiency of the schools. They had secured playground equipment, provided sanitary drinking cups and towels, and hot lunches, in many districts. The leader of the educational work, Mrs. Aylesworth, urged a better acquaintance with the books of Canadian authors, more mothers to visit the schools, to launch campaigns for women school trustees, and to get acquainted with the teachers and see that they have a suitable place to board. Twenty-five institutes gave prizes for various competitions in drawing, essays and in agriculture. . . .

"Everything from founding a municipal hospital to maintaining an amateur dramatic club is a part of the women's institute program. They carry the tide of civilization into the great virgin country, already so rich in all natural resources. Without the splendid spirit of the women, these riches might lie fallow forever, for however rich a new country may be in soil and crop possibilities, it is of little use to mankind until it has been made livable for men, women and children, and homes have been established there.

"With this splendid organization of women already in vigorous community work, it is not so difficult to recruit young married couples, eager to make a place for themselves, and not daunted but rather anticipating the difficulties and adventure of life in a new and growing country. It is to this kind of life that many returned soldiers with their wives and families have turned in the Canadian province of Alberta."

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

POETRY that is not wholly political tho with that motivation may be redeemed by passion. Such, we deem it, is the case with this which *The Survey* publishes, and we reprint without prejudice:

GANDHI

By Mary Siegrist

Who is it walks across the world today?
A Christ or Buddha on the common way—
This man of peace through whom all India draws
Breathlessly near to the eternal will?
Hush, what if on our earth is born again
A leader who shall conquer by the sign
Of one who went strange ways in Nazareth?

Who is it sits within his prison cell
The while his spirit goes astride the world?
This age-fulfilling one through whom speak out
The Vedas and Upanishads—who went
Naked and hungry forth to find the place
Where human woe is deepest and to feel
The bitterest grief of India's tragic land?
Whose is this peace that challenges a world,
That calls divine resistance to a will
No man upholds? Whose is this voice
Through whom the Orient comes articulate?
Whose love is this that is an unsheathed sword
To pierce the body of hypocrisy?
Whose silence this that calls across the world?

In this strange leader are all races met;
In his heart East and West are one immortally;
Through him love sounds her clarion endlessly
To millions prostrate who have lain age-long
Beneath the oppressor's heel—unwearied saint
Who gives them back the ancient memory
Of a great dawn, a lost inheritance.

* * * *

In his deep prison there in India
Somehow abreast with sun and sky he waits.
What if again a Christ is crucified
By some reluctant Pilate—if again
The blind enact their old Gethsemane?

* * * *

Tread softly, world, perhaps a Christ leads on
Today in India

EVERY little while we feel a duty to the ultra moderns. If we profess "current poetry" we can not neglect poetry that is current, and a good deal like this found in the *New Republic* is elsewhere as well as there. Perhaps there are readers who enjoy puzzles in elucidation:

HER VOICE

By Alfred Kreymborg

Her eyes have already transfixed him,
and it only remains for her mouth
to transport him.

Her mouth just assumes the pert form
of a cross that is dimpled, then grave,
as she presses him on
to the next generation.

What thought can avail to revive him,
unless he should spy his own boy
building blocks,
his own girl playing house?

Herself will be busy with ferns, yes
and plants in old pots and old vases—
and she who might likewise be thinking
won't have to.

The night without, peopled with silent,
dark cypresses lured on to stars,
had her voice—
now the light of the dawn.

Having listened to that, now to this,
and grown slowly bereft of himself—
is quiet.

THE same number of the *New Republic* prints the verses of one who will never be an ultra-modern, and who too modestly sings praises over a missed vocation:

SONG OF PRAISE FOR NOT BEING A POET

By Anne O'Hare McCormick

I have heard fountains singing in the grass
I have seen rainbows thrilling to the sun
I have felt south winds dancing as they pass
All joy is one!

I have touched heaven's radiance with a star
I have drunk earth's brown vintage with a tree
I have plucked splendors where the lightnings are
Beauty is free!

I have chased angels on a sea gull's wing
I have learned laughter from the spinning spheres;
Yet I who am no poet need not sing
Or care who hears!

Ah, happy is the owner of the sky
Who is not exiled by the flaming sword
To seek the phrase that paints it till he die,
Slave of the Word

IS FAITH to give way to such certainties as Sir Arthur Conan Doyle offers us or the "sporting chance" recommended by this poem which has been widely syndicated, but gleaned for this column from the Asheville *Citizen?* A census might be interesting to teach us what number would acknowledge each of these lamps to the future:

ON BEYOND

By Grantland Rice

"Some day we may know in advance just what life we will lead in the world beyond"—Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.

Leave it as a sporting chance
Through the shadow-guarded gates,
Just a last shot at Romance
Where the Great Adventure waits.
Let the curtain stay until
We have said "Good-by, old scout,"
With a last look from the hill
Where the gray road wanders out.

We have often seen how life
Might grow stale along the road;
Sorrow, struggle, greed and strife,
Old age with its heavy load;
Then, as some far light might gleam
We can look, apart from fear,
Some day to a newer dream
On beyond the Last Frontier.

If the road ends at the grave,
How may that be called forlorn?
Dreamless sleep for all the brave,
For the weary and the worn;
If it wanders throughout space,
Who would know it in advance?
Hear the true-hearts of the race,
"Leave it as a sporting chance!"

CHOICE things appear every now and then in the *Double Dealer* (New Orleans). Two poems in the May issue give us two rare types. W. A. Percy is one old friend—the other may become one:

BETH MARIE

By William Alexander Percy

Impatiently she drew her breath,
So new was life, so wild:
But patiently she waited death
And when he touched her, smiled.

She who had never wished to die,
Who had such fear of pain,
Was tranquil as an evening sky
That flowers from spent rain.

For us her loss was different
From all we could suppose:
The calm of spartan stars she lent
Who only seemed a rose.

SHE SEWS

By Harold Vinal

She's always mending aprons or making bits of lace,
She hasn't time to look out at a passing face,
The lads of Camden are nothing to her—
Only the sound of needles or the wheel's whir.

She was born a dreamer but she never leaves her room,
She sweeps up the thread ends with a little broom,
And what she is thinking and what she knows
Is less than the sound of the wind when it blows.

She was born a gipsy but she never seeks the road,
Nor follows after pipers with a gipsy load,
Neither moon or water make her catch her breath,
Perhaps she knows that love is as hard as death.

She's always mending aprons or making bits of lace,
She hasn't time to look out at a passing face,
The lads of Camden are nothing to her—
Only the sound of needles or the wheel's whir.

THE *University Record* (Chicago) publishes the John Billings Fisk Prize poem, which runs to seven pages of "imagist" picturing. We should like to give more of it than our space permits, and our omissions imply no criticism, but simply that we must stop at the bottom of our own column:

THROUGH THE YEAR

By Bertha Ten Eyck James

THE SINGER OF THE STILLNESS

I am the great Singer in the Stillness;
Those who listen at dawn in the High Places may hear me:
My voice is the wind as it sweeps over the prairies,
And at night, when the stars sing in the heavens,
My song mingles with the music of the spheres.
The bare oak branches in the winter are my harp strings,
And my words are heard in the throbbing of the moon-haunted sea.
Great things have I to tell to those who hark to me;
I lift them above the world and they see life spread out before them,
For I am the Wisdom of the ages, I am the great Singer in the Stillness.

SPRING

A DAY IN FEBRUARY

The snow lies white along the black boughs of the trees;
The stars gleam on the snow;
The moon glows through the tangled twigs
Like a silver salmon in a fisher's net.

GRAY DAYS

The trees are pale as sage against the sky,
The frozen misted sky, and every leaf
Hangs at its pointed tip a drop of rain.

EARLY SPRING

The low clouds hang heavily in the sky;
The white breath of the snow fills the air;
Now a shower blows out of the east
Gray ravelled threads; the hills are hidden
In early spring I doubt there is any heaven;
But when summer comes I scarcely care.

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

DAVISON AND PATTERSON, FARM-BOYS WHO ROSE

A WILD-LOOKING MAN entered a New York bank and presented a check for $100,000 drawn to the order of "The Almighty," at the same time pointing a revolver at the paying teller's head.

"One hundred thousand dollars for The Almighty!" called out the paying teller. "How will you have it?" he asked the man.

Then he proceeded to count out the money in small bills, while the presenter of the check continued to point the revolver. The paying teller's cool remarks to the stranger were intended to attract the attention of the bank's guards, who jumped upon the man from behind and placed him under arrest. The paying-teller of that incident, which happened in 1891, was Henry P. Davison, later widely known as one of the members of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. He had won his way upward largely by grit and will-power and other "elements," as the editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks, "that make for success in a competitive civilization." He died suddenly on May 6, on the same day with another man who reached success by a similar climb against odds in an equally competitive portion of the same civilization. John Henry Patterson of Dayton, Ohio, President of the National Cash Register Co., is comparable to Davison in many ways. Patterson, it is recalled, for a long time maintained a "graveyard" near the huge plant of the Cash Register Company in Dayton. Piles of rusty cash-registers were to be seen in this burying-ground, with "tombstones" reading, "Remains of the Blank-Blank Cash Register Company, Put Out of Business—" followed by the date.

"Each had been a farm-worker as a boy. Neither had a college degree. Both were self-made." So one newspaper editor recounts a few fundamental similarities between the two men. Other analogies are that each turned to philanthropy, after he had won his way to wealth and power, each was a furious worker, and each died suddenly of a disease affecting a vital organ—in Davison's case the brain, in Patterson's the heart. Mr. Patterson's "competitors' graveyard" is matched by Mr. Davison's remark, apropos of the present market among German-Americans for Teuton bonds, that "sentiment counts only in business when two propositions of equal merit are placed before a man."

Photographs copyrighted by Paul Thompson.

ENERGY AND THE WILL TO SUCCEED.

The strain of their upward road, a physiognomist might find, is marked on the lined faces of these two men. Henry P. Davison of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. (on the left), and John H. Patterson of the National Cash Register Co. They both died suddenly on May 6, and left large fortunes to their heirs.

Among the columns of newspaper appreciation of Mr. Davison appears this story of how he got his first job in New York. While working in a Bridgeport bank, we are told,

Davison read in the newspaper one morning of the proposed organization of the Astor Place Bank in New York City.

"My chance to break into New York," thought the young teller.

Luck was with him. A director in the Pequonnock knew the vice-president of the new bank. Armed with a letter of introduction, Davison took a train for New York that afternoon. At 96 Broadway he found the vice-president and prest his aspiration to become paying teller of the new bank. The banker heard him through, patiently and kindly, but shook his head at the end.

"I'm sorry, my boy," he said, "but you won't do. We must have a man who knows New York and its banking problems. I'm not a banker myself and the men back of us feel they're taking some chance on me. So it would be folly—sheer folly—to give a responsible office to a young outsider."

"The vice-president was so fair and logical that I had to agree," Davison said afterward. "So you know, I was half-way back to Bridgeport before I realized that I had failed to get what I went after."

The plucky young Trojan was unused to defeat. Its taste was not palatable. The next day he mulled over the situation until he decided to try his luck again. Twenty-four hours after his first rebuff he stood once more before the New York banking man. Bad fortune played an encore. His fingers were tingling with the vice-president's good-by grip before he realized the fact that he was no nearer the coveted prize than before.

The third day, as soon as banking hours were over, he caught the New York train. By the time he reached the Broadway office the bank executive had left it.

"Sorry you missed him to-day," said a friendly clerk. "Try his home," and he gave the address.

The vice-president was dressing for dinner when Davison arrived. Yes, the young man would like to wait for him. When the financier threw open his library door twenty minutes later and saw his would-be paying teller sitting solemnly in a chair, he burst into a laugh.

"What on earth are you doing here?" he asked.

Davison knew it was now or never.

"I can't give up, sir," he cried. "You'll make a big mistake if you don't take me on. I know you'll be proud of me if you do. I've got to speak for myself. There's no one else to do it for me."

The smile lingered on the face of the vice-president and his eyes lighted with approval. He walked to the window and looked out for a minute, his hands clasped behind him. Finally he swung around.

"You've won, my young friend," he said. "How much money do you want at the start?"

"I want $1,500 a year," replied Davison, "but I'll take anything I can live on—$500, if you say so."

"Fifteen hundred suits me. Good-night and good luck."

There seemed to be three feet of air between Davison's shoes and the sidewalk as he floated back toward the trolley line.

"IPSE DIXIT"

SOMETHING like twenty-five hundred years ago lived Pythagoras, the wisest and most learned man of his time. He was the first to reason that the earth was a globe and with the other planets revolved around a central body. He made discoveries which elevated mathematics to a science. He was a leader in medicine, music, ethics and government.

News of his wisdom and his learning spread far and wide. The size of the town in which he lived was doubled by the people who came to study his doctrines. Such was the faith in his word that when his followers made an assertion upon any subject, if they were asked how they knew it to be true, they would reply simply: *"Ipse Dixit"* —"He himself has said it."

The world accepts its ideas—and its commercial products—largely on such faith. The unknown product, though it have a guarantee written in the strongest terms, fails to inspire the confidence that the known product commands, though it have no guarantee at all. A name of recognized worth is its own promise and its own pledge. Reputation is the best of all salesmen.

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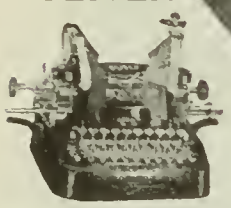

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

After a sumptuous dinner in a Broadway restaurant he marched in triumph to the theater.

In the middle of the first act he turned suddenly to a man sitting beside him.

"Do you know who I am?" he asked.

"No," said the stranger, staring his amazement.

"I'm the paying teller of a New York bank!" exclaimed Davison.

Mr. Patterson, from first to last, had a somewhat stormier life. He had gone further than Mr. Davison in early education, having spent two years at Dartmouth. In 1901, recalls the Brooklyn *Eagle*, he had been made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor in token of French appreciation of what he had done for his employees:

He had established the National Cash Register works at Dayton, had introduced gymnasiums, cooking schools, lunches at cost, lecture courses, stimulations to home beautification and the spirit of cooperation. But here as elsewhere unionism did not take kindly to what was called industrial paternalism, and he had several strikes to struggle with. He also had to face Government attacks on the theory that his business had made itself a monopoly. He was indicted under the Sherman Law in 1912, tried, found guilty and sentenced. Friends asked a pardon from President Wilson. Mr. Patterson sent a telegram to the Chief Executive, refusing a pardon, saying he wanted only justice. On appeal the judgment was quashed, and he was relieved of further prosecution. In the meantime the great Dayton flood of 1913 had given him an opportunity to display both physical courage and organizing capacity.

The greatest monument that he leaves behind, says a writer in the Cincinnati *Commercial Tribune*, is the conservancy system by which the waters of the Miami River around Dayton can be kept hemmed in during the flood period. The writer recalls the terrible March days of 1913, when the need of such a system was shown:

It was during those times that Mr. Patterson's genius for directing affairs was called upon for the best that he had to offer. With the first rush of the water from the broken reservoirs farther up the river Mr. Patterson seemed to sense that this was no ordinary flood, and a half dozen hours after the inundation started he had turned the wood-working department of his factory into a boat-making establishment.

It is probable that not one man in the place knew anything beyond the rudiments of making skiffs, but when Mr. Patterson commanded, that was enough. By nightfall three or four skiffs were being turned out every hour, some that were seaworthy and some that were not—but they were boats and that was what he wanted.

When this "capacity production" reached the point that he wanted, the Miami was such a swirling mass of water that the best of steam launches could not live in the current, so but few of them were ever placed in use.

The special men of *The Commercial Tribune*, sent up to cover the flood, arrived about the time that the first of these boats were being put in commission, and they, not realizing the enormity of the catastrophe, believed that they could better "cover the story" by getting a boat. Appeal to several heads of departments got them nowhere, so they started off to find Mr. Patterson, to whom all things apparently were referred.

His trail was picked up toward the rushing waters of the river, and there they found him doing his best, personally, in the rescue work that was going on, for by this time women and men were crawling along the network of telephone wires from their homes to safety. A life line had been stretched out into the water and a dozen men were standing waist deep in the water, stopping rafts laden with humans that were floating down. One of the newspaper men wanted to know where Mr. Patterson could be found, and some one pointed out the farthest man out, who had just picked a boy from a raft and was bringing the youngster to shore. That was John H. Patterson.

"BOOTLEGGERS I HAVE KNOWN"—BY A PROHIBITION OFFICER

THE rise of the bootlegger, the growth of the fraternity in power and deadliness, and the counter-measures of Government agents, is a theme which Harold B. Dobbs, of much experience in prohibition enforcement circles, is following in a series of articles in the New York *World*. Bands of brigands, "as gentle as ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship," have turned from less lucrative pursuits, he says, especially in the purlieus of New York City, where the picking is good, to bootlegging. Old familiar faces of the "hop ring" and drug peddlers appear among the bootleggers. Many of them, most of them, in fact, make their own liquor. Much of the stuff is rank poison; it killed more than a hundred people in the neighborhood of New York before the gang chiefly concerned in its making was rounded up. There was money in it, however, enough money to draw in a fine group of assorted counterfeiters, ex-saloon-keepers, drug-runners and distributors of narcotics. Introducing his story of the breaking-up of one such gang, Mr. Dobbs writes:

This large clique of law-breakers, whetted by the larger profits of bootlegging, turned their narcotic "business" over to subordinates and entered a new field. A great many of them began by counterfeiting, not United States currency, but whisky labels, revenue strip stamps, fac-simile signatures of bottlers and distillers, withdrawal permits and doctors' prescription blanks.

It was a logical move for these criminals to make. They had plenty of forgers, photo-engravers, printing-presses, pressmen and all the necessary equipment. These things were left-overs from former activities of the money-counterfeiting gangs with whom this crowd had many times held communion.

In any event they changed their methods and soon were head over heels in the counterfeiting and bootlegging game. After I began to dig into the operations, mostly conducted in the Italian quarter, of which Mulberry Street is perhaps the main thoroughfare, I met up with familiar faces. It was not long until these men began to change in appearance. I saw and heard of

Isn't this feeling about tires pretty universal

MOST car-owners intend to have a car the rest of their lives. Economical operation is getting more and more *fashionable.*

How many men do you know who won't expect *tires* to do *their* share of the saving?

This is the year for tire merchants to study their customers *closely.*

* * *

The makers of U. S. Royal Cords have recently stated what is the biggest opportunity to serve in the tire business.

U.S. Royal Cords cannot take care of all the people who want the *upward quality* in tires.

Nor do they claim a monopoly of all good tire making methods.

It is the things they refuse to leave *undone* that make U. S. Royal Cords the measure of all automobile tires.

Not only what is *put in* but what is *never left out*—that reveals the Royal Cord *practical ideal.*

* * *

So Royal Cord makers feel free to say again what they have said before—

Let us compete for higher and higher *quality.*

For more and more public *confidence.*

The makers of United States Tires urge upon everybody — manufacturer and dealer alike—a new kind of competition.

Let us compete for more and more public confidence.

Let us compete for higher and higher quality.

Let us compete for still more dependable public service.

United States Tires are Good Tires

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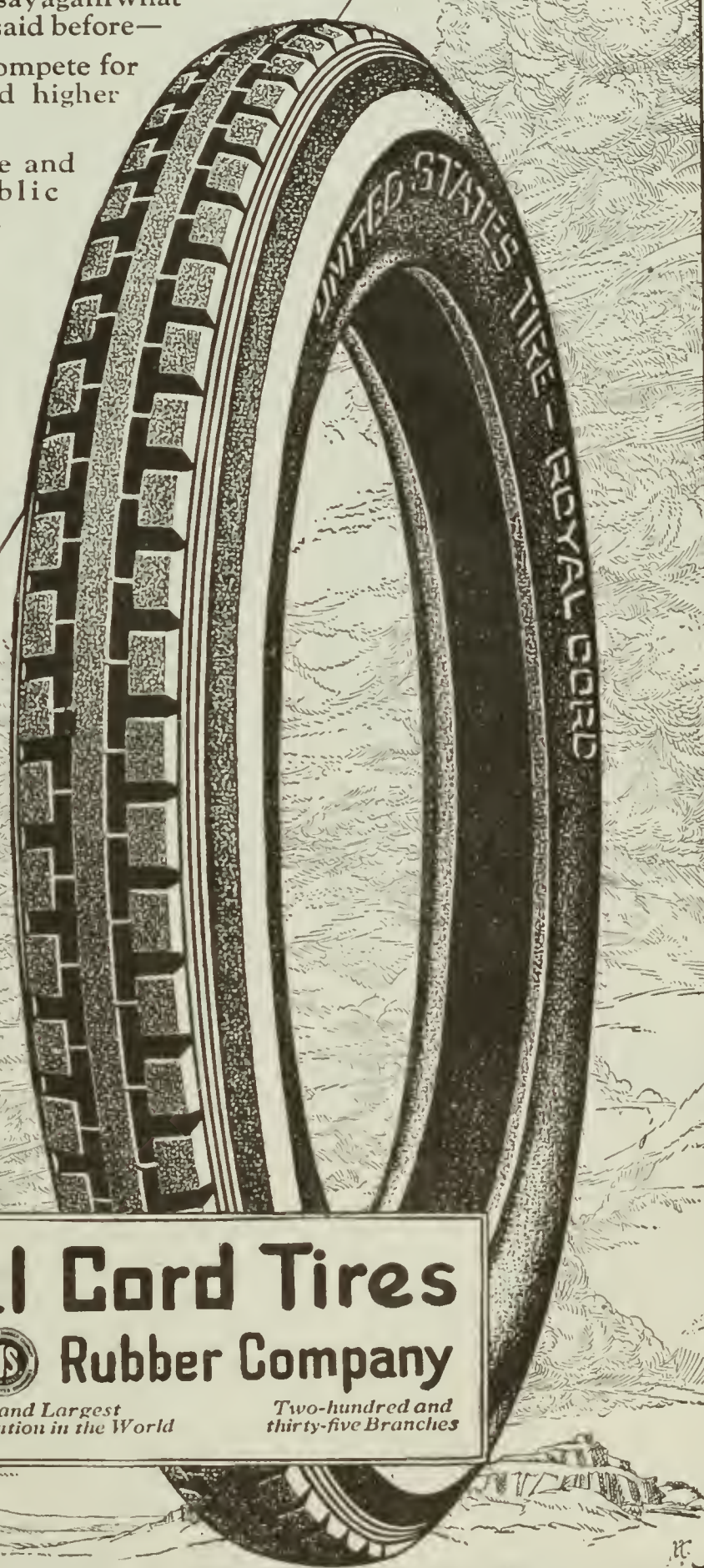


U. S. Royal Cord Tires

United States Rubber Company

Fifty-three Factories — *The Oldest and Largest Rubber Organization in the World* — *Two-hundred and thirty-five Branches*

"It Clamps Everywhere"

READ-
Clamp it on bed or chair; or anywhere

WRITE-
Clamp it or stand it on your desk or table

SEW-
Clamp it on sewing machine or table

SHAVE-
Clamp it on the mirror or any handy place

Adjusto-Lite
A FARBERWARE PRODUCT
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THE lamp of a thousand practical uses. Clamps—stands—hangs—anywhere and everywhere. All the light you need where and when you need it. Prevents eye strain—reduces light bills. No other lighting device like it.

Solid brass; handsome, durable and compact. Clamp is felt-lined—can't scratch. Guaranteed five years. Complete with 8-ft. cord and plug **$5**

Get an Adjusto-Lite today. If your dealer doesn't carry it order direct.

S. W. FARBER
141-151 So. Fifth St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Prices in U. S. A., complete with 8-ft. cord, plug and socket. Brush Brass Finished $5.00. *Statuary Bronze or Nickel finish* $5.50. *West of Mississippi, prices* 25c *per lamp higher.*

TRADE FARBERWARE BROOKLYN MARK

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

diamonds, ultra-fashionable clothes, limousines, stories of nightly debauches, where fortunes were spent in an evening. They were in it for good, and I knew that if any one attempted to break up their parties and their money-making murder would be in order.

I soon began to step on somebody's toes. One night a steel-jacketed pistol bullet whistled too near to be comfortable. Again, I arrested one of their runners with a few quarts of poisonous hooch. I was getting close to them. Soon I knew the names of several who were implicated. The two leaders were John Romanelli, an undertaker, and Carmine Licenziata, a cheese merchant of Mott Street in the Italian quarter. Romanelli was later convicted of grand larceny in Kings County, while Licenziata was found guilty of manslaughter. The others were a Massachusetts saloon-keeper; D'Ambrosio, a Mulberry Street drug-runner; a truckman; a hotel-keeper, and one other man.

Here was as gentle a band as ever cut a throat or scuttled a ship. Others, of course, were implicated in the operations, but were minor actors in the largest and most deadly murder plot recorded since the Volstead act went into full force and effect.

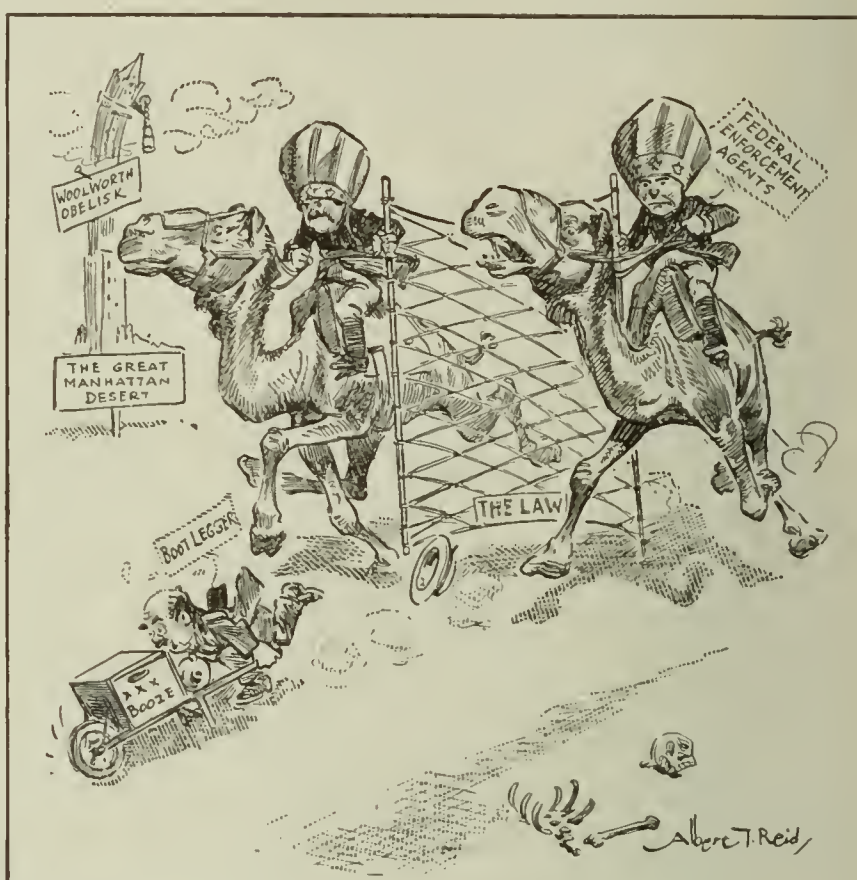
Bear in mind that the bootlegger of the type I was dealing with was ruthless. He was equipped with plenty of money, and his modern counterfeiting plant was as complete as any modern small newspaper. Most all of them had criminal records and were raised with utter contempt for law. Their shops were scattered all over New York and Brooklyn and were held under fictitious names. Their bottling plants were apart from the counterfeiting establishments.

Manufactured or denatured alcohol, the writer notes in passing, is a deadly poison. There are some fifty denaturing liquids used, but most perhaps are acetone, formaldehyde and wood alcohol. The bootlegger then purchases and takes the barrels and their contents away to his small shop tax-free. In this manner the cost is negligible and he can if he has the time redistill the fluid. The bootlegger can not eliminate the poison, but the expert chemist can. Mr. Dobbs returns to his story:

Licenziata had an insane lust for money. He would bottle anything that had the smell of alcohol and was white. In his hurry to build up his first million, he sold right and left. And it was his innate greed that led to ultimate arrest and conviction and flight to the Italian Riviera, where he now basks under sunny skies, with a retinue of servants doing his bidding.

The whole countryside was startled on New Year's Day, 1920, when press dispatches told of scores of citizens dropping like flies from wood alcohol poisoning in Massachusetts and Connecticut. Within forty-eight hours 110 persons made up the death toll. Officials flew up in arms. Who had sold the murderous liquid?

I was ordered to take up the investigation. I could almost put my finger on the bootleggers, but the evidence had to be clear and convincing before a jury. I set out to get it.



THE CAMELS ARE COMING.
—Reid in the New York *Evening Mail.*

Tracing a lot of wood alcohol amounting to twelve barrels, containing 110 gallons each, from Pier 14, North River, to Pier 42, I discovered that instead of arriving at the latter dock, where it should have been loaded on board an ocean liner for export to England, it had been diverted to some spot in Brooklyn. The truckman who took this burden of liquid death from Pier 14 did not deliver it as per directions, but at the instance of the undertaker, Romanelli, took it to his garage in Brooklyn. From there it was sold by Romanelli to a local druggist, who in turn sold half of it to Licenziata.

Licenziata immediately set about bottling the poison under the following fake labels: Martel brandy, cognac, rye, Bourbon and gin. Coloring and flavoring extracts were added. Then he sold it. He was careful not to save any for his own sideboard. Then I traced the entire lot to Springfield and Chicopee Falls, Mass. From there a small portion was resold in Connecticut.

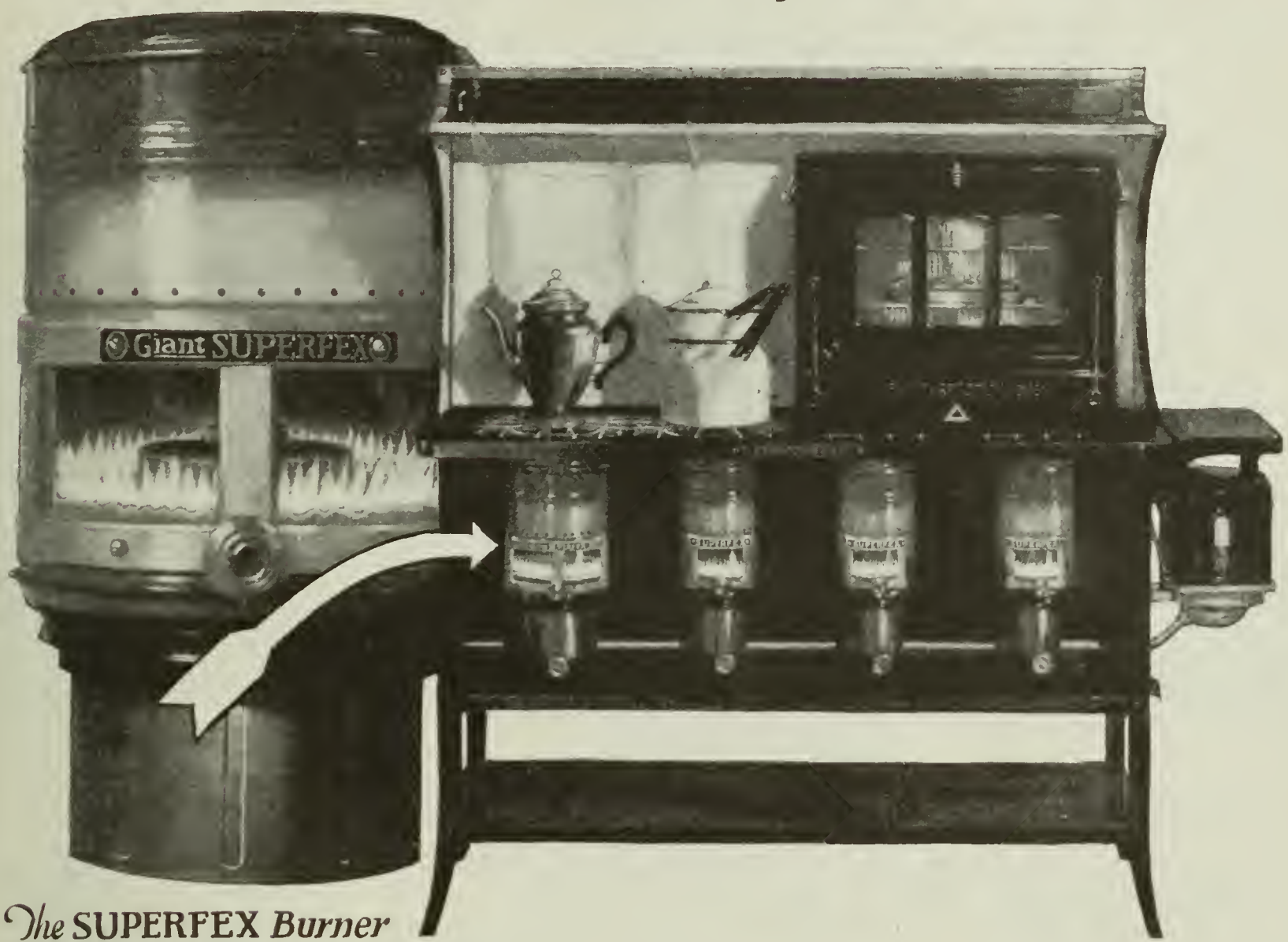
By this time I had enough evidence to begin rounding up the band and started out after Romanelli, the undertaker, or "King John," as he was called.

"King John" was the leader of the district and a big politician among the Italians in this quarter. I knew that he and the crowd of gunmen at his disposal would resort to any means to keep the "big boss" out of jail.

I realized that I could get him only by a ruse. Stopping the policeman on the beat

It's here at Last!

A Revolutionizing Invention



The SUPERFEX Burner that cooks as fast as gas and is absolutely reliable

What you get in this new stove—
See it NOW at your dealer's

1. Cooking speed of the giant gas burner —in the Giant SUPERFEX Burner.
   Cooking speed of the standard gas burner—in the standard size SUPERFEX burner.
2. Abundant heat that is absolutely clean and odorless.
3. Greater economy and reliability of cooking with all grades of kerosene oil.
4. Operating convenience, cleanliness and new time saving features.
5. Handsome, sturdy, long-lived stove with higher and bigger Aladdin Quality Porcelain Enameled Cooking Top, and new base shelf for utensils.
6. One Giant and 3 Standard SUPERFEX burners.
7. A new (more beautiful) Gray Enamel finish on all chimneys.

THE world's largest makers of oil stoves and ranges have crowned their achievements with the production of an oil range that cooks as fast as gas and is absolutely reliable.

Its speed and success are all in the New SUPERFEX Burner, a new and revolutionizing invention, which adds quickness and absolute heat control to the remarkable cleanliness and sturdy virtues of the world-famous New Perfection Oil Cook Stove—now used by more than 4,000,000 housewives.

To accommodate the SUPERFEX Burners and the Giant SUPERFEX, we have constructed a stove that for beauty, strength, smartness, convenience, completeness and all-around satisfaction, sets a new standard. Now on exhibition for the first time—America over. Visit your dealer.

This new "300 line" of New Perfection Stoves with SUPERFEX Burners, is additional to the long-established "Blue Chimney" New Perfection Stove, famous and favored the world over and still the most popular oil stove made at its price.

THE CLEVELAND METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY

Also Makers of ALADDIN Utensils and PERFECTION Oil Heaters

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Canadian inquiries regarding these new ranges should be addressed to The Perfection Stove Company, Limited, Sarnia, Ontario, manufacturers in Canada of the famous Blue Chimney New Perfection Oil Cook Stoves.

NEW PERFECTION *Oil Range* *with* SUPERFEX *Burners*

I asked him to go into the undertaking establishment and say that he had found a man on the doorstep, drunk, who said he knew Romanelli.

The officer did as requested. In the rear, seated around a long table, he found the undertaker and some twenty men drinking red wine and gambling.

"King John" was persuaded to come out to the street and I led him to the waiting automobile. I told the driver to drive to the police station.

Romanelli "turned as white as an alabaster jar." Italians swarmed out from the back room of the undertaking place demanding to know what the trouble was. It happened so quickly that the Government agents were down the street before the gunmen and bootlegging gang realized that their leader had been arrested. Later—

Romanelli was convicted of grand larceny and is now in Sing Sing under a sentence of from three and a half to seven years.

I then began the search for Licenziata. So brave and secure was he in the belief that he was too important and rich to be arrested that he made no pretense at hiding.

I walked into his shop on Mott Street, accompanied by Michael Batto of the Police Headquarters Italian Squad, who knew him. He was seated at his desk, surrounded by his Italian cheeses and macaroni. I told him he was under arrest. He said he would come along, and reaching down into a desk drawer I saw him pull out a 38 pearl-handled revolver.

"What are you going to do with that?" I asked him, at the same time taking it out of his hand.

"Well, you see," he explained, "I don't want the detective to see it. I was arrested once before for carrying a gun."

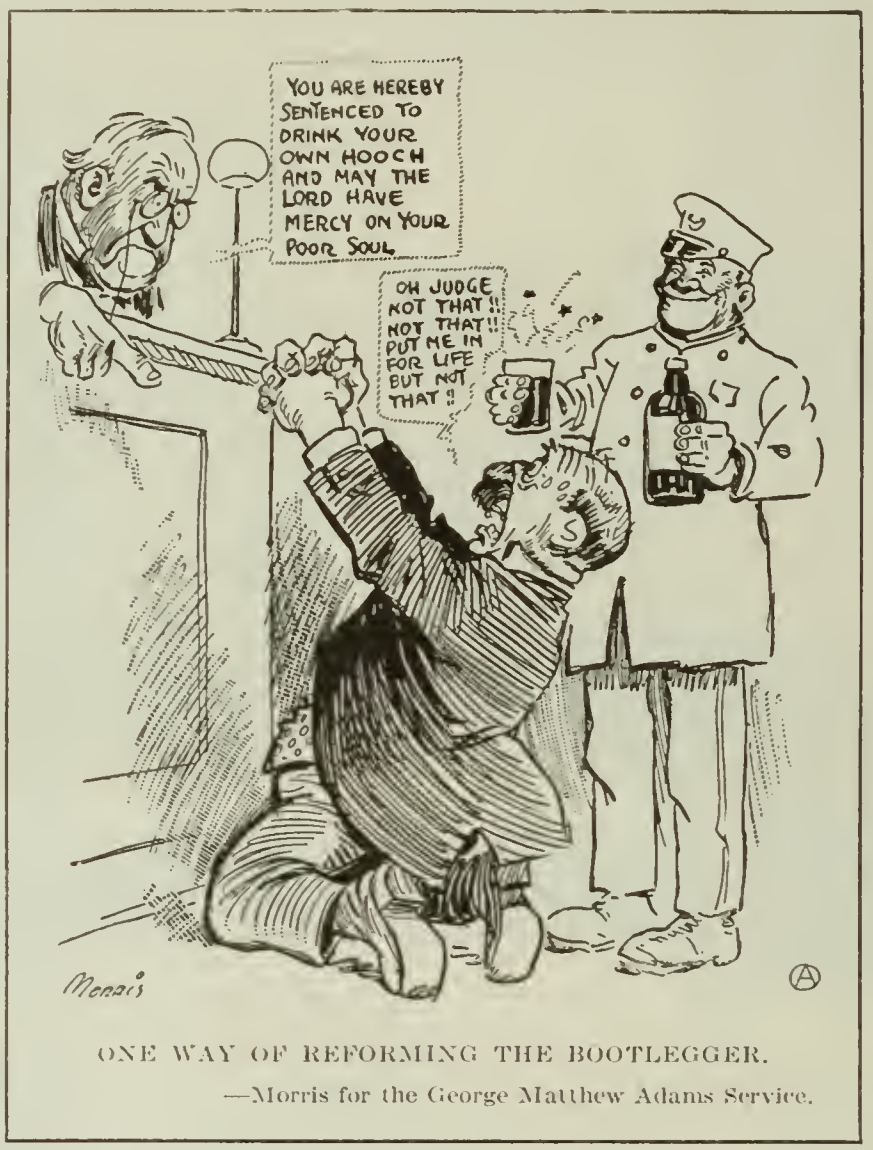
I searched the shop and found one of the most complete counterfeiting establishments I had ever seen. Electric-driven press, plates for making all the necessary paraphernalia, such as fake labels, strip stamps, new tinfoil caps, empty barrels and bottles.

He was held in bail of $100,000 and furnished it within a few hours' notice. Later he was turned over to the authorities of Kings County. There his bail was reduced to $50,000. He was indicted for manslaughter in the second degree, convicted before a jury and sentenced to serve eighteen years and six months in Sing Sing. He appealed the case.

While the appeal was pending Licenziata liquidated his affairs, turned his inventory of bootleg liquor into cash and took a hurried journey to the sunny shores of Italy. I have since learned that he bought a seventeenth century chateau, and the life that he leads, secure in his liberty, would put to shame the dissipations of many an old Roman Senator. There is no extradition from Italy to the United States and Licenziata is safe. But if he ever reads these lines he will know what I mean when I say that he was the cause of 110 deaths and that these shores are forbidden to him for all time.

These were types of men who had turned from making spurious $20 notes to the illicit and unscrupulous sale of bootleg whisky because of the lure of greater profits. The old game of counterfeiting was tame beside this new "business" made possible by the Volstead act. It was less precise and no expert engravers were needed:

Last year, the Government seized over 3,000,000 fake labels, strip stamps, counterfeit withdrawal papers and doctors' prescription blanks. Scores of printing-presses and plates have been confiscated, and many convictions have been obtained, with sentences ranging from two to five years.



ONE WAY OF REFORMING THE BOOTLEGGER.

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

HE RUNS HIS CAR ON CORN MEAL AND RAISINS

PERPETUAL MOTION MAY still await discovery, but something approaching it has been hit upon by a North Carolina genius, as related in a special dispatch to the New York *Times*. The man, we solemnly are informed, has perfected a car which carries its own still, and produces moonshine fuel so fast that, in place of having to fill the gas tank from time to time, the motorist frequently has to stop in order to empty his tank of the excess fuel produced while he runs. He uses the radiator as part of his still, and the exhaust from his engine heats the "mash" to exactly the proper temperature to produce the grade of moonshine needed to give 30 or 40 miles to the gallon. Like Captain Jinks of the Horse Marines, who fed his horse on corn and beans, all this motorist has to buy is corn meal and yeast, according to his story. As *The Times* correspondent gravely relates in a dispatch which appears to have been sent, received and published in good faith:

A young business man from Hickory, who was driving with his family over the new highway, stopt at Carpenter's Knob to change the air in one of his tires, when a young man in a big roadster drew up alongside and inquired if he might be of help. The Hickory man, who had been trying for half an hour to make seventy pounds of air grow where only fifteen were before, was glad to turn the pump over to the stranger, and while he was resting his back, he walked over and looked at the roadster, the engine of which was still running.

Noticing the clear snap to the exhaust and the absence of any smoke or odor, the Hickory man said: "That's pretty good gasoline you're using."

"That's not gasoline, that's moonshine," replied the stranger.

"Moonshine?" questioned the Hickory man. "Do you mean moonshine?"

"Yes, moonshine, red-eye, liquid joy," answered the young fellow, taking a key from his pocket. "Here, let me show you something."

Then the young fellow unlocked the lid from the big deck on the back of the roadster and, raising it up, disclosed not the customary jumble of tools and tire chains, but a shiny, copper still, which was bubbling away as merrily as if it were hidden in the mountains.

He explained to the Hickory man that he had disconnected the hose running from the cylinder block to the radiator and had piped the hot water to a double-jacket copper vessel surrounding the still and had also taken off the muffler from the exhaust pipe and had run the hot gases through a copper tube which was immersed in the outside jacket in order to superheat the water, and in this way generate enough heat to operate the still in a very efficient manner, while the vapor from the still, instead of being carried off through the familiar copper "worm," was piped direct to the radiator, which formed a perfect condenser, from the bottom of which the precious fluid was conducted through a small copper tube back to the gasoline tank from which it was drawn to the carburetor in the ordinary manner. The Hickory man says he told the stranger he did not know a gas engine would run on corn liquor, and the man replied:

"Ordinarily that's true, but the carburetor on this car's my own invention."

The young man explained the extraction of fusel oil and the number of thermal units in a calory, etc., until the Hickory man was lost in a maze of technicalities. He learned, however, that about thirty or forty miles could be gotten from one gallon and

The famous Valspar boiling water test

New Woodwork for Old— with Valspar Varnish-Stain

This Spring—brighten up and protect your woodwork and furniture with Valspar Varnish-Stains. These stains have more than their beautiful colors to recommend them. They are Valspar itself—the waterproof, weatherproof, accident-proof varnish—*plus* attractive natural wood colors.

You apply both Valspar and Stain with one stroke of the brush—anyone can do it! Valspar Varnish-Stains can be secured in Light Oak, Dark Oak, Walnut, Mahogany, Cherry, or Moss Green. They bring out the grain and beauty of the wood with pleasing clearness.

Remember that Valspar Varnish-Stains are for both indoor and outdoor use—that they are easy to apply and dry hard over night. Use the coupon below for sample.

VALENTINE & COMPANY

Largest Manufacturers of High Grade Varnishes in the World—Established 1832

New York Chicago Boston Toronto London Paris Amsterdam

W. P. Fuller & Co., Pacific Coast

This Coupon is worth 20 to 60 cents

VALENTINE & COMPANY, 456 Fourth Ave., New York

I enclose dealer's name and stamps—15c apiece for each 35c sample can checked at right. (Only one sample of each product supplied at this special price. Print full mail address plainly.)

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Valspar Stain . . ☐
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VALENTINE'S VALSPAR VARNISH-STAIN

The daily program that comes to you by Radio

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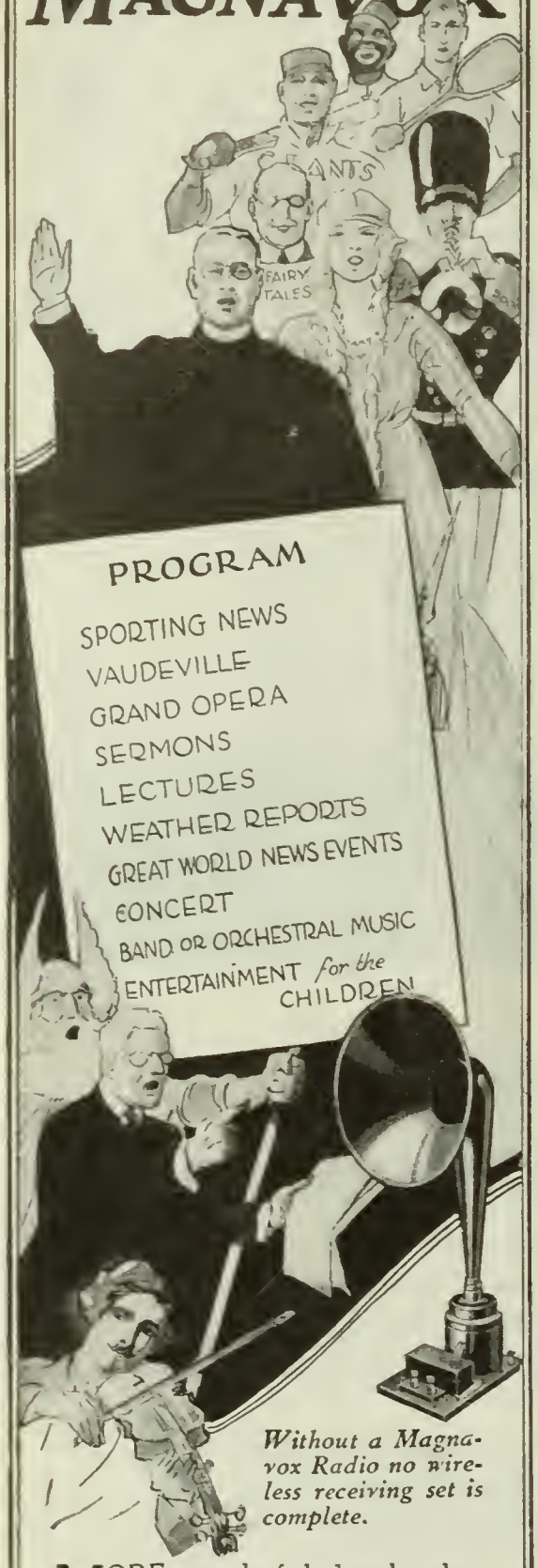

Without a Magnavox Radio no wireless receiving set is complete.

MORE wonderful day by day grows the range of entertainment, recreation and information supplied by radio programs broadcasted in all parts of the country.

All you require to enjoy these programs in your own home is a receiving set equipped with the Magnavox Radio. With it, it is possible for the entire family to hear all that is in the air as if it were being played by your phonograph.

Any radio dealer will demonstrate for you, or write to us for descriptive booklet and name of nearest dealer.

The Magnavox Company
Oakland, California
New York Office: 370 Seventh Ave.
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Radio brings it MAGNAVOX tells it

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

that instead of having to stop at every service station to lay in a supply of gas, the new car had to stop every two hours to have the surplus drawn off from the tank at the rear, as the outfit generated the fuel faster than it was consumed. He also learned that it was only necessary to stop at a country store once in a while to buy a peck of corn meal, a dollar's worth of sugar, a cake of yeast and a few other simple ingredients, the names of which were not divulged, to make the contrivance practically self-supporting.

The Hickory man asked if the stranger had made any effort to learn the commercial possibilities of the invention and was told that the owner was in communication with two big automobile manufacturers who were anxious to purchase both the carburetor and the formula.

The young man said he was born and reared in the South Mountains, but had taken two years at college, where he had studied physics and chemistry. His name was not learned.

WHY—AND HOW—EUROPE LEAVES HOME

THERE were three young men from the American Consulate sitting behind a long counter in a big room at a North European port of embarkation for America. Before them passed a constant stream of emigrants from Poland, from Czecho-Slovakia, from Lithuania, from Roumania, and from various other countries of Central Europe. The stream oozed in at a double door at the end of the room, wound slowly past the three young men, and slowly trickled out of another double door far behind them. It had flowed steadily through the room from nine o'clock in the morning until noon, when it had been temporarily dammed to allow the three young men to get something to eat, and from early afternoon until two hours after nightfall.

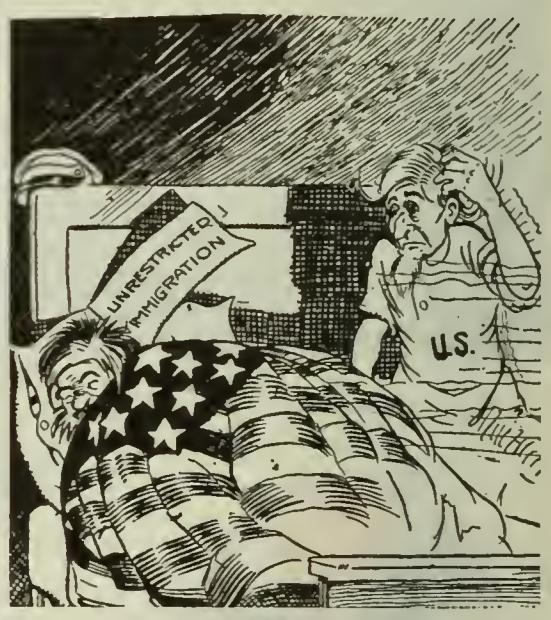
The same thing was happening, at the same time, says the writer of a new book called "Why Europe Leaves Home" (Bobbs-Merrill), at a number of European ports of embarkation where immigration to America was not rigorously restricted. Streams of humanity were oozing slowly but ceaselessly out of Central Europe to America; streams of "undersized, peculiar, alien people moving perpetually through consulate and steamship offices and delousing plants on their way from the slums of Europe to the slums of America; streams trickling through Havre and Boulogne and Cherbourg; streams flowing through Antwerp and Rotterdam and Danzig; streams gnawing at the temporary barriers which keep them from Bremen and Hamburg and Stettin; streams which swell to torrents just before the ocean liners sail and dwindle again to orderly and steady currents when the liners have departed, but which flow without cessation under all conditions."

The writer, Kenneth L. Roberts, is an alarmist in a way—at least he presents material of an alarming nature. He calls it "Accurate and depropagandized information gathered in England, Scotland, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Danzig, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Italy, Turkey and Greece." One of the morals of this information is brought out, as he continues the story introduced in the first paragraph:

These three young men from the American Consulate, then, were "sitting on the line" in one of Europe's ports of embarkation. They were watching for fake passports or false American visés or counterfeit American ten-dollar consular fee stamps.

It was not until early in 1921 that passports began to be examined at the ships for frauds, but fraudulent passports had been in use for months. There is no way of knowing how many thousands of persons entered the United States during 1920 with forged papers.

In front of the three young men there



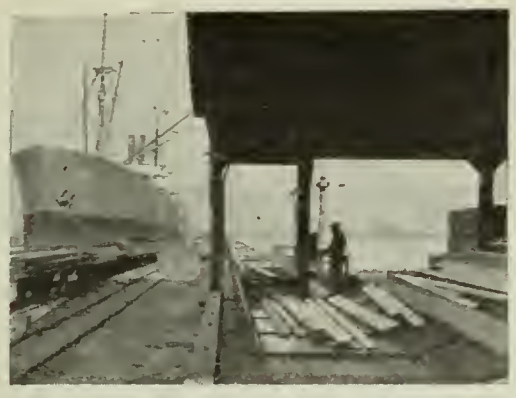
TOO MUCH GUEST.

—Oargill in the *Indianapolis News.*

was a little pile of Polish passports bearing forged American visés, forged signatures of J. K. Huddle, American Vice-Consul in Warsaw in charge of American visés, and counterfeit American ten-dollar consular fee stamps. The young man beside whom I was sitting had been scrutinizing visés for nearly eight hours. He was plainly very tired and very nervous, and very much on edge from the stench of the emigrants, and from their ceaseless efforts to better their positions in the line by little tricks and meannesses, and from their eternal and obvious falsehoods when questioned. In the space of ten minutes, as I sat there, he took three passports from three mean-faced, shifty-eyed Jews who were traveling on Polish papers. He threw them with the other fraudulent passports, motioned their bearers to come behind the counter for examination, and then swung around on his stool and faced me.

There were tears in his eyes—a fact which was no doubt due to the eight hours of exacting and unpleasant and wearying labor in which he had been engaged; and in repeating his words I would like to say again that the work had made him very nervous and very much on edge.

"I want to tell you something," he said. "My father wanted me to get my education out of a college. A college is a good thing, of course; but it never appealed to me very much. I had an idea that if I took a packhorse and a few books and got out into the



Unloading a cargo of Pacific Coast Douglas Fir at the Weyerhaeuser plant at Baltimore.

One of the storage sheds for Douglas Fir at the Weyerhaeuser plant at Baltimore.

A few of the large timbers in the timber yard at the Weyerhaeuser plant at Baltimore.

Douglas Fir for Industrial Buildings —via Panama Canal

THE huge Weyerhaeuser re-distributing plant at Baltimore, Maryland, makes immediately available to the Eastern markets the great Douglas Fir forests of the Pacific Coast.

No other wood produces structural timbers their equal —great timbers up to 80 feet long and of almost any size. All heart-wood and enduring —no sap-wood to decay, as with ordinary timber. This wonderful wood grows over a wide country at varying altitudes, producing variations adapted for many purposes.

The highest type for structural timbers requires *scientific selection* of standing timber, careful sorting in the log-pond, sawing into structural timbers only that portion that contains the greatest strength—followed by rigid inspection and grading.

All a Weyerhaeuser detail—to produce a more efficient, uniform type of timbers adapted to the heaviest needs of industrial construction.

More about the Weyerhaeuser method of timber selection and why it is important to industrial builders is contained in two booklets, mailed free on request.

A Special Lumber Service for American Industry

FOR YEARS industrial men —purchasing agents, engineers, executives—men responsible for the day in and day out activity of American Industry—have been searching for a dependable source of lumber supply.

There is a real need, with so many kinds of lumber on the market, for a lumber organization with the industrial point of view.

SUCH a service the Weyerhaeuser organization is now equipped to render to the industries of the country.

A corps of men, specially trained, with a broad vision of industrial needs and conditions; men who think *industrially;* and backed by shipping facilities *planned for industry;* lumber and even standing timber *selected for industrial requirements;* all coupled with timber and manufacturing resources strong enough and varied enough to meet the wide scope of industrial demand.

Here you have sixteen sawmills with complete stocks of fifteen kinds of lumber all available through one organization.

Every standard grade of "Finish," "Factory," "Structural" and "Common" lumber suitable for the manifold factory and industrial uses.

THE Panama Canal now makes possible an additional service to the Eastern markets.

A great Distributing and Remanufacturing Plant is now in operation at Baltimore, Maryland, serving the needs of that section from well-balanced stocks of Pacific Coast woods 3000 miles closer at hand, and all designed to save for industry the large losses so often incident to delayed shipments and unforeseen contingencies.

The resources of this great lumber service organization are being recognized as indispensable to more and more industrial lumber buyers.

Their knowledge of industrial lumber needs is available to you.

Weyerhaeuser Forest Products are distributed through the established trade channels by the Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, Spokane, Washington, with branch offices at 208 S. La Salle St., Chicago; 1015 Lexington Bldg., Baltimore; and 4th and Roberts Sts., St. Paul; and with representatives throughout the country.

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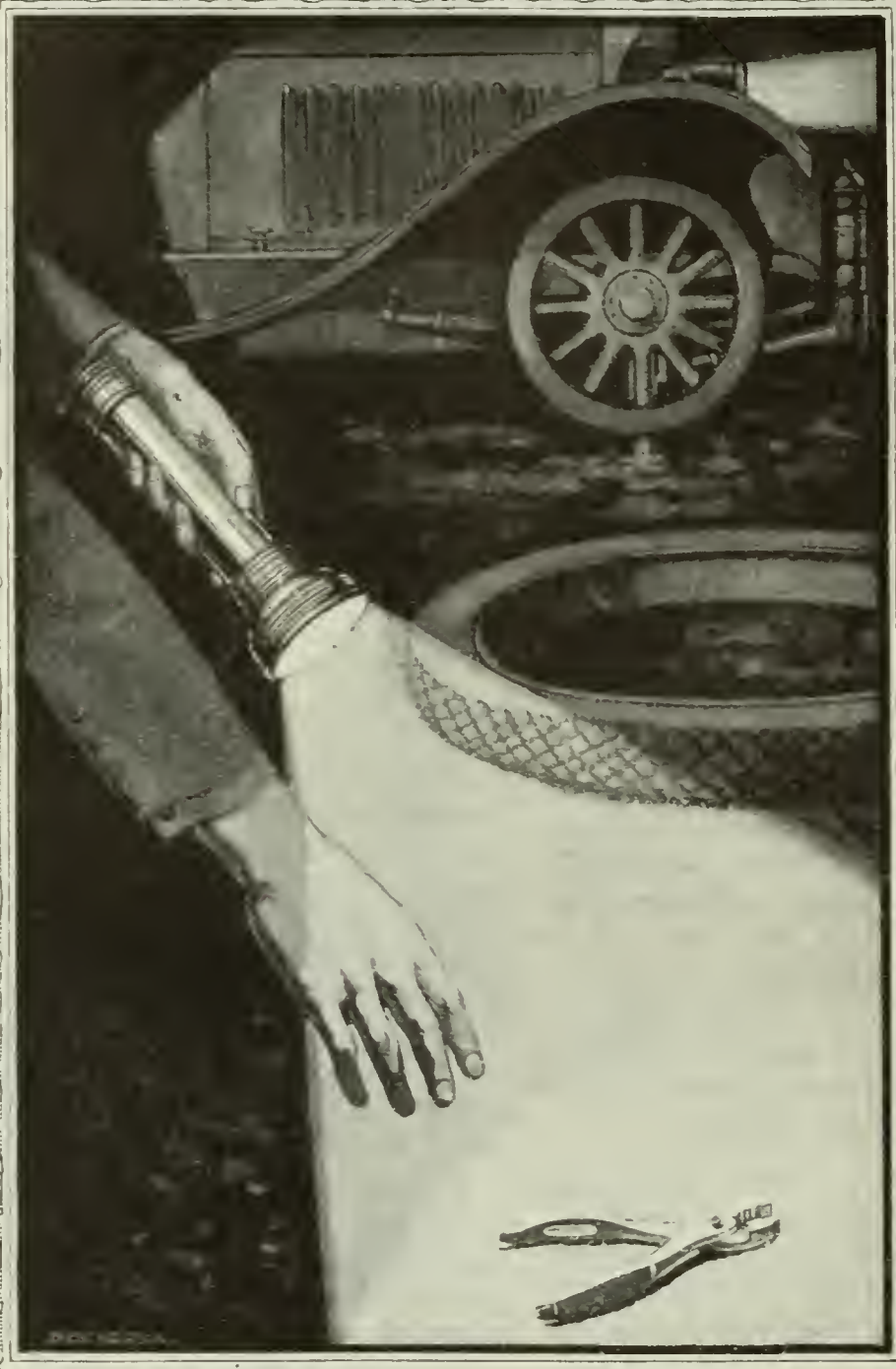

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¶ Winchester flashlights have strong fibre and nickel cases, special Winchester safety switch, and the lens is seated in a metal flange with which it is one piece. It cannot fall out.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

country, I could soak up as much education as I could get out of a college. It seemed to be all the same to my father; so when I had finished prep school he gave me my college money and I went out to Colorado and got a saddle-horse and a pack-horse. I wandered all through that country, mountains and deserts and cañons. It's a wonderful country, like all the rest of our country. I loved it then and I love it now. . . ."

He hesitated and looked around at the human stream which moved steadily on its serpentine course before us.

"When I think," he went on, "that these people, who don't know the meaning of the word 'patriotism,' and who have been brought up to hate every form of government, are going to America to have a voice in the future of that country, it makes me see red!"

One of the other young men pushed back his stool and looked around at me.

"That goes for me, too," he said. "After you've seen these mobs pouring over to America for a few weeks, you get so fighting mad that you can't talk about it."

The third young man looked up from a scrutiny of a doubtful consular fee stamp. "What do they say about it at home?" he asked. "What are they letting this go on for? They can't know what's going on, or they'd stop it in a second. What's the matter with them, anyway? Are they crazy?"

Mr. Roberts then comes to a point which he considers of great importance to the future of America. It is the stimulation of Jewish immigration to our shores by the Hebrew Immigration Aid Society. His criticism of this society is presented here as he gives it, without prejudice, purely for the information of both sides. Mr. Roberts writes:

Hias is not exactly what its name implies. When an alien leaves Europe for America, he is an emigrant. When he arrives in America, he is an immigrant. If Hias stopt with being an *Immigrant* aid society, and confined its work to America alone, nobody could have the slightest objection. When, however, it becomes an *Emigrant* aid society and moves its activities to Europe, it automatically becomes an artificial stimulator of emigration; and stimulated emigration has always been recognized by every immigration authority in America as a very offensive and undesirable thing. It was offensive and undesirable in the past because those who left their homes to go to America did not do so in answer to an economic demand in this country, and because America was in no way benefited by them. The Jews who are coming to America to-day are—through no fault of their own—undesirable for these reasons, and for several others as well. In the old days there were two great stimulators of emigration in Central and Southeastern Europe—the transportation agents and the labor agents. The work of these agents in stimulating emigration was characterized by the United States Commissioner General of Immigration in 1909 as a "crying shame." Hias is as much of an emigration stimulator in the sections where it operates as transportation agents and labor agents were before their activities became illegal and were forbidden.

The American flag floats from a flagstaff above the door of the Hias office in Warsaw, and—when conditions are normal, as they were in early 1921—under this flag pass one thousand prospective Hebrew emigrants every day. Every one of the thousand is ruthlessly selfish, and is determined—as the Warsaw head of the Hias organization stated—to get there first. Nevertheless, the struggling, excited, irritating crowd is handled quietly, expeditiously and patiently by Hias. It is a remarkably efficient and excellent organization; and the work for which it exists could not be done in a more capable and praiseworthy manner.

When the doors of the Hias office are thrown open every morning and the struggling crowd claws and fights its way up the twisted stairway that leads from the courtyard to the offices, each applicant is given a green card, a red card, or a blue card, depending on whether he has come to cable to his relatives in America, to get money which has been sent from America, or to get his passport.

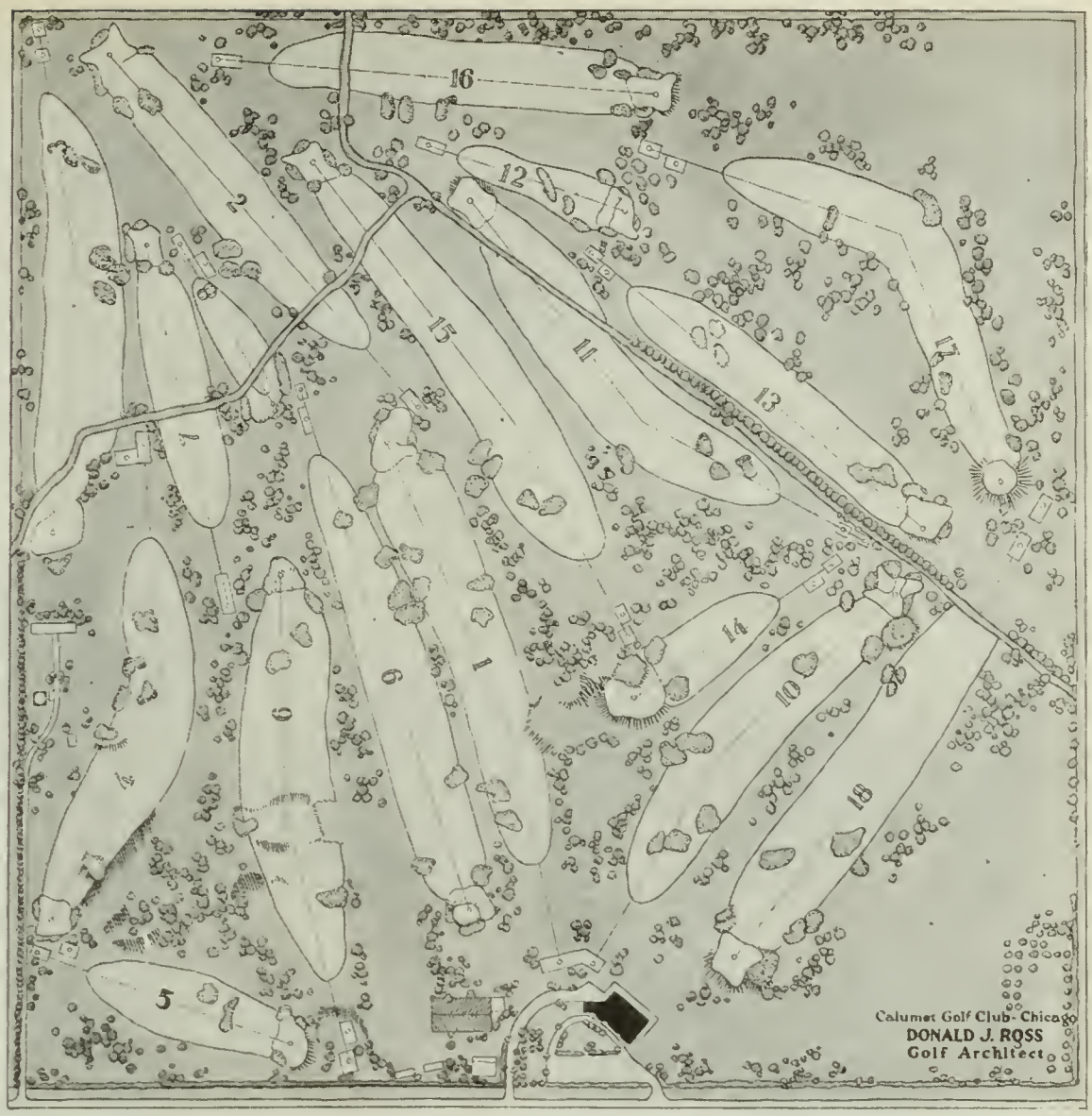
This business of getting money from America to stimulate immigration is highly systematized. If the Jew in America does not reply to the first two cabled requests—

The Warsaw cable will contain the phrase "Jacob Goldberg sent cable Samuel Goldberg for $300. Locate." Samuel Goldberg may be a resident of New York or of Chicago or of Detroit. Wherever he may be, an American Hias office gets in touch with him and asks bruskly why he hasn't answered the request of Jacob Goldberg for three hundred dollars. Samuel Goldberg's address may have changed. If that has happened, the Hias organization in America sends out special messengers, locates his new address and tells him to hurry up and answer Jacob Goldberg's cable. If he is still reluctant, Hias works on his sympathies by telling him of the sufferings which Jacob Goldberg is undergoing. Almost invariably the money is sent; of course, through Hias. Doctor Schluger, head of the Warsaw Hias, told me that during December, 1920, Hias paid out half a million American dollars to emigrants.

All the detail work in connection with securing passports from the Polish Government for Jews is done by Hias. It takes the applications and the necessary documents from its clients, bunches them, presents them to the proper Polish authorities; and all that the clients need to do is to come around on the proper day and collect them.

To all intents and purposes, the Hebrew Immigration Aid Society might as well be issuing Polish visés. An attempt was actually made by the Society to persuade the Department of State of the United States to allow American visés to be issued by Hias officials in Europe without interference by American consuls, so that Jews would not be put to the annoyance of going all the way to an American consulate and of standing in line in order to get an American visé.

The Hias organization is one of the smoothest and most capable travel agencies that ever operated. If its operations should continue to develop in the future with the same overwhelming success that characterized them during the year 1920, and if the United States doesn't produce less talk and more action as regards immigration, a majority of the Jewish population of Europe will be transferred to America in one of the most stupendous Cook's tours ever known. The organization is so strong, so efficient, and so energetic that no other people can compete with the Jews in the matter of emigration to America.



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Over the Course—

And a Perfect Ball to Sink on the 18th

After all, it is the inaccuracies of hitting that give to the game of golf its delightful uncertainty, its sporting challenge to skill and self-control and the happy rewards of precision. These items of physical error are taken into account in the construction of a Dunlop golf ball.

In addition to its well-balanced playing qualities a Dunlop is capable of taking a lot of punishment. It has the *durability* to carry its full quota of topping and hacking. Give a Dunlop all the gaff that you would expect a good golf ball to stand for and still it will land on the 18th green in fit condition to hole out with an accurate-rolling putt. Yes, it ought to be good for another half-dozen rounds.

It is the scientific gauging of Dunlop covers, exactness of their thickness and hardness to match the inward resiliency of each particular ball that gives to Dunlop their fine qualities of durability—not easy to pound out of shape, to cut or to split.

Then, too, the skillful application of these covers, under hydraulic pressure, adds many holes to the life of a Dunlop. The gutta-percha penetrates the core to a considerable depth and the Dunlop Vacuum process prevents air bubbles, the frequent cause of splitting with balls less carefully made.

The durability of the new *standard* Dunlops represents just one item of economy contributed to the game. Dunlops are now obtainable for 85c each, a price only slightly in excess of the best grade domestic brands and that offers a material saving as compared with most of the other imported balls. The Dunlop *Warwick* (really, much superior to the average ball) sells for 70c.

The difference a Dunlop adds to your game, makes it a ball worth *insisting* upon.

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DUNLOP

SPORTS ▾ AND ▾ ATHLETICS

CANOEING AND CAMPING THROUGH ENGLAND

ONE WAY, A SPORTING WAY, to visit the heart of England is to get close to it in a large Canadian canoe, carrying a gypsy tent, a cooking kit, and various other impedimenta commonly used in the Canadian wilds. It may be an unusual method but, says R. J. Evans, a man who tried it, it worked beautifully. Together with a canoeing friend, he got away from the ordinary tourist's routes, and viewed "a series of pictures of English life unspoiled by modern innovations." They paddled from Oxford north through Banbury, of nursery rhyme fame, to Warwick, thence up the historic Avon, with a stop at Shakespeare's birthplace, and on to Tewkesbury. From there they went by train to Cricklade, and followed the Thames down to London. Taking up the narrative of their journey, after the trip up from Oxford by way of the Oxford Canal, Mr. Evans's account runs, in the *National Geographic Magazine:*

From the "National Geographic Magazine."

AN AMERICAN CANOE IN AN ENGLISH SETTING.

Equipped with a tent, cooking utensils and other camping paraphernalia, two canoeists managed to see more of England than falls to the lot of the average tourist, and to do it very inexpensively, too.

From Warwick the Avon winds away toward Stratford through the grounds of the castle, and there we realized to the full the extraordinary charm of the English park-land.

The low-lying fields, covered with the lush green grass and dotted with the golden buttercups and snow-white daisies, stretch away on either side, broken by the trees, singly, in clumps, or great masses, which are the glory of the place. Here is a group of oaks which were saplings when the Armada sailed, and there a giant beech raises its clean, velvet-smooth trunk.

Herds of deer move lazily and securely along, while from all around come the calls of innumerable wild fowl. A noble heron flapping slowly overhead and the great castle in the background complete the picture. It is a very "haunt of ancient peace."

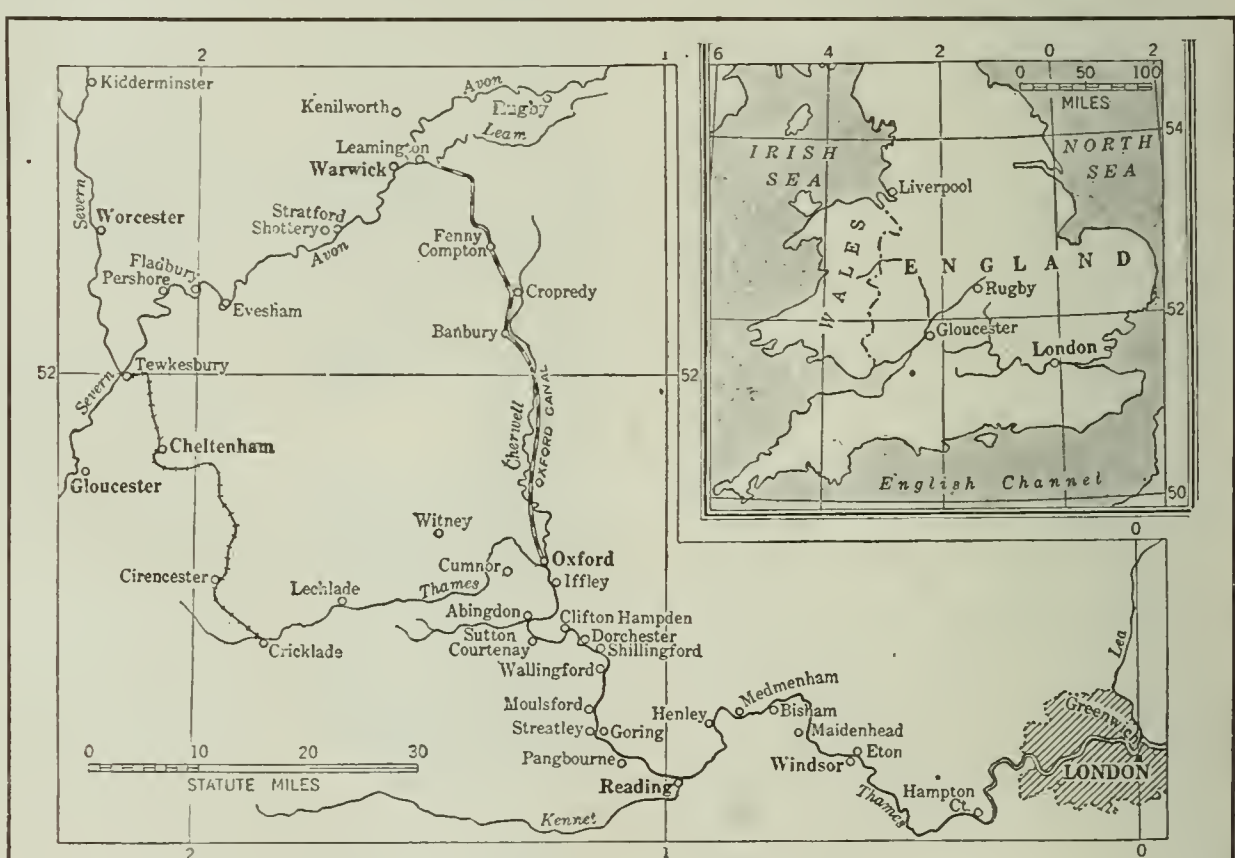
On leaving the park our course became more difficult, and great care was necessary to avoid the shallows and rocks which plentifully bestrewed the river-bed. Fortunately, no mishap occurred, and by nightfall we were safely encamped at Stratford, the home of Shakespeare.

We were lucky enough to arrive during the annual Shakespeare festival and found the town crowded with visitors. Is there any significance in the fact that by far the greater number hailed from America? Certainly he who wishes to understand the English people and the things which have gone to make them must visit Stratford; and we counted it a happy augury to see the two great branches of the English-speaking peoples meeting here in common homage to the greatest of English-speaking writers.

The whole town and neighborhood is given up to the cult of Shakespeare, and this is as it should be. Shakespeare is England's poet, and Stratford is a typical English town, set in the heart of England.

We first climbed the tower of the Memorial Theater and looked around. The Avon flows gently past the very foot of the building, and close by is crossed by the two ancient bridges, with their many arches, while in the distance is the smiling Midland plain.

The town itself is like many English country towns—quiet, dignified, and peaceful. Shakespeare's house, one of the world's most visited literary shrines, lies in a by-street. With its gables, small diamond-paned windows, and framing of oak beams, it is



From the "National Geographic Magazine."

HOW TWO IN A CANOE SAW ENGLAND.

They left Oxford and paddled north through Banbury of the famous nursery rhyme, and thence around through Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon, and Tewkesbury. After a short journey by train to Cricklade, they paddled down the Thames to London. In this way, they report, they caught glimpses of the "real heart of England, unspoiled by innovations."

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"Well," said the little Eskimo, "I'll tell you all about it"

LONG, long ago there was a King whose boast it was that he had the best feasts that men could devise or cooks could cook.

"He had a beautiful daughter, as all Kings of olden time had. When she was old enough, the King announced that he would give his daughter's hand to him who would bring a new beverage that would be as beautiful as golden sunlight, would be icy-cold and hot at the same time, would sparkle and live through a whole feast, and which, while it quenched the thirst of the moment, would awaken desire for it in young and old, rich and poor, male and female.

"And in due time it came to pass that a handsome young Prince, aided by an old wizard, brought some roots from one island, some canes from another, and some fruits from a third. From below the ground he drew the living waters of a magic spring. Then the old wizard blended the essences of the root and the fruits, sweetened them to a nicety, and infused the whole with the bubbles that gave it life. And at the next feast the Prince won the King's daughter with the wonderful new beverage, which fulfilled all the King's conditions.

"'And what is the name of this beautiful golden liquid?' asked the King when the feast was over.

"But the Prince had walked into the garden with the King's daughter, and there was no answer.

"So, my dears, we must assume that then and there was discovered the universal beverage, Ginger Ale—the one of which we say, *'They all like it.'*"

Ginger Ale
Sarsaparilla
Birch Beer
Root Beer

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GINGER ALE

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

typical of the sixteenth-century middle-class house.

Above Stratford the river, no longer looked after, is "slipping back to its unimproved condition." The canoe-traveler found that—

Some of the locks and weirs have been partially removed, and shallows, terminating in awkward and sometimes dangerous obstructions, have thus been created. We were frequently hindered also by the weeds and rushes, which in places stretch from bank to bank. Bent on pleasure as we were, and with plenty of time, these difficulties added to our enjoyment.

The twenty-mile stretch to Evesham is full of interest. There are no towns and few villages. The prevailing impression was one of remoteness, which was added to by the obstacles we had to surmount. It was hard to believe that within a few miles were manufacturing towns, full of busy people. Here everything betokened peace and the absence of man.

Evesham has a fine position in a loop of the river, and is specially famous for its orchards. Lying in a sheltered district called the "Golden Valley," its fruit rivals that of Kent, and in springtime the miles and miles of pink and white blossoms, filling the air with their fragrance, make a sight not easily forgotten.

Below Evesham the river widens, but still keeps its air of quietness. We paddled down reach after reach, all invested with the same spirit of remoteness from man and his doings and all beautiful with the beauty of English meadowland and woods.

The locks, which below Evesham have not been taken away, taxed our ingenuity and patience very highly. At Chadbury, after a specially vigorous struggle, we were told by a contemplative old man, who watched us with great interest and amusement, that that particular lock had not been opened for two years, but that it was much better than the next one, at Fladbury.

He was right. Fladbury was our Waterloo. By great efforts we succeeded in shutting the bottom gates and opening one of the sluices; but the lock then refused to fill, owing to the numerous leaks; so that, after all, we were compelled to portage the canoe to a spot nearly half a mile below.

This done, we soon arrived at Pershore, where we spent a few hours exploring the little town, which on the hot summer afternoon seemed wrapt in slumber, before tackling Pershore lock. Fortunately, this was in comparatively good condition, so that we managed to push on to Tewkesbury without much delay.

The last few miles were through monotonous country, tho we might have seen more beauty in it if there had not been a strong head wind which taxed our temper and delayed our progress.

Tewkesbury stands at the junction of the Avon and Severn, and so has always been an important route town. The greatest day in its history was May 4, 1471, when, at Bloody Meadow, between the two rivers, the Yorkist King Edward IV defeated the Lancastrians under Queen Margaret and her son Edward, both of whom were captured.

Tradition points out the spot on the old Avon bridge near by on which Richard Crookback, brother of the king, slew the Lancastrian prince in cold blood after the battle.

The town itself has many interesting old houses, including the Hop Pole Inn, at which Mr. Pickwick dined on his memorable journey from Bristol to Birmingham, in company with Mr. Ben Allen and Mr. Bob Sawyer.

The old Norman Abbey Church is one of the stateliest buildings in the West County, and contains the tombs of many great men, including that of George, Duke of Clarence, who, condemned to death for high treason, was allowed to choose the form his end should take, and, in accordance with his choice, was drowned in a butt of malmsey wine—or so tradition says.

The trip down the Thames began in the upper reaches of the famous river, where weeds so filled the tiny stream as to make paddling almost impossible. The paddlers dropt down to Henley, famous wherever boat-racing has been heard of. Mr. Evans writes:

Henley is a quiet little place for fifty-one weeks in the year; but for one crowded week in July it is the scene of the first river regatta in the world.

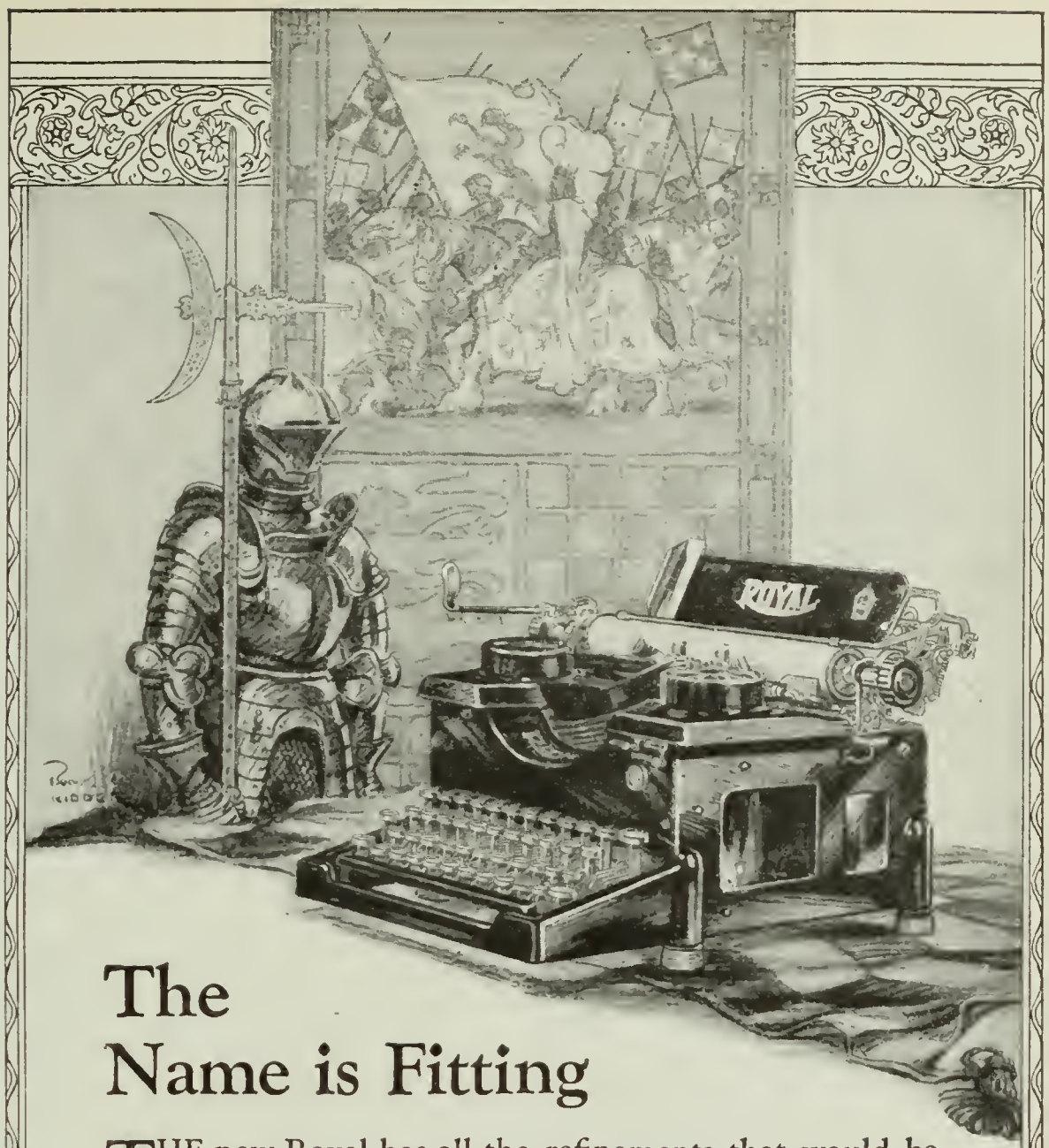
The whole scene is a glorious riot of color, health, and sunshine, while in the middle is the cool green water, broken only by the racing-boats coming swiftly up the straight, accompanied by an ever-growing roar from the partizans on either side. To be a member of the crew which wins the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley is every oarman's ambition and is a feat which entitles him to a place among the immortals.

THE AMERICAN INDIAN'S WARPATH ON DIAMOND AND GRIDIRON

LOUIS SOCKALEXIS—a name, it will be observed, with a punch in it—lugged his Penobscot Indian war club into our national game, back in 1897, and started in "to whale the scalps off the paleface pitchers of the baseball world." About that time, also, the Carlisle Indian School began to pick twigs and leaves from the laurel wreath that adorned the "classic brow of the then exclusive Big Four of the college football world." Ever since that time, remarks Jim Nasium—who also has an interesting name if you say it as one word—in *Sporting Life* (Philadelphia), the American Indian has been making more noise in the sporting world than the small number of him still left in the American body politic would seem to justify. The *Sporting Life* writer recalls and ruminates:

Years after the plowshare of the paleface had wrecked the hunting grounds of his ancestor and shoved his bare back up against the wall, a reincarnation of the racial proclivities for craft and deeds of valor in open-air sports has arisen Phoenix-like from the lethargy of the passing years and the remnants of the dying race are blazing a trail through the favorite sports of the paleface.

Baseball annals contain no names that have achieved more prominence than those of Bender, the Chippewa; Myers, the Mission Indian, and Sockalexis, the Penobscot; the football world has never known such sensationally consistent teams as those representing the Carlisle Indian School, while the names of Hudson, Mt. Pleasant, Cayou, Pierce and the great



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Light-Running *Quiet-Running*

Thorpe are ranked with the kings of the gridiron game. Thorpe, the Sac and Fox from Oklahoma, has been classed as the greatest all-round athlete the world has ever known, and Longboat, the Onondaga; Deerfoot, the Penobscot; and Tewanima, the Hopi, have run rings around their paleface opponents on the cinder-path.

When these Indian athletes of the past began to fade, the last to slip out of fast company being Bender, Thorpe and Chief Meyers, it looked for a while as tho the Indian was disappearing from our national sports. But just as this seemed a probability along comes a Pawnee Indian baseball pitcher named Moses Yellowhorse, now with the Pittsburgh National League club, displaying ability that gives every promise that he will perpetuate his race in our national pastime, and "Chief" Elmer C. Wheeler, an Osage Indian, of Pawhuska, Okla., who has become celebrated as one of the most expert trapshooters in the country.

On these two most recent arrivals of a scattered race, together with Bender, who is now managing the Reading International League baseball club and occasionally shows his native cunning on the pitcher's slab, and Jim Thorpe, still one of the greatest football players in the country, with the Canton, Ohio, professional team, depends the perpetuation of their race in our American sports until some representatives may arrive to take their places.

The story of one is the story of all, this racial trait being dominant. What the Indian athlete has been he always was. His is not a story of gradual development, arriving at his highest efficiency through a stedfast application of industry and careful training that improved on his past efforts such as the paleface athlete, but rather a story of gradual retrogression from the point of highest efficiency that marked his natural ability.

Hook up the natural adaptability of the Indian for athletics with the industry, mental poise and capacity for overcoming difficulties of his paleface brother and you would probably give the world an athlete that would boost marks so high that the present existing athletes couldn't see them with the aid of the Lick telescope.

Aside from their physical ability, each aboriginal American who has left the mark of his tomahawk on athletic records has succeeded mainly through the same natural racial characteristics, just as each has been handicapped by the same racial traits of character. The dominant factor in each Indian athlete's success, aside from his natural physical adaptability to the sport, has been a coolness under fire that amounts almost to carelessness, a quick, unerring eye, craftiness, cool, calculating judgment under the most trying conditions, an absolute lack of nervous system, and a stoicism that refuses to be shaken in the most crucial situations. Each has been a "pinch" player and has excelled in those points of the game that call for an unerring eye and a lack of nerves. Sockalexis, Meyers and Bender, the baseball representatives of aboriginal America, have all been unerring batsmen and excelled in their work in the most crucial situations. No batsmen of their day have been more feared in the "pinches" than have Soxalexis and Meyers, and in a crucial series on which everything depended on the result of that one game no pitcher known to baseball has proved more effective than has Bender, while when a "pinch hit" was needed to clinch an important argument his manager has frequently overlooked the rest of his available swatting talent and called on the Indian pitcher in the crisis.

In a like degree, however, the writer says, all have shown that other racial characteristic of failing to improve on their natural ability through their individual efforts. Sockalexis was the baseball sensation of the day his first year in the big league, then rapidly dropt out of sight. Also:

Longboat ran his greatest races when he first came out, and threatened to become the distance sensation of all time until he hit the "white lights" of paleface civilization, while Deerfoot flashed across the cinder-path like a meteor for a spell and then also went in much the same way. Thorpe was the "greatest all-round athlete the world had ever known" the first time he crawled into a track suit at Carlisle. Meyers and Bender were as good ballplayers when first picked out of the sage brush as they were later. Hudson, Pierce, Mt. Pleasant, Houser and the rest of that Carlisle bunch were football stars when they were first jammed into the moleskins.

One of the finest Indian athletes is Charles Albert Bender, a Chippewa, born at Brainard, Minn., in 1883, and subsequently the pitching hero of three World Series with the Philadelphia Athletics. Bender joined the Athletics in the spring of 1903, after serving a brief apprenticeship on the baseball teams of Carlisle Indian School and Dickinson College. He needed no minor league experience. Always a consistent winner from the time of his big league début, it was not until 1910 that the "Chief," with a great team behind him, set his best mark of victories by leading the American League pitchers with a record of twenty-three games won and five lost. He has been a potent factor in the winning of three pennants and two World Series for the Athletics, and has always showed his best work in these crucial games. Bender has known a longer period of athletic efficiency than any aborigine that has ever broken into the sports of the paleface.

Bender is also one of the most proficient trapshots in the country; in fact, could probably win all the target championships there are if he devoted the attention to that sport that many of his paleface brothers do. And he is just as good a field shot as he is at the traps, both with shotgun and rifle. He is an expert billiard player, a wonderful swimmer, and has achieved prominence in any sport that he ever tackled. The sporting world has seen few more proficient all-round performers than Chief Bender.

"Chief" Meyers was a Mission Indian from California, whom the New York National League club bought from St. Paul in 1908. Then came Tom Longboat, an Onondaga from Canada, who during the "Marathon craze" was ranked as one of the world's greatest distance runners; and Tewanima, the Hopi Indian from Arizona, who represented the United States in the Marathon at the Stockholm Olympiad in 1912.

Then came the greatest of them all, and the greatest all-round athlete that the world has ever known—Jim Thorpe, the Sac and Fox Indian from Oklahoma. Thorpe, whose disqualification by the A. A. U., following his confession of having once played baseball for money in North Carolina startled the athletic world, can never have the honors he won on the athletic fields of the paleface taken from him.

As a football player the world has never seen the equal of Jim Thorpe, and his wonderful durability and strength is exemplified by the fact that after years of service at this roughest of all sports, in which injuries are frequent, Thorpe is still the greatest of them all and plays more football each fall than any other player in the country as a member of the Canton Professional team.

But Bender, Thorpe, Meyers, and the rest of them, the Chippewa, the Sac and Fox, and the Mission, along with the Penobscot and the Onondaga, are passing down the long trail that leads to athletic oblivion.

And as their athletic valor fades into a glorious past, up rises the Osage and the Pawnee, "Chief" Wheeler and Yellowhorse, to perpetuate the name of the American Indian in American sports.

THE PERFECT GAME THAT ROOKIE ROBERTSON PITCHED

STARTLING EPISODES DESCEND SWIFTLY in sport, philosophizes Grantland Rice, of the New York *Tribune*, inspired by the no-hit, no-run game, pitched by "young Charlie Robertson," a raw rookie of the White Sox clan. Such a pitching feat happens only once in several blue moons, and then it usually occurs to a veteran. "Robertson was barely hanging on," as one sports writer puts it, "when he suddenly steps forward with a stunt that only Addie Joss and Cy Young of the more or less modernists have equaled—that of restraining any runner from reaching first base." Another sports writer, Robert F. Kelly, of the New York *Evening Post*, had a talk with Robertson about how "a pitcher must feel as he nears the end of a perfect game of ball in the major league." But Robertson, in New York with his team for a series of games with the Yankees, says that it does not "feel" at all. However, Mr. Kelly managed to get a good story out of him. As the *Post* writer describes and quotes:

Sitting in the Ansonia, where his team is stopping in the city, about an hour after arriving from the West yesterday, young Robertson told of his sensations in pitching a perfect game of ball. The story the young Texas pitcher told was extremely interesting and rather a surprize to those who had visualized a hard mental struggle going on in the youngster's mind as fewer and fewer men stood between him and the most prized performance of any pitcher.

"You know," said Robertson, "it never occurred to me that I was nearing the big thing until after two men were out in the ninth inning. Then, when Cobb sent up a pinch-hitter—I afterwards found out it was Bassler, the catcher—it suddenly dawned on me that I was standing right on the brink of the thing. It made me feel a bit funny, and I wondered if the rest of the fellows realized the fact. I turned and walked over to Mulligan, who was playing in the infield in that game. 'Do you realize that that funny little fat guy is the only thing between me and a perfect game?' I asked him. He didn't say anything, just turned me around and gave me a little shove towards the pitcher's box. I went in and served one up; the fat guy swung and

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If the side-wall of your casing has less resistant qualities than good *tread* qualities, it is right there and then that you pay for any real or assumed saving by the use of somewhat less expensive side-wall material.

Seiberling Cords have the same kind of rubber—"tread-stock", we call it—from bead to bead. It is thicker, of course, at the center, where most of the wear comes, but is one and the same tough piece throughout—built to take the hard rubs and the hard knocks and the sharp stones and bits of glass with least injury.

There is no joining of two pieces of surfacing material, so that there can not be any separation of the tread from the sidewall, such as you often notice in looking at a car standing by the curb.

This one Seiberling Cord feature is a good illustration of the principles you'll find in all other points of construction, which will be fully explained in subsequent advertisements.

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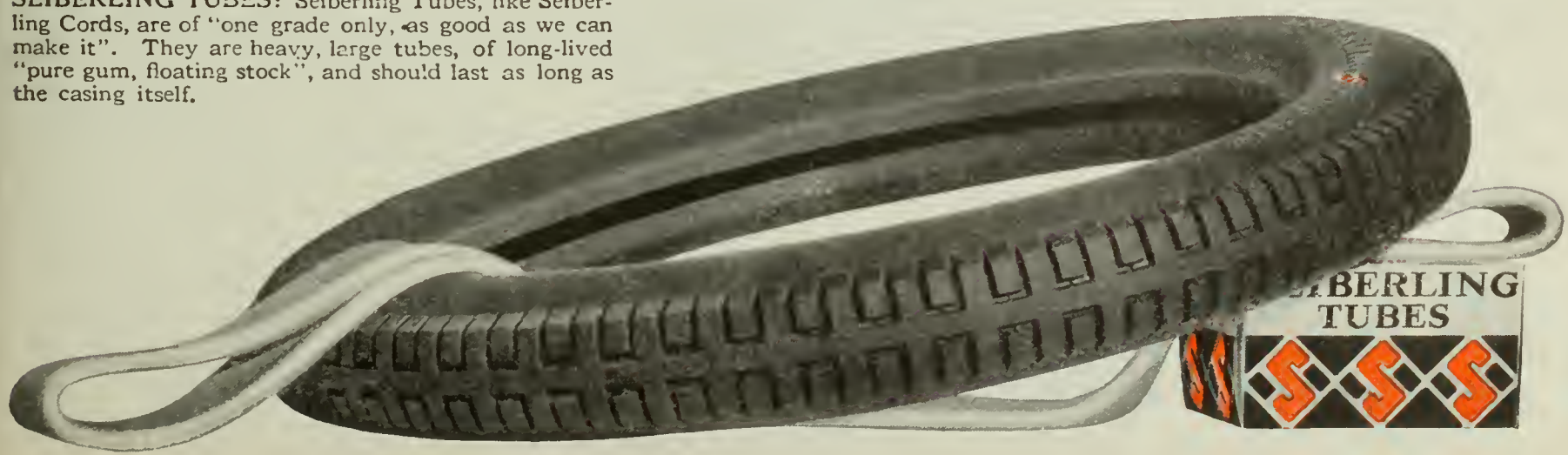

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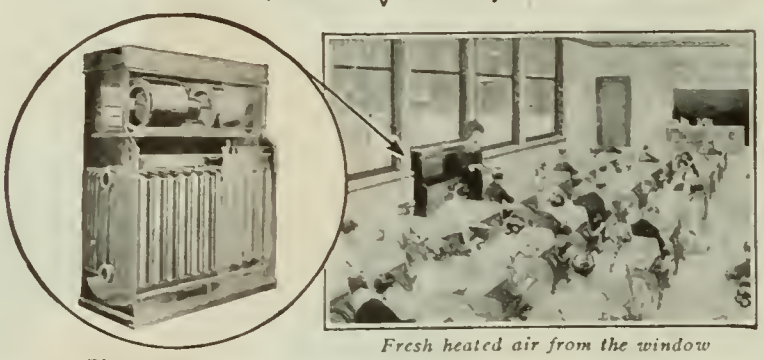

Phantom view

Fresh heated air from the window

What the Jamestown and other school boards found out about the Univent

In 1914, the Board of Education of Jamestown, New York, made a thorough study of ventilating systems. As a result they approved and accepted the Univent idea for ventilating a school.

They did this because the Univent permitted each and every room to be ventilated independently of any other room. Instead of a system of long, uncleanable ducts and flues, each Univent took fresh air directly from outdoors, heated it, and thoroughly diffused it throughout the rooms.

This was their ideal of perfect ventilation—as simple and more positive than opening the windows—but without cold, dangerous drafts.

They found the absence of ducts saved space, lowered building costs and assured each room of its own individual supply of fresh air. When only one room was being used, only the Univent in that room was used. This saved operating cost. So, in 1920, when a big school building program was decided upon, the Jamestown School Board installed the Univent System in five more large schools.

In 1913, Utica, New York, tried out the Univent. Today nine schools in Utica are Univentilated.

School authorities, everywhere, from New York to California, say the Univent makes class room air as fresh as outdoors. This perfect ventilation increases mental alertness and decreases sick leave.

The Univent is designed for schools and all buildings requiring mechanical ventilation; it may be installed in old or new buildings.

If you are interested in better ventilation, write for free copy of our 32-page illustrated book—"Univent Ventilation."

Note to Architects and Engineers—If you will send request on your professional letterhead you will receive a copy of our special 72-page Architects' and Engineers' edition—"Univent Ventilation."

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SCOTTISSUE Towels do more than instantly and thoroughly dry the skin—they also soothe and refresh it—making it both preferable and pleasant to have clean hands in business.

Thirsty Fibres, millions upon millions of them, go to make up a ScotTissue Towel. It is their amazing capacity for absorbing moisture that makes ScotTissue Towels so different and so famous.

If you want to be certain that the towels in your washroom are absolutely sanitary, agreeably soft, thoroughly absorbent, make sure to order ScotTissue Towels. 150 fresh towels in a carton. Only 50 cents (except in foreign countries). Less by the case.

FREE—"Thirsty Fibre—His Biography," an interesting and instructive little booklet—Send for it.

"Clean Hands in Business"

SCOTT PAPER COMPANY
Chester, Pa.
New York Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

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Scottissue Towels

the ball sailed into Mostil's hands in the outfield. That's all there was to it.

"Yes, I can see where such a thing would appear strange to any one at first thought. But think it over again. I never was going better in my life than that day. Everything worked properly. I was able to put the ball right where I wanted it and I had a lot of luck in making various batters hit the kind that we wanted them to hit. You see, I wasn't thinking about any ball game. I was just wrapt up in working on each batter as he came up. I'd look at him, figure out who he was, and then remember what it was he was supposed to have pitched to him.

"Then I'd bend my efforts toward putting what he was supposed to be unable to hit up there where he could swing at it. No, even the business of having Cobb and his players feel my glove and trousers and things didn't bring me to a full realization of what was going on. You see, it was just perfect concentration of mind and body. I can't explain it or make it clear to you, I'm afraid, but it was just that. And you know the superstition of the thing prevented anybody from saying anything on the bench. So my feelings on the matter were almost all confined to after the game, when I will say I was pretty excited. But I felt pretty queer when I saw that fat guy and knew that he was all there was left to be put away."

Robertson came to the White Sox this spring from Minneapolis, where he had been since 1919. In 1919 the Sox had given him a brief trial, but in those days they had all of the machine that afterwards destroyed itself and had only a little time to spare in looking over youngsters. So Robertson was sent back to the minors for further seasoning. Apparently he picked it up during the two seasons he spent there.

The natural supposition would be that a twenty-five-year-old youth who attained the tallest heights of his profession during the first year of his attempt would be apt to fall a victim to at least a slight enlargement of the cranial structure, as the ballplayers have it—conceit, as it is in English. But Robertson gives no such impression to those he comes in contact with. He is a clean-eyed, quiet-spoken young man, and still is just a pitcher on the White Sox. "There's the kid now," is the way the older players point him out to inquirers.

Robertson is another of the college men in baseball. He stuck it out in Austin University, down in Sherman, Tex., his home, until 1918, when he finally quit and went into the Army. But not as baseball instructor or athletic director. Robertson picked out the aviation and stuck to it until he "won his wings" in 1919. Then he started his baseball.

And in talking of his perfect game he had this to say, which is perhaps indicative of his character: "There has been a lot of stuff printed about the way Cobb acted in that game. And I think this ought to be told. I had the honor of being the guest of the Intervarsity Club of Detroit a while after I pitched that game and sat at the table with Cobb. And he told me then, personally, that he had never seen more 'stuff' on a ball in his life and that that was the reason why he kept looking at it. And he added that whatever talk there had been aroused about his protesting the game was all false; that as far as he was

concerned he had been licked fair and square and that was the end of it all."

"We recall, a good many years ago," writes Grantland Rice, inspired to reminiscences, when

Another Robertson, of Yale, shut out Princeton without a hit. "And the tough part of this game," remarked Herman Suts, of Princeton, who played for the Tigers that day, "is that we hit Robertson hard all through the game and yet couldn't get one safe. There must have been eight line drives caught by the outfield."

Some years ago King Bailey, an old-time left-handed star, let New Orleans down without a hit, and yet was beaten 5 to 0. That's rasping luck on the other side of it.

One of the toughest breaks we ever saw in baseball happened to Theodore Breitenstein, the old $10,000 wonder.

Breitenstein was pitching then for New Orleans against Nashville.

Nashville hadn't made the raw semblance of a hit; with two gone in the ninth, the last man up cracked a line drive through the box that broke Breitenstein's ankle, robbing him of a no-hit game and driving him to the hospital for six weeks. That double dose of misfortune has few equals in the game.

"Skill? Sure," says the old-timer. "But that ain't all. You gotta have the breaks."

A BOY WHO HAS BROKEN ALL SWIMMING RECORDS.

EVERY now and then, at long intervals, the sports fraternity is startled by the sudden rise to fame of some unknown athlete whose extraordinary skill enables him to leap almost over-night from obscurity to international leadership. So observes L. de B. Handley, in the New York *World*, introducing John Weissmuller, a Chicago boy who has broken nearly every swimming record in sight, and hasn't had to exert himself very much, apparently, to do it. He belongs to the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, and the *World* sports writer calls him "the greatest all-around swimmer of all time." Taking up his recent history, Mr. Hadley writes:

Ten months ago none outside of his own city had heard of young Weissmuller. Today his name is familiar in swimming circles the world over. Since he broke into the competitive field last summer he has won a long string of championships, defeated international stars like Norman Ross and Ludy Langer, and shattered world's records all the way from 50 to 500 yards.

And the strangest part of it all is that Weissmuller never was taught the rudiments of watermanship. He is a self-made swimmer.

Five years ago, while bathing at Baby Beach, in the Lincoln Park Lagoon, Johnnie saw a couple of expert life guards engaging in friendly brushes off shore, and the exhibition of skill stirred within him a great longing to learn to swim as they did, that he also might thrash around boldly and swiftly in the water. Eagerly he watched them, taking careful note of their every movement, every trick of action. Then he proceeded to imitate. And, probably due to inborn watermanship, he acquired a serviceable stroke almost immediately.

But in those days Johnnie's opportunities

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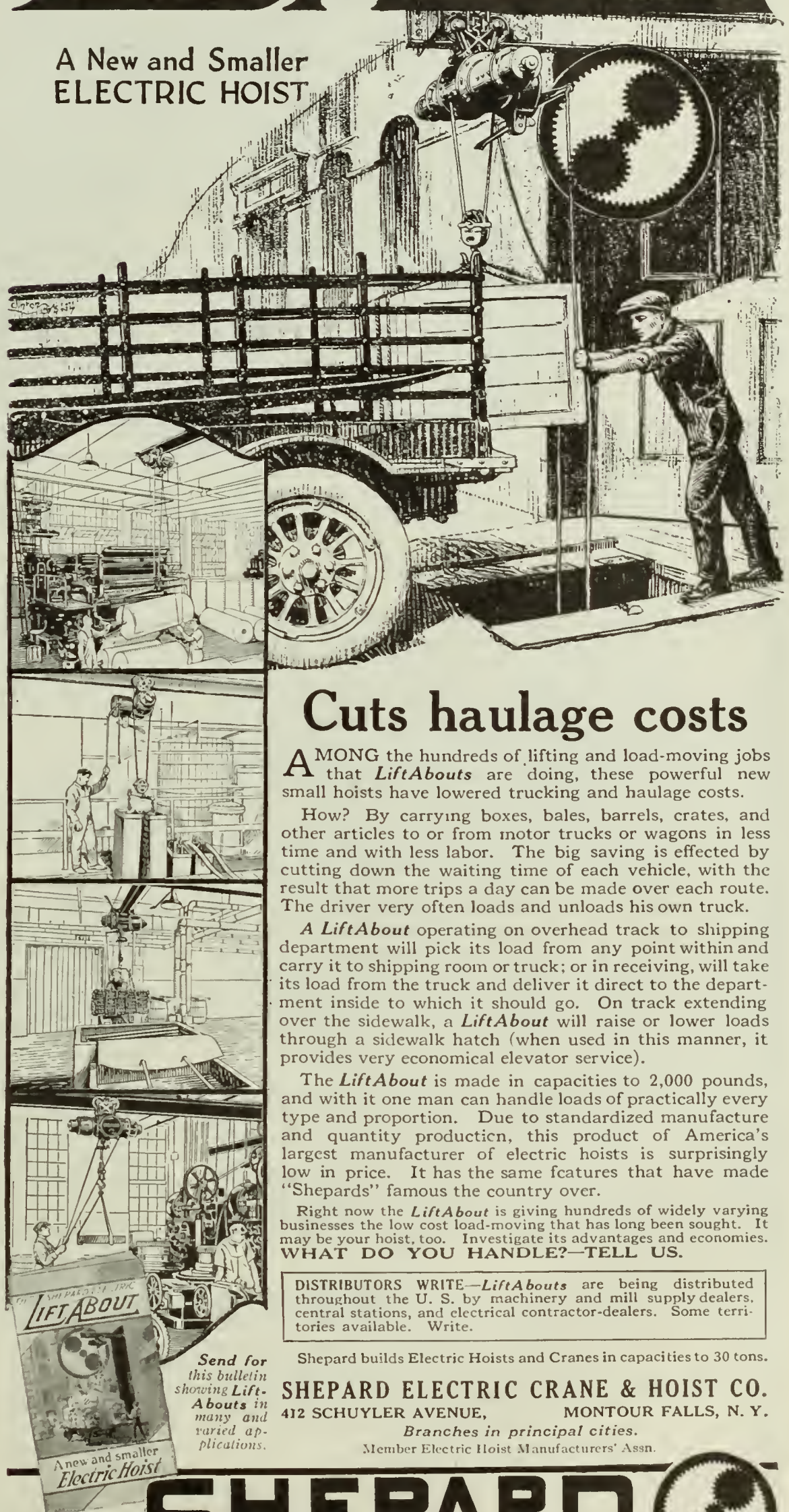

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Cuts haulage costs

AMONG the hundreds of lifting and load-moving jobs that *LiftAbouts* are doing, these powerful new small hoists have lowered trucking and haulage costs.

How? By carrying boxes, bales, barrels, crates, and other articles to or from motor trucks or wagons in less time and with less labor. The big saving is effected by cutting down the waiting time of each vehicle, with the result that more trips a day can be made over each route. The driver very often loads and unloads his own truck.

A LiftAbout operating on overhead track to shipping department will pick its load from any point within and carry it to shipping room or truck; or in receiving, will take its load from the truck and deliver it direct to the department inside to which it should go. On track extending over the sidewalk, a *LiftAbout* will raise or lower loads through a sidewalk hatch (when used in this manner, it provides very economical elevator service).

The *LiftAbout* is made in capacities to 2,000 pounds, and with it one man can handle loads of practically every type and proportion. Due to standardized manufacture and quantity production, this product of America's largest manufacturer of electric hoists is surprisingly low in price. It has the same features that have made "Shepards" famous the country over.

Right now the *LiftAbout* is giving hundreds of widely varying businesses the low cost load-moving that has long been sought. It may be your hoist, too. Investigate its advantages and economies.
WHAT DO YOU HANDLE?—TELL US.

DISTRIBUTORS WRITE—*LiftAbouts* are being distributed throughout the U. S. by machinery and mill supply dealers, central stations, and electrical contractor-dealers. Some territories available. Write.

Shepard builds Electric Hoists and Cranes in capacities to 30 tons.

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SHEPARD
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for practise were few and far between. Altho he took advantage of every chance afforded him to study champions and fashion his methods after theirs, he had none to school him, and his progress was slow. By 1919, however, he had advanced sufficiently to qualify for competition, so he joined the Larrabee Street Y. M. C. A. and started his novitiate as a contestant. The following year he was able to figure in the junior championships of the Amateur Athletic Federation.

This first taste of success, small as it was, aroused his ambitions and led him to seek affiliation with some club that he might receive the competent coaching he felt he needed. But it is significant of his lack of ability at the time that one of Chicago's foremost athletic organizations, always on the lookout for promising swimming material, gave him a short trial, then told him frankly he did not meet requirements.

Not one whit discouraged, Weissmuller next applied at the Illinois Athletic Club, and there it took just one exhibition on his part to convince old Bill Bachrach, the able club coach, that he had looked upon a coming champion. Thus Johnnie became a member of the Tricolor water squad.

Then Bachrach, aided by Norman Ross, the Olympic champion, set to work at changing and improving the lad's stroke, and within a few weeks his speed for 100 yards had increased to the point of landing him among the country's fastest sprinters. But of this the outside world knew nothing then.

It was not until last August that Weissmuller sprung his earliest sensation. At that time, says Mr. Handley:

Competing in open water he thrashed 100 yards straightaway in the amazing time of 52 seconds, or one full second under the world's record. The feat was received with quite general skepticism and, unfortunately, conditions prevented official recognition of the new standard. But developments since make it decidedly probable that Johnnie actually attained the pace credited to him, for indoors under less favorable conditions he has covered the century officially in 52 3-5 seconds in a 60-foot pool. The famous Duke Kahanamoku of Honolulu never beat 54 seconds for the distance in a short bath, altho he holds the straightaway world's standard at 53 seconds.

Weissmuller hung up his first international marks at the Brighton Beach Bath in September when he turned 100 yards in 53 1-3 seconds, 120 yards in 1 minute 8 2-5 seconds, and 150 yards in 1 minute 27 2-5 seconds, all new figures for a regulation 75-foot pool, and he has kept on smashing records ever since. His greatest feats, achieved in 75-foot pools also, include 100 yards in 53 seconds, 210 yards in 2 minutes 17 4-5 seconds, or exactly two seconds under Teddy Cann's former standard; 300 yards in 3 minutes 35 1-5 seconds, a great slash of ten seconds from Norman Ross's listed record; and 500 yards in 5 minutes 56 3-5 seconds, or 2 1-5 seconds faster than the latter's registered mark.

The 500-yard record, set in the national championship pentathlon at the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association recently, is earnest of what may be expected of the Chicago youth hereafter. That very evening he had taken part in four races before the 500-yard event was called, and he did not have to extend himself to win it. In fact, he plodded along leisurely, stopping at every turn to survey the field, and there is no doubt whatsoever that he could have gone 15 to 20 seconds faster had circumstances required. None who witnessed the contest questions Johnnie's ability to put great dents in all other world's records, from 500 yards to one mile. His speed and stamina are almost unbelievable.

Norman Ross, the recognized all-around international swimming champion, said to the writer some time ago: "Johnnie has everything I ever had, plus youth. He is enjoying also the advantage of more efficient methods than known when I started swimming. It is my firm belief that he will do 100 yards free style in 50 seconds and with back stroke in 60 seconds before long. I am convinced, too, that if he trains for all distances every world's record for both styles of swimming will be at his mercy. He is absolutely a marvel."

Weissmuller is tall and rangy, it seems, ideally built for swimming. He stands six-feet one-inch, weighs 170 lbs., and he tapers gracefully from broad, powerful shoulders, to narrow hips and slight, agile legs. He uses the stroke known technically as the six-beat double trudgen crawl, and his form is well-nigh perfect. His action is so smooth and easy that it appears effortless. He has two points hard to beat, says the writer:

His extraordinary speed is due to a combination of exceptional natural ability and thorough exploitation of present-day methods. The six-beat double rhythm crawl, as he uses it, enables him to travel higher in the water than most swimmers, thus reducing virtually to a minimum body resistance. His arms apply power with vigor, raising the shoulders, then exert full force in mid-drive, hurling him forward and upward, in a manner to take full advantage of the hydroplaning principle. And the body never drops, for one starts its drive before the other leaves the water and the legs help to maintain the momentum by thrashing continuously, the thrash consisting of six narrow scissoring motions to each cycle of the two arms, with the first and fourth scissors slightly emphasized. Thus the propulsion is constant from both arms and legs. At the same time Weissmuller makes the above water recovery of the arms very slowly, gaining opportunity to relax and recuperate fully between efforts.

Johnnie is a happy-go-lucky lad, totally unspoiled by the world-wide fame suddenly fallen to his lot. He loves swimming and lives in the pool most of his spare hours, but he takes lightly the honors he is winning. After his final achievements here Bachrach, who was in charge of the Illinois swimmers, ventured to congratulate him. "That's all right," said Johnnie with a grin. "But are the rigors of training discipline lifted now? Can I have a real feed of frankfurters and ice-cream at last?" Still a big boy despite the international prominence earned.

"ATHLETICS OUGHT TO INTERFERE WITH STUDIES"

"ATHLETICS OUGHT TO INTERFERE with studies," declares one of the country's leading athletic authorities, Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth, of Princeton, in a widely circulated interview; and, conversely, he says, "Studies ought to interfere with athletics." The suggestion, in a slightly different form, has frequently been made by visiting English sportsmen, as well as by the less professionally minded of our own sports authorities. Dr. Spaeth goes on to apply his doctrine to athletic games in our schools and colleges in the assertion that: "I believe what we ought to do is polerize the athletes, and athleticize the polers, and not have highly specialized groups of mere polers and other highly specialized of mere athletes." The critic is, in a way, an illustration of his own doctrine, for he is both the Director of Rowing and Professor of English Literature at Princeton. He is given most of the credit for developing Princeton's champion crews. A special dispatch to the New York *Herald* tells about his ideas and the way in which he applies them:

He has always insisted that the candidates for his varsity eights be well up in their studies, and is never troubled by problems of ineligibility. Last year's varsity B, undefeated throughout its four races, held an unusually high academic average. Heinie Leh, the stroke, and Jack Brush, bow, were Phi Beta Kappa men.

Dr. Spaeth is strongly opposed to "cramming" for either examinations or athletic contests. "If our ideal was to prevent athletics from interfering with studies," he says, "we ought to have all our baseball games in summer, football during a long Thanksgiving vacation, and rowing after commencement. But that is not our ideal. The value of athletics is that they offer a legitimate change from studies, both for the players and the spectators, just as studies offer a legitimate change from athletics.

"I don't believe in athletics without studies any more than I believe in studies without athletics of some kind. Men now go from an orgy of "cramming" for football to an orgy of "cramming" for examinations. I don't believe in "cramming" for either football tests or academic tests. I believe in wholesome alternation every day between strenuous intellectual work and strenuous physical work of some kind. Each is recreation after the other, and so you approximate the normal idea in which work is a pleasure and you may derive pleasure from your work."

Dr. Spaeth firmly believes that extra-curriculum activities are a good thing in college, because, he says, "the purpose of education is to teach a man to add himself up. The more versatile a man is, the more difficult will be the task. He will have to learn better how to organize himself and his time."

It is also his opinion that studies should have equal share with athletics in college life, with the emphasis mainly on the studies. "My quarrel with athletics," continued Dr. Spaeth, "is that athletics as often conducted at present do not interfere with studies at all, because the athlete is not doing enough studying to interfere with his athletic pursuits, and then very often at the close of the season he goes to the opposite extreme and hasn't sufficient athletics to interfere with his studies during the 'cramming' period before exams."

The period of special intensive training for Princeton crews before the big races in the spring is short, because of the fact that Dr. Spaeth keeps his men in good physical condition all the year

George W. Wells' Dream of Better Vision

ONE night, thirty years ago, George W. Wells told a group of friends the great dream of his later years. He spoke of the priceless value of fine vision and the evil effects upon the mind and general health of eyes imperfect and overtaxed. He realized how poorly the optical knowledge of that day met the needs of humanity.

He explained that a quarter of all people over six years of age are handicapped by visual defects, that millions at that time did not realize their needs and that most glasses were not correctly made and fitted.

Speaking as the greatest manufacturer of glasses in the world, he told how little help he was able to get from scientists here and abroad in solving the problems of lens making.

"From now on," said he, "we shall spare no expense on scientific research and experiment until those who most need glasses—a quarter of the whole public—shall have glasses of true scientific merit."

The great task so inspiringly conceived has been aggressively pushed by his three sons. It remains an inspiration to the Wellsworth Scientific Staff to the present day. Discoveries have followed one after another, some of them being profoundly revolutionary. Instruments for testing eyes and apparatus for grinding and polishing lenses have been perfected.

No European country enjoys the blessings which are at hand in almost any American community for those who need glasses.

The remarkable facts to be brought out in this series of advertisements will barely indicate the facilities, skill and scientific knowledge which are being applied by Optical Specialists today throughout America.

And this wonderful progress is largely due to the foresight, energy and courage of the late George W. Wells—America's pioneer in the science and art of eye correction.

The benefits of this policy for the correction and comfort of your eyes are available to you, no matter where you live, through the services of Eyesight Specialists in your community.

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Wellsworth Glasses

All that Science can give; all that Artistry can add

round. He makes a distinction between the physical training of a man and the expert skill needed for the special contest, and points out the difference between crew and football. In the former sport the training is slow and regular throughout the year, so that the men are not subjected to the severe strain of a hard preparation for a big race longer than a month in the spring.

In football the men are out of condition most of the year, and then suddenly are subjected to a long, hard, sudden period of training in the fall. "If football men rowed in the spring they wouldn't be so soft in the fall; they can not with safety enter a scrimmage without two weeks' previous hardening," declared Dr. Spaeth.

Dr. Spaeth declined to state the time football men should spend in preparation for the big games, leaving that matter to football coaches. He himself has a careful system worked out for his men.

"My duty as a faculty member and a varsity coach," said he, "is to see that the men so arrange their time that athletics, while interfering with their studies, do not absorb their whole time and become their chief interest. Play to win, but don't live to play, is my motto."

Dr. Spaeth is not in favor of regattas for which preparation is made after college is closed. "When men devote all their time exclusively to sport, when they live to play, then the amateur spirit is gone," he declared. "It is sometimes said that what is worth doing at all is worth doing as well as it can be done, but college athletics are not worth being done so well that the fever for efficiency drives out the joy of the game.

"I find that excessive efficiency often acts as a boomerang, for men who have lost their zest for the game are no longer capable of doing their best in the game. Never play a game that you can't afford to lose, and then play as tho you couldn't afford to lose, is a good rule to follow, and if followed it will take much of the sting out of defeat and destroy much of the zest of winning.

"When you play a game that you can't afford to lose, it is war, not sport. Unfortunately the spirit of intercollegiate athletics is too often like that of the spirit of war, and then we get a condition that reminds us of General Sherman's definition of war."

SUFFERINGS OF MEN WHO GET GOLF-HYPNOSIS

GOLF IS FULL OF RECORDS of strangely hypnotic influences, and unfortunate is the man who becomes a victim of one of them. So says Grantland Rice, the sports writer, in a little article contributed to the *American Golfer* (New York), which he edits in his spare time. He begins with the case of Cyril Walker, the Englewood professional. "One of the most interesting I ever heard," he calls this story of a golf-hypnotic. A few years ago, he writes:

Mr. Walker had always played at normal speed, somewhat faster, perhaps, than the average player. "Then," he said, "I began to take a little more care with my game. I began first, picking up any stray sticks or leaves around the ball through the fairway. Then I began adding another waggle or so in addressing the ball to be sure that I was all set to hit it in the right way. Finally the habit began to grow on me. This last winter I got so that I was trying to find imaginary objects around the ball. It might be lying perfectly, but from force of habit I would stoop over to look for something, picking up the smallest sort of objects that could never affect my swing. In the same way I began to use more and more time addressing the ball, until there were days when I couldn't seem to hit the ball until I had addrest the ball ten or twelve times.

"I had undoubtedly hypnotized myself. I wanted to play faster, but I couldn't. I had worked myself into a habit that I couldn't stop in the middle of a tournament season. But that is now all over. From this time on I am going to be one of the fastest golfers in the game in place of being one of the slowest. I am not going to play in another tournament until I am sure I have broken the old spell and can step up and hit the ball."

Golf is full of such records of strange hypnotic influences. We have seen men who couldn't swing at the ball until they had waggled the club three times or five times or seven times in a certain way. We have seen others who had to dip their bodies at least once or twice before they could play.

Strange habits of form develop that hang to one like a leech, finally taking complete possession of one's mental being.

It is for this reason that one comes upon certain hoodoo holes. Francis Ouimet had one of this type at Woodland, his home course. This particular hole had the habit of wrecking every medal round he started, until one day after holding his putt on the previous green he says he rushed up to the tee, dropt the ball and swung before he had time to think about it. He happened to get away a good tee shot, play a good second and after that was never troubled again.

Take, for example, the brilliant Sandy Herd, who will soon be seen on this side of the water. Herd has developed the habit of just so many preliminary waggles, and he can't hit the ball until these have been completed. He has hypnotized himself to this extent.

We have seen any number of golfers who overdeveloped the habit of careful play. Cyril Walker isn't the only example. There are any number who can't swing at the ball if there are any loose leaves or sticks around.

We recall one day swinging at the ball just as a dead leaf blew across it, causing a complete foozle. After that we began picking up loose leaves in the immediate vicinity. That led to picking up all small sticks. Within two weeks we found that we were in Walker's fix, looking for unseen impediments. We decided then and there to pick up nothing around the ball and to break up the habit before it had gone too far. It was a tough battle for a round or two, but after that the desire to manicure the fairway passed out.

In the same way one can take up entirely too much time in addressing the ball on tee or fairway. It is easy enough to develop queer habits that soon become fixt if one isn't on the lookout.

We knew of several men who could never play well on a sunshiny day because they had developed the habit of looking for their moving shadows as they started to swing. And once they had started looking for these shadows they couldn't quit. It was all self-hypnotism, but self-hypnotism isn't always easy to cure.

This is all due, says Mr. Rice, to the fact that the mental side of golf is even more important than the physical. By mental side, he explains:

We don't mean the possession of surplus brains. We mean rather the matter of mental control, where it is easily possible that a thin mentality may work better than a broad one. No physical strength is required for a chip shot or a three-foot putt. Yet only think of the number who muddle up these efforts by suddenly lifting the head on the down stroke.

Once the head-lifting habit is developed, it can tear the soul out of any round. It isn't so much that one gets physically stale as it is that one gets mentally stale. This means complete loss of mental control, and the ruination of one's play.

The golfer who gets the idea that he can't play if any one is whispering or moving about the tee well out of his range is under a certain hypnotic influence. He has merely, through the pressure of nerves, worked himself into this unfortunate state of mind. Each one knows dozens of golfers who have certain little characteristics that have become a part of their game, not to be given up. Some of these are unimportant. Others have a big effect upon the play. And this is especially true when one has developed the habit of a fast, jerky back swing, one of the most common faults in golf.

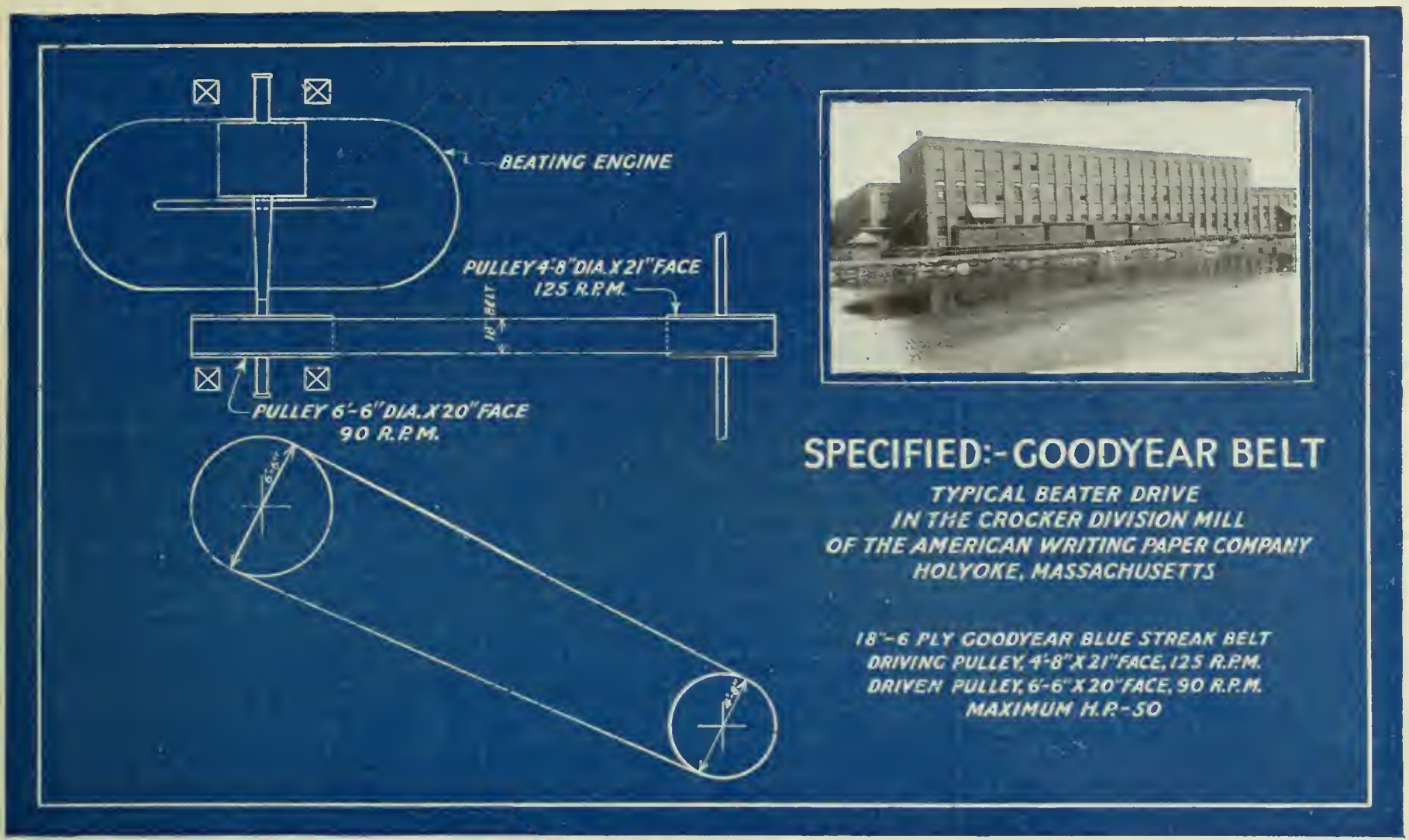
We asked Walker later how he was coming on with his test of faster play and he was glad to report that he was doing surprizingly well. "Before," he said, "I was almost completely exhausted after eighteen holes. Now I am getting some fun out of the game and I am sure I will be able to play much steadier golf. I can see now why it is that George Duncan and Abe Mitchell can look so fresh after thirty-six holes, day after day. They merely step up and hit the ball. Hereafter I am going to follow Alex Smith's putting tip—"Miss 'em quick."

That is why one can keep thinking in golf entirely too long. It is why one should make up his mind what he or she intends to do and from that point on, once the swing has started, hit the ball with a blank mind. It explains why one can concentrate himself into a state of rigidity, compared to which a telegraph pole is a pliable object. Walker says that at times his sufferings were intense. He knew he was holding up the field, but the harder he tried to hurry the more he would seem to hesitate over each stroke. As he is a first-class golfer in every way, among the best, it will be interesting to see how his method of faster play will work out. Before he would be good for one or two brilliant rounds, only to fade out toward the finish from the crushing strain. Now he may have the chance to hold his stride throughout.

These startling forms of self-hypnosis should be caught and killed while still young and weak. They may soon grow into such formidable proportions that they are the ones that do the killing, when it comes to any ease and poise of play.

Expectant.—SAMBO—"Rastus, were you eber sick when you wuz in France?"

RASTUS—"Man, I had the flu so bad dat I used to look in the casualty list for my own name."—*Reel.*



Blueprint sketch of Goodyear-belted beater drive in the Crocker Division Mill of the American Writing Paper Company, Holyoke, Mass., and insert photograph of the Crocker Division Mill.

Copyright 1922, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

Twenty-six Eagle-A Mills and the G. T. M.

The American Writing Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, comprises 26 mills throughout the country, making the nationally celebrated Eagle-A Quality-Standards of printing papers. The belting equipment and requirements of their every plant, involving hundreds of drives, have been analyzed in the past two years by a G. T. M.—Goodyear Technical Man.

As a result of this vast survey, this Company, which is the largest fine paper-making institution in the world, today is in possession of a tabulated record of every belt in each of its mills, complete data on dimensions and grades of belts used on the various drives, and specific recommendations for the types of belts best suited to the varying duties. The report is used continually by the plant engineers and by the Purchasing Department in choosing different sizes and types of belts.

"***This analysis*** of the belt equipment in each of our 26 plants is the most comprehensive and valuable work of its kind that has ever come to my attention," writes Mr. J. Moles, Chief Engineer of the American Writing Paper Company. "The actual G. T. M. work required months, and the final report, together with recommendations submitted by the Goodyear Company, comprises several volumes."

A great deal of the equipment installed on the basis of this expert analysis is Goodyear Blue Streak Belting. This is particularly true of the equipment of the great beater drives, which transmit the power from the main shaft to the great revolving cylinders where numerous knives beat rags into stock for the paper machines.

Two of these Goodyear Blue Streak Belts, 18-inch, 6-ply, were installed in the Crocker Division in Holyoke, in June, 1920. These two Goodyears have been in constant operation for two years now, and have never been touched. They never required taking-up or repairing. Mr. Moles says they are as good today as the day they were installed, though they have been working on this heavy drive for 24 hours a day, six days a week.

Hundreds of other Goodyear Belts in American Writing Paper plants are giving correspondingly faithful, trouble-free and long-wearing service. Their efficient and economical performance is a tribute to the quality built into them and to the correctness and exactness with which they are specified to their jobs.

This is a splendid example of the work of the G. T. M., the working of the Goodyear Plant Analysis Method, and the performance of Goodyear Belts. You can have a similar survey made of your transmission or conveying problem. There is a G. T. M. in your neighborhood, and you may rely on his recommendations and on the quality of Goodyear Belts. For further information about the Goodyear Analysis Plan, write to Goodyear, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, Calif.

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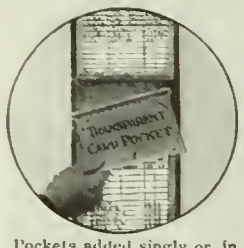
This was the experience of a large Brass Company that Kardexed their credit and shipping records. Now they have an instant check on delinquents and a broad view of their distribution—they save traveling expenses—eliminate costly mistakes—save time.



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60,000 users in 300 lines of business have Kardexed their inventory, sales, advertising, production, payroll, ledger, credits, or other records—Using their original cards or more up-to-date Kardex forms. Their Kardexed records are 200% more efficient. They make big wage savings, have fewer errors, have instant information without searching.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

PROSPERITY RETURNING TO CANADA

THAT Canada is sharing the business and industrial improvement experienced by her neighbor to the south is evidenced by a recent circular of the Royal Bank of Canada, summarized by the London *Statist*. In the eastern provinces, particularly, a more optimistic feeling now prevails. There, "a fairly large number of manufacturers are experiencing a slight revival in business, the impetus of which is extending, in some measure, to the wholesale and to the retail trades." While the movement is said to be less pronounced in the west, "here, too, there is some ground for encouragement." As the situation in western Canada is so much affected by the harvest, the final figures of the various crops, that are now available, will, we are told, throw light on present conditions:

The total yield of the 1921 wheat crop is finally estimated at 300,858,100 bushels for the entire Dominion, from a sown area of over 23,000,000 acres. This is an increase in yield of fourteen per cent. over the previous year. The total value of the crop, however, is estimated at about 243 million dollars, which is forty-three per cent. lower than the estimated value of the 1920 crop. This statement emphasizes the drastic decline in the price of wheat that occurred during the autumn months of 1921. When the 1921 crop came to be marketed the farmers, in view of the experience of the previous year, sold the great bulk of their wheat at the low prices that were prevailing last autumn. The present year has witnessed a marked improvement in the price of wheat, but for the most part the farmers have not benefited by it to the extent that might have been expected because a considerable proportion of the crop was sold before the prices improved. Nevertheless, the recent improvement in prices of certain agricultural products has had the effect, in some sections, of inducing slight business activity. The final figures of the oat crop show the yield to be 426,232,900 bushels, as compared with 530,709,700 bushels in 1920. Barley and flax also registered a considerable drop from the 1920 crops. The final estimate of the production of potatoes indicates a falling off from 133,831,400 bushels in 1920 to 107,246,000 bushels in 1921. In addition to the reduction in yield, the average price per bushel was twenty cents lower during 1921, decreasing the total value of the crop by over forty-seven million dollars.

Taking the country as a whole, there is said to be "justification for optimism in certain branches of industry":

Plants are, of course, operating at less than full capacity in most centers. Some concerns, however, which had considerably reduced staffs are bringing the office and plant forces nearly to normal. Orders were extremely few during February, but a much better showing was made in March. Stocks in many lines are almost depleted, and this fact augurs well for renewed activity in the near future.

The Royal Bank of Canada points out that reports on the paper trade throughout the Dominion show some signs of improvement. It would appear, from the statements of jobbers and manufacturers, that the future outlook as to prices is favorable. Orders for book papers, fine papers, and Kraft already show improvement; but very little activity is observable in the pulp market. Concerning the lumber industry very little favorable comment can be made at the present time.

The year 1922, observes *Canadian Finance* (Winnipeg), bids fair to be "the year of the Big Turn." And this Canadian financial weekly is even more positive than the Montreal bank in setting down as follows the following "real facts" to justify its belief:

Freight Rates are coming down.
Labor is coming down.
Good Immigrants are coming in.

The proper relation between the value of farm products and those things the farmer must buy is being established slowly but surely.

Necessity has compelled us to be economical.

The acreage under crop in the West this year will exceed that of 1921 by at least 25 per cent.

BEATING EUROPEAN COMPETITION IN ARGENTINA

A MOST encouraging straw—after so many predictions that our foreign trade might have to succumb to German competition in South America and other markets—is found by the New York *Journal of Commerce* in our Department of Commerce's announcement that American firms have in recent months been able to secure attractive steel contracts from the Argentine State railways. And these contracts, the New York paper notes, "have been secured in the face of the keenest sort of competition with German and Belgian concerns." It continues:

Our prices are said to be somewhat higher than European quotations when everything is considered, but the quality of our products is sufficiently superior to those of our competitors to permit us to get the business.

It is of no little interest that the reason assigned for the superiority of our goods is that of the use of much better grade of machinery, made possible by more highly skilled labor available here. We have here an answer, in part at least, to the tariff argument so frequently heard that European cheap labor makes it necessary for us to protect our industry if our workmen are to enjoy the "American standard" of living.

Without going into the question of whether a protective tariff can in the nature of the case really "protect" labor, it is sufficient to point out that by use of better organization and superior machinery our workers and our industries can well take care of themselves in competition with Europe.

SO WE REALLY HAVEN'T ANY MONEY TO SPARE, AFTER ALL!

FROM the way in which huge American railway bond issues are over-subscribed as soon as they are offered, to say nothing of the avidity with which the investment market is eating up domestic bond issues of all sorts and of the readiness with which American capital is supporting foreign loans, it might be thought that the United States was in an excellent position to finance her own development and to have something left over to finance undertakings in foreign lands. British readers might very well receive such an impression from their perusal of the cable dispatches from New York. But so eminent a representative of London financial opinion as *The Statist* tries to assure any Britishers who may be worried about New York's increasing importance as a financial center, that this is a case where appearances are extremely deceiving. In fact, *The Statist* goes so far as to assert that America hasn't even the capital requisite for the proper development of her own resources, and is far from being in a position to offer vast sums for the development of foreign states. The fact that American financiers are ready to lend millions to Holland and Peru is taken not as a sign of the healthiness of American finance but rather of the unhealthiness of American trade. As *The Statist* sees it:

The country which came out of the War in a better position than any of the belligerents, that is to say, with her resources strained to only a very moderate extent, has an abnormal number of unemployed, and the capital in the hands of the banks and trust companies which is usually employed in financing the international trade of the country, is seeking employment in investment to an unprecedented extent. So far as the financing of the railroads is concerned, in a sense it is good; but it is by no means evident that the United States is as yet in a position to finance her own transportation facilities, in addition to financing her trade, to the mutual advantage of herself and her customers.

When it comes to financing Holland and Peru, it is significant rather of the state of American trade than a healthy sign of the development of American finance. In a sense, the financing of Holland to the extent of only ten millions sterling should work out in a highly satisfactory manner. Holland can readily pay the interest in the form of European exports; and, in addition, she will be able to acquire means whereby she should, in due time, be able to purchase the loan. A loan to Peru, moreover, for ten millions should be advantageous to Peru and to the United States. Peru, or that part of it which has so far been opened up, is a mineral zone of extraordinary richness. Assuming that the money is used for the purposes of opening up Peru's mineral zones, the United States should acquire on exceedingly reasonable terms valuable supplies of minerals with which she could not supply herself on equally favorable terms from her own resources, assuming that she possesses the particular minerals which it is proposed to open up in connection with those loans.

Finally, however, the reader will bear in mind that neither the present popula-

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because they are positively safe"

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Thousands of progressive bankers all over the country have provided these checks for their depositors without any charge for the added protection. Ask your banker for the positive protection of these *insured* checks or write for the name of one in your locality who will gladly accommodate you.

Banks providing Super-Safety Insured Checks give depositors, on request, a vest-pocket insurance policy as illustrated in the circle.

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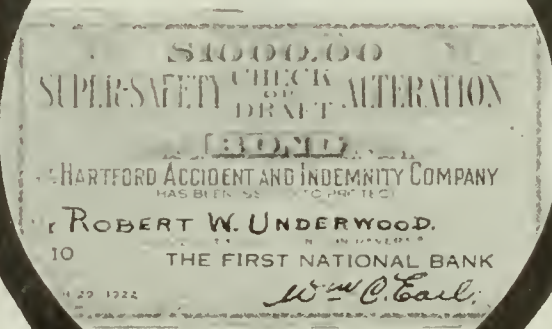

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1. "Golf, the Game of Games" (An introduction to golf).
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"B.V.D." Coat Cut Undershirts and Knee Length Drawers, 85c the garment.

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tion of the United States, nor the development of the resources of her immense area, seem to indicate that she is in a position to offer vast amounts of capital for the development of the foreign states of the world, because she has already exhausted, so far as our present knowledge goes, her capacity for developing the resources at her own door.

In other words, London is still the world's investment center. To this much there are Americans perfectly willing to subscribe. A New York banker who has recently been studying financial conditions abroad is reported on the financial page of the New York *Times* as saying that on any investment business "which London really wants the bankers there can underbid New York by a full point." He attributes this, we read, "first, to the extreme easiness of money in London; second, to the splendid market for gilt-edged bonds abroad; and third, to the fact that the British investing public has had a longer and much more thorough investment education than American investors, altho it is added that the size of the field here, as compared with that of England, largely offsets the last-named advantage."

WE TOOK OUR TIME TO REPAY OUR WAR DEBT TO FRANCE

THOSE Americans "who are impatient for France to pay her debt to the United States forthwith are not controlled by the spirit of leniency which that country showed the United States when France was America's creditor," observes the New York *Tribune*. Besides lending valuable and essential military assistance, the French Government loaned the infant Republic of the Western World a large sum of money and also underwrote a Dutch loan to the United States. And, instead of pressing the United States for payment when the money was due, "France spread the payments of the principal over a period of many years and voluntarily remitted the interest for the first five years. Recognizing frankly the inability of the United States to comply with the original terms, she generously changed them and adapted her policy to the financial capabilities of her creditor."

In view of the fact that our Allied Debt Refunding Commission is now at work, *The Tribune's* review of the history of the repayment of our loan to France is most timely:

During the period from 1778 to 1782 the French King loaned a total of 18,000,000 livres [equivalent to francs] to the United States. In the original convention it was agreed that this money should be repaid with 5 per cent. interest by January 1, 1788. In a subsequent treaty made by Benjamin Franklin in 1782, however, it was provided, "considering that the payment of so large a capital at the one stipulated

period may greatly injure the finances of the Congress of the United States, and it may perhaps be even impracticable on that footing," that the King of France should defer payment until three years after the signing of peace, and that it should then be made in twelve yearly instalments.

Furthermore, "His Majesty, being willing to give the said United States a new proof of his affection and friendship," was "pleased to make a present of and to forgive the whole arrears of interest to this day, and from thence to the date of the treaty of peace."

The French King also agreed to defer the payment on a loan of 10,000,000 livres from the Dutch which he had underwritten, and which he agreed to repay Holland and not require the United States to repay him for five years. A new loan in 1783 contained the stipulation that the principal should be paid, commencing in 1797.

The financial affairs of the United States, however, went from bad to worse under the Congress of the Confederation, and soon interest and principal alike went unpaid. Not until Hamilton reorganized the finances under the new Constitution was payment resumed. Then in 1783 Jefferson was able to write to the American Minister in France that "in the course of two years, by unceasing exertions, we paid up seven years' arrearage and instalments of our debt." Part of this was done in cash, part in kind and part in assistance to the French in Santo Domingo. "In the year 1795," wrote the Secretary of State, "the whole of our debt was discharged," altho the last instalments were not due until 1801, or twenty-three years after the first advances on the loan were made.

IS OUR STEEL-MAKING CAPACITY OVER-EXPANDED?

THERE are pessimists who are skeptical about complete industrial recovery this fall, because they feel so strongly that our productive capacity is overbuilt. "Purchasing power may increase," the Alexander Hamilton Institute in its May *Letter* represents them as saying, "but not enough to absorb the full production of the country's potential output." This, says the Institute, may be true of some lines, but not of others. For instance,

The steel industry has increased 100 per cent. in production capacity during the past decade. The copper industry has increased over 60 per cent. and rubber production 270 per cent. since 1913. Petroleum production has increased 76 per cent. and bituminous coal production 21 per cent. On the other hand, anthracite coal production has increased less than 10 per cent. and cement only 11 per cent. The production of lumber, brick and cotton is less than before the war. Grain production shows little change.

But another competent financial authority, the American Exchange National Bank of New York, flatly denies that steel is really overbuilt. "We are told that the steel industry as a result of war expansion is now far ahead of the consumptive capacity of the country." "This statement is simply not so," the bank replies in a current bulletin, and it goes on to support the statement as follows:

There was some over-expansion in the

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YOU have a certain feeling of respect and admiration for the letterhead that is lithographed or printed from steel. The effect is so much finer, richer, more dignified. There is conveyed an impression of stability—reliability.

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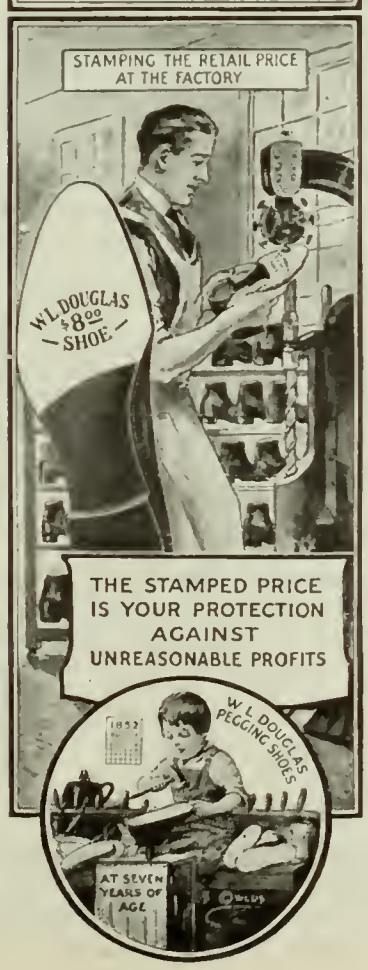

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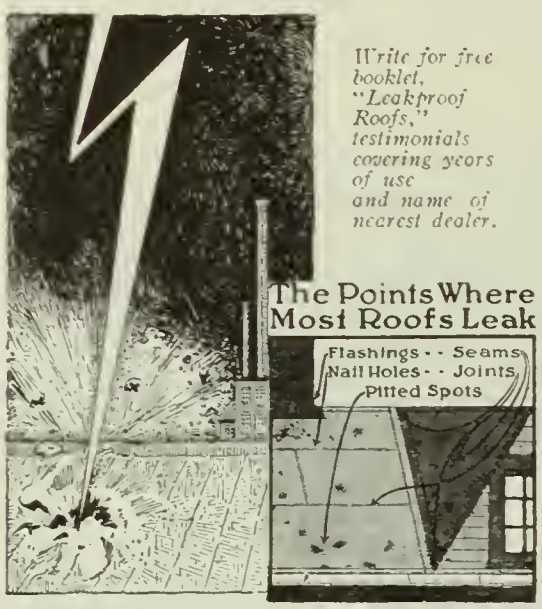

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

character of equipment and facilities needed for the production of munitions, but there was no over-expansion at all in the fundamental processes of the industry, and the expansion in the particular fields has either been written off or converted to peace uses. Measured by the highest consumption of pig-iron in the war period, including 1919, the capacity of the steel industry of this country is to-day approximately what it would have been as a result of a normal rate of increase if there had been no war. Pig-iron consumption in 1913, the record consumption to that year, approximated 30,000,000 tons; in 1916, the peak year of the war period, consumption approximated 39,000,000. The normal annual rate of increase in consumption during the period between 1899 and 1913, according to the Harvard Committee on Economic Research, was about 1,130,000 tons. At that rate of increase the normal consumption for 1922 should call for approximately the maximum production reached in the biggest war year, 1916.

Like everything else, of course, steel consumption will be affected this year by general trade conditions, but it is apparent that there has been no important over-expansion in the steel industry, even when the destruction of productive equipment and resources in other parts of the world is left wholly out of account. The general acceptance of the idea that over-expansion had taken place in the steel industry illustrates our readiness to believe everything we hear without taking the trouble to question the knowledge or judgment of those whose conclusions we accept. We all ought to remember the rationing system set up during the war, under which only essential industries were able to obtain steel. That system forced the deferment of normal consumption of steel in many fields and made it possible for the industry to meet the extraordinary demands of the war. The war demand for steel was therefore at least partly met by forcing a decrease in the demand in other directions and was not wholly met by undue expansion in capacity.

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FROSH (sleepily)—"Did you? Better call a doctor."—*Burr.*

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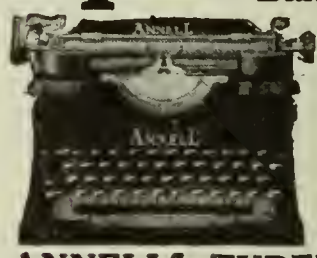

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

May 10.—The peace committee appointed by the Dail Eireann a week ago has failed to find a basis of settlement between the Free Staters and the Republicans, it reports to the Dail.

The American Government has consented to a British mandate for Palestine, the Earl of Balfour informs the League of Nations at Geneva.

May 11.—The Russian Soviet Government rejects the Allied proposal for a joint commission to determine property rights in Russia, renews its demand for credits and recognition of debts due Russia, and proposes the formation of a joint commission to study the financial differences between the Soviet Government and the Western Powers.

The troops of General Chang Tso-Lin are encamped 70 miles north of Tientsin to make a stand against an advance by General Wu Pei-Fu, says a dispatch from Peking.

The Dail Eireann orders its peace committee to meet again May 13, to renew its efforts for peace between the Free Staters and the Republicans.

May 12.—Premier Poincaré instructs M. Barthou that he must not enter into any negotiations with the Russians at Genoa.

General Chang Tso-Lin issues a proclamation declaring Manchuria independent.

The Court of International Justice is thrown open to the world when the Council of the League of Nations decides that Russia, Germany, Turkey, Hungary and Mexico can bring cases before the court, provided they previously agree to accept its decisions and not declare war over the disputes in question.

Michael Collins, head of the Irish Provisional Government, assures the Protestant Synod that the Government will protect Irish citizens and secure civil and religious liberty.

May 13.—Ulster special constables surprize a party of Republicans drilling in County Down, and arrest twenty-six of them, and capture rifles, revolvers and bombs.

May 14.—The Allied Premiers decide to adjourn the Genoa Conference until June 15, and to summon representatives of all the Powers to meet them at The Hague to appoint a commission to study the Russian problem. The United States is invited to participate in the negotiations.

The British Admiralty drops 1,835 officers from the total naval officer strength of 9,450, in conformity with the Washington disarmament pact.

Two women are killed and several people are wounded in shooting affrays in Belfast.

After eight years of work, during which it expended more than $400,000,000, the American Red Cross will close its main activities in Europe at the end of June, announces Dr. Ross Hill, Director of Foreign Operations.

May 15.—The decision of the Allied Premiers to adjourn the Genoa Conference and call a new meeting at The Hague on June 15, is ratified by the delegates to the Conference.

Great Britain asks the cooperation of the United States, France and Italy in investigating the atrocities by Turks on

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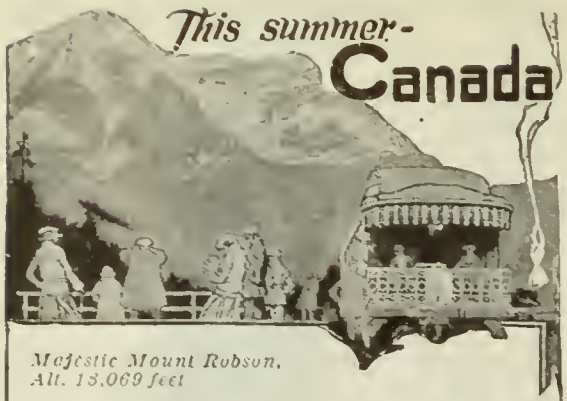

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

Christian minorities in Asia Minor, reported by the American Relief Administration, it is announced in the House of Commons.

Colonial Secretary Churchill invites Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, and Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins, of the Free State Government, to a conference in London to settle the differences between Ulster and Southern Ireland.

The economic treaty between Poland and Germany, settling the Upper Silesian question between the two nations, is signed in the presence of the Council of the League of Nations.

May 16.—The Dail Eireann peace committee reports that it has failed to reconcile the differences between the Free Staters and the Republicans.

DOMESTIC

May 10.—Following the slaying of two policemen by alleged labor gunmen, the Chicago authorities arrest 200 suspects, including many labor leaders, as the first step toward repressing an apparently organized campaign of terror.

The House of Representatives votes a credit of $5,000,000 to Liberia and approves the terms under which the United States will establish a virtual protectorate over the African Republic.

May 11.—True bills charging murder or inciting to murder are returned against eight labor union leaders by a grand jury called to end the reign of lawlessness in Chicago.

May 12.—The Senate adopts the La Follette resolution calling on the Federal Trade Commission and Department of Justice to render an opinion on the legality of the proposed merger of seven or more of the largest iron and steel corporations.

Senator Bursum, of New Mexico, introduces a new soldier bonus bill, which provides for a partial cash bonus from the sale of foreign bonds and similar obligations held by the United States Government.

May 13.—Dr. Otto L. Wiedfeldt, German Ambassador to the United States, arrives in this country to take up his official duties.

May 14.—Detroit formally takes possession of all trolley lines and city cars within the city limits, and thus becomes owner of the largest municipally owned street railway system in the world.

May 15.—The United States Supreme Court declares the child labor law enacted in 1919 to be unconstitutional, on the ground that it attempts to regulate an exclusively State function.

Secretary of State Hughes notifies the Genoa Conference of this country's refusal to take part in the proposed international conference at The Hague, but expresses the willingness of the United States to participate in an inquiry by experts into the economic situation in Russia and the necessary remedies.

The House of Representatives passes the bill providing a special fund of $500,000 for Attorney-General Daugherty for the prosecution of war fraud cases.

May 16.—The House bill providing funds for prosecution of war fraud cases is passed by the Senate.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. C. D.," Roanoke, Va.—"Kindly tell me what a native of Panama is called."

A native of Panama is a *Panaman.*

"A. J. R.," Bloomington, Ill.—The name *Guiterman* is pronounced *gi'tar-man—i* as in *police, 's* as in *final.*

"F. T.," New York, N. Y.—"Is there any authority for *handkerchieves* as the plural for *handkerchief?*"

The Lexicographer can find no authority for the form *handkerchieves.* The correct plural of *handkerchief* is *handkerchiefs.*

"A. S.," Marysville, Mich.—"Can you tell me the origin or history connected with the famous and, nowadays, much mentioned remark made by the Governor of North Carolina to the Governor of South Carolina?"

The story goes that the Governor of South Carolina had made a requisition upon the Governor of North Carolina for a prisoner which the Governor of North Carolina refused to honor. Some time later the two gentlemen met on a neutral estate and spent a congenial time together. In the course of the conversation, the Governor of South Carolina, seeing an opportunity to bring up the subject, remarked, "Governor, how about that req—?" which immediately prompted the Governor of North Carolina to say, "Governor, it's a long time between drinks," and thus he headed off all further discussion of the requisition.

"J. J. K.," Uniontown, Pa.—"To decide a wager, please advise how the United States acquired the Philippine Islands."

The *Philippine Islands* were ceded to the United States as a result of the Spanish American War. The *New International Encyclopedia* says: "In the treaty signed Dec. 10, 1898, Spain ceded the entire archipelago to the United States, and that country agreed to pay Spain $20,000,000, give Spanish ships and merchandise admission to the islands on the same terms accorded to American ships and goods for a period of 10 years, and transport to Spain the Spanish soldiers captured at the surrender of Manila. The treaty was submitted to the Senate of the United States Jan. 4, 1899, and it was ratified February 6."

"C. W. N.," Jackson, Mich.—"Please give me the meaning and pronunciation of '*persona non grata.*'"

The phrase means "one who is not thus acceptable," and is pronounced *persona, per-so'na*—*e* as in *over, o* as in *go, a* as in *final*; *non, non*—*o* as in *not; grata, gra'ta*—first *a* as in *art*, second *a* as in *final.*

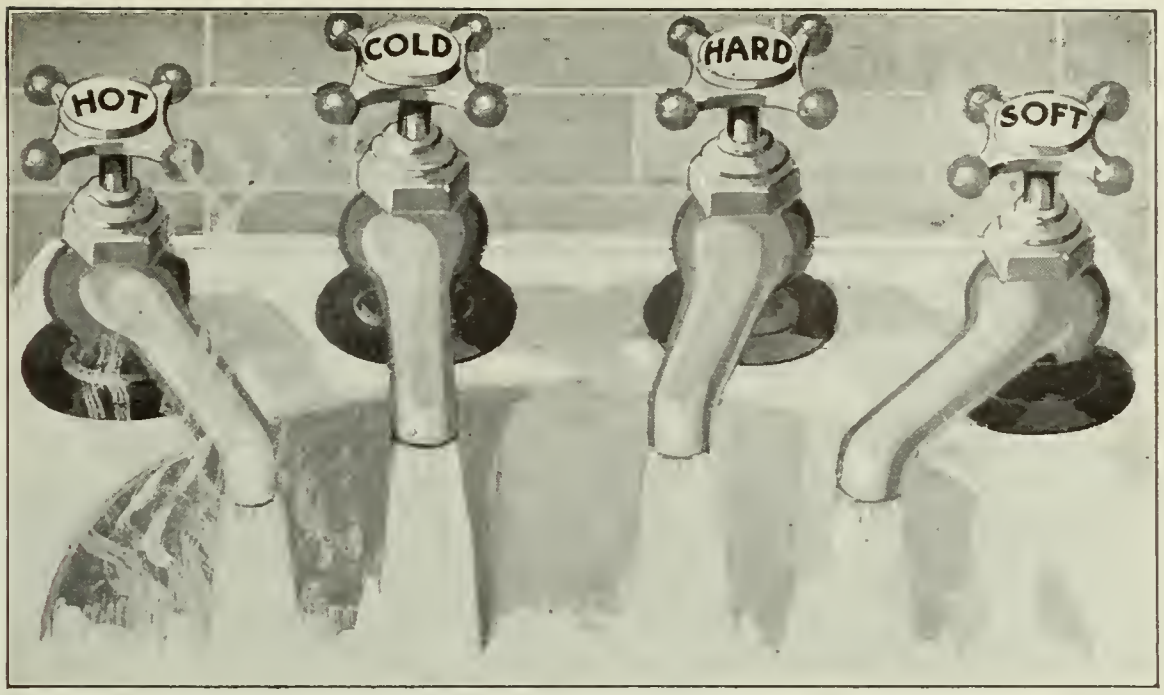
"R. W. V.," Philadelphia, Pa.—"In the dictionary a *mechanic* is defined among other things as 'An unintelligent workman.' Please explain this."

A *mechanic* is primarily "one who exercises a mechanical employment." He is an artizan; a handicraftsman, and in this sense he is recognized as a skilled workman. But long ago the term was used in a derogatory sense in English literature to designate an unintelligent workman, a low or vulgar fellow, and is to be found in such sense in Shakespeare, "Coriolanus," 1607; in Horne's "Discovery," 1768; and in Scott's "Fair Maid of Perth," 1828. An English Dictionary, dated 1700, by "B. E.," defined the term *mechanic* as "A mean, contemptible fellow."

Because the word *mechanic* was used in this way, the meaning to which you direct attention was recorded in the dictionary.

"F. J. K.," Savannah, Ga.—"Please give me the meaning and pronunciation of the word *peripatetic.*"

The word is defined as follows: "I. *a.* 1. Walking about; moving from place to place. 2. Pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle, who taught in the Lyceum gymnasium of Athens, walking among the youths who resorted thither. II. *n.* 1. One given to walking about. 2. A disciple of Aristotle." The word is pronounced *per''i-pa-tet'ik—e's* as in *get, i's* as *habit, a* as in *final.*



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THE · SPICE · OF · LIFE

Where the Fighting Lingers.—With the withdrawal of the American troops from the Rhine, it would seem that the war is over for all except those who married to avoid the draft.—*Our Navy (Washington).*

Information Needed.—A woman was seeking advice in the selection of magazines for which she intended to subscribe. Her attention was directed toward the LITERARY DIGEST. She looked at it dubiously and, shaking her head, said: "No, I think not—I never was interested in doctor books."—*Contributed by a Subscriber.*

Curing Johnnie.—"Tom," said his wife, "I don't believe you smoked one of those cigars I gave you on your birthday."

"That's right, my dear," he replied. "I'm going to keep them until our Johnnie wants to learn to smoke."—*Boston Transcript.*

Sold!—An Englishman walked into a Berlin bank, laid down a sovereign and said, "How many marks can I get for this?"

"Hi, there!" cried the manager, addressing his staff, "clear out, the lot of you. This gentleman's bought the bank."—*Boston Transcript.*

Partly Furnished.—For Sale—Sacrifice 7-room California house partly furnished, lot 40x160. Price $3000 (including 4 lady boarders). $1000 cash, bal. easy terms. ——— ——— St., take Garvanza car, off York Blvd. —*Classified Ad. in the Los Angeles Times.*

No Escape.—One can not evade the clutches of the advertising manager of the Muskogee (Oklahoma) *Cimeter.* Says he in an announcement on the first page of that journal, "If your business isn't worth advertising, advertise it for sale in the *Cimeter.*"—*Nation.*

Unnecessary Violence.—"Yes, I'm continually breaking into song," said the cheerful one.

"H'm! If you'd once get the key you wouldn't have to break in," replied the dismal one.—*Presbyterian Witness.*

When a Father Is Not a Father.—Dispatch from Albion, Michigan—

" 'Father' Clancy dead at 91; left twelve children." The "Father" Clancy mentioned was an Episcopalian minister. That brings to mind a "true" story told us by a Protestant pastor of a neighboring town. He was rather new in the place, and his clerical dress resembled that of a priest. As he passed several little Catholic boys on the street, some of them tipped their hats and said in a chorus: "Good evenin', Fader." The minister had hardly passed when one of the youngsters who had not touched his hat turned on the others in disgust with: "Fader! he's no Fader; he's got tree kids."—*The Witness.*

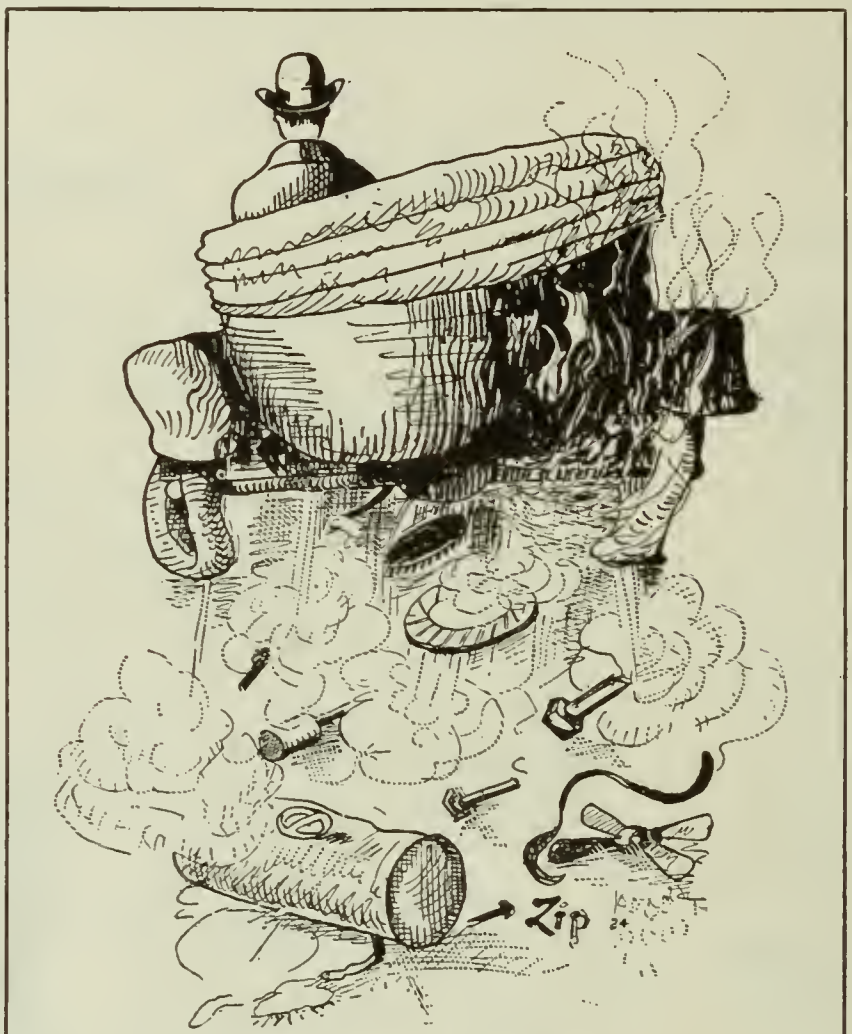
Sounds Bad.—

MAN ACCUSED OF
STEALING FLEES
FROM POLICEMAN

—*Headline in San Francisco Chronicle.*

Mistaken Identity.

In Paducah there was a husky negro named "Bull" Shackleford who ruled the black belt by a combination of brawn and intimidation. One day there got off a boat a little yellow darky, a stranger, who had some reputation as a prize-fighter. Into a saloon he went and ordered refreshment. As he was pulling off a bill from an enormous roll to pay for it, Bull Shackleford laid a heavy hand on his shoulder. "Say, you little nigger," he bellowed, "you've got too much dough to take care of. You just pass over that roll and I'll give you back what you orter have. Dat's de way I takes care of de niggers round here." The little darky did not raise his eyes, but he did raise his hand, and he flicked off Bull's hand very much as he would have swept off a fly. Bull squared off and glowered. "Do you know who I is?" he demanded. "I'se the bully of this town. When I gives orders, everybody obeys." Almost without moving his position, the little darky let go an uppercut and Bull went down. When he recovered consciousness, he looked at the little fellow long and hard. Finally he said: "Dar's just one thing I want to know and dat's all, Mister Man: Who is you, anyway?" Very solemnly the little darky replied: "I'se de pusson you thought you was when you come in dat door."—*Credited to Irvin Cobb.*



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—From *The Black and Blue Jay,* of Johns Hopkins University.

A Careful Wife.—"And her mean husband thinks she's extravagant!"

"Why?"

"Just because she insists on having Fido's monogram stamped on his dog biscuits!"

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COLLEAGUE—"Stick to local showers, old man; there must be some local showers somewhere."—*The Passing Show (London).*

A Double Scoop.—WESTERN EXCHANGE—Yesterday we were the first newspaper to publish the death of John J. Parker. To-day we are the first to deny the report. The *Morning Bugle* is always in the lead.—*Boston Transcript.*

All Said and Done.—The speedometer said sixty miles an hour.

The constable said it was ninety.

The natives said it was a crime.

He said it was the life.

His friends said it with flowers.—*The Monetary Times.*

Always Under Suspicion.—"I often wonder why Jenks is not more popular, for he's the politest man I know."

"That's just the trouble. He's so confoundedly polite he gives the impression that he wants to borrow money."—*Boston Transcript.*

Getting It Straight.—"I taught school among my own people in the Tennessee mountains for several years after I graduated from college," said a Southern lecturer. "Funny things happened. Hearing a boy say, 'I ain't gwine thar,' I said to him, 'That's no way to talk. Listen: "I am not going there; thou art not going there; he is not going there; we are not going there; you are not going there; they are not going there." Do you get the idea?'

" 'Yessur, I gits it all right. *They ain't nobody gwine.* '"—*The Outlook.*

Whence the "Kee-Wee."—During the late war, officers in the Army Air Service were classified as flying officers or ground officers, the latter being used for administrative work and for all other duties not actually requiring flight. Much jealousy existed at some fields between the flyers and the non-flyers.

It was a naturalist among the flyers who aptly exprest for his fellows a title fitting their mortal enemies. He dubbed the ground officers as "Kee-Wees." The name spread, yet few know the reason for the title. It was while looking up the word "aptitude" in the dictionary that an Air Service Officer stumbled on the right dope: "Apteryx"—A bird native of New Zealand without wings or tail. Can not fly; called by natives, "Kee-wee."—*Airco News.*

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Volume 73
No. 10

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1922

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Entered as second-class matter, March 24, 1890, at the Post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

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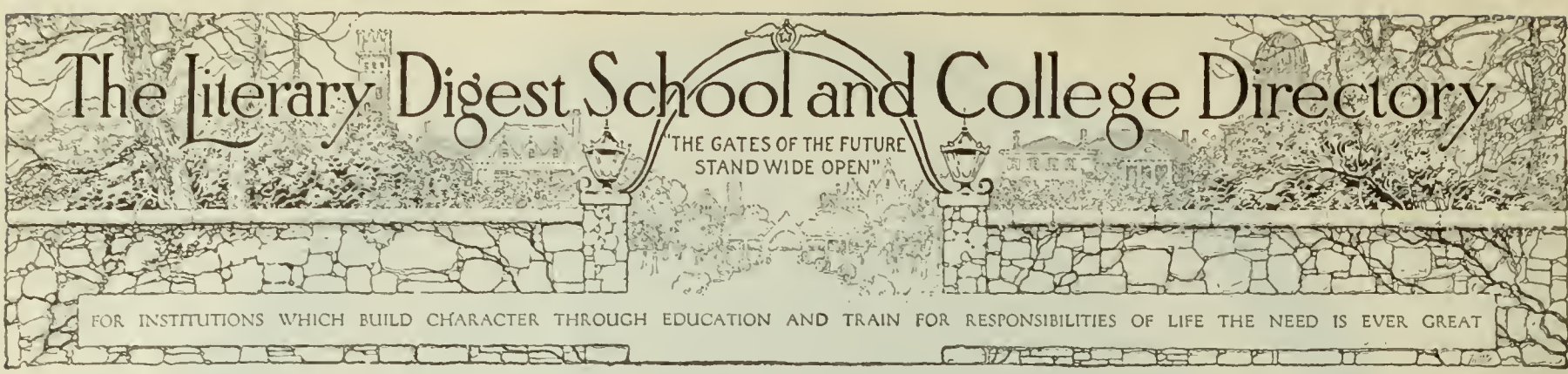

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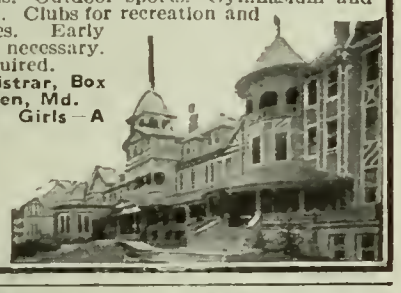

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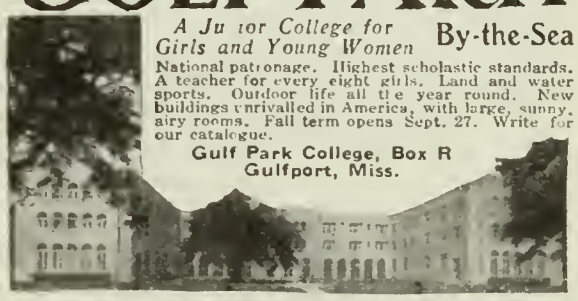

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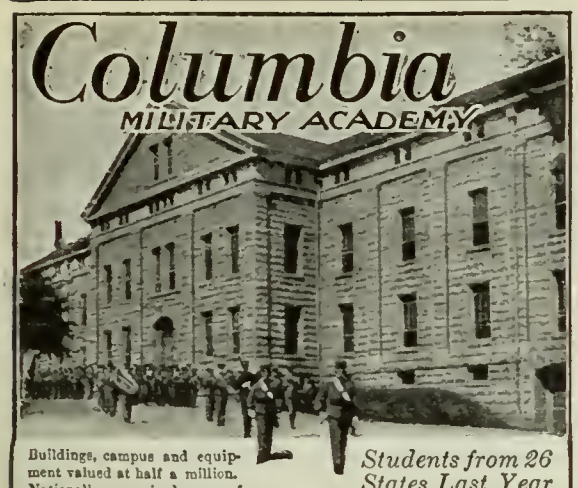

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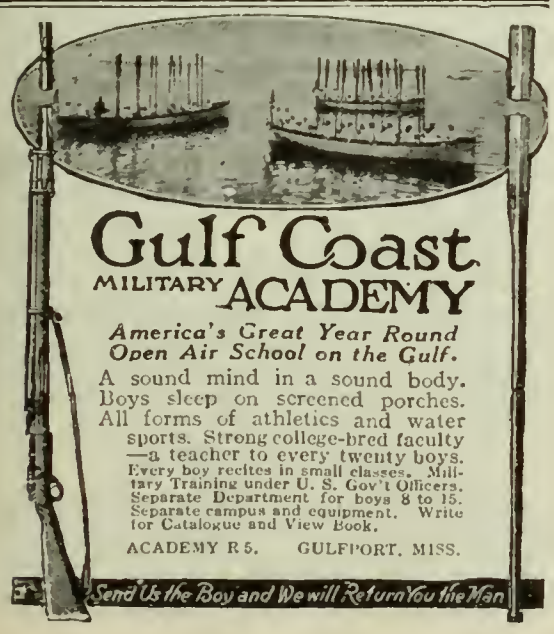

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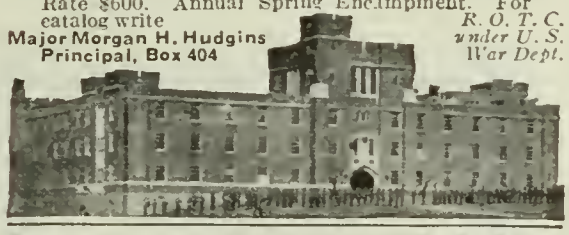

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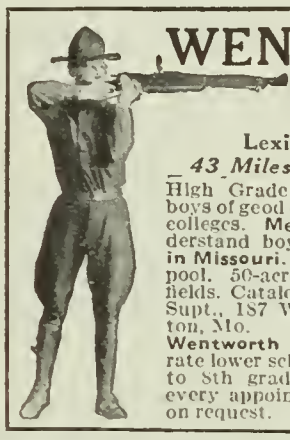

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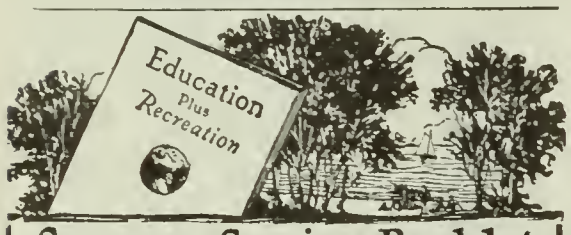

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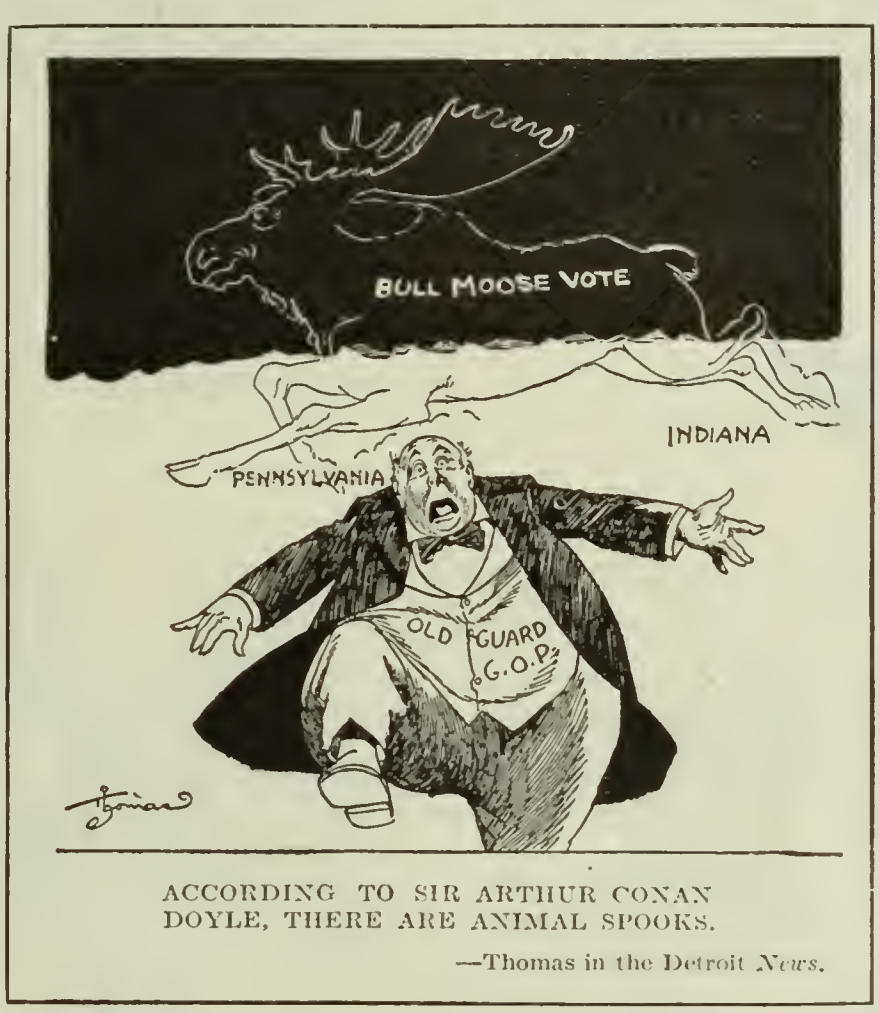
Vol. LXXIII, No. 10 New York, June 3, 1922 Whole Number 1676

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

THE BULL MOOSE STIRRING AGAIN

CHEERING SIGNS of party health are seen by hopeful Republican organs in the political revolutions in Indiana and Pennsylvania, where the Republican voters are so powerful, in fact, that they beat their own party machine. What, then, will they do to the Democrats in November? The logic may seem air-tight, yet the Democratic press take the same record, turn it over, play the tune on the other side—and find it a Democratic Victory March. Riffling over the Democratic exchanges and glancing here and there at the big headlines, we see: "REPUBLICAN MACHINE SMASHED IN PENNSYLVANIA"; "G. O. P. PANIC GROWS"; "REPUBLICANS FACING FIGHT TO HOLD HOUSE"; "THE OLD GUARD REELS"; "GLOOM THICK AT CAPITAL." The headlines, indeed, recall 1910. Democratic editorials predicting victory in the next Congressional and Presidential elections; Republican editorials denouncing a Republican tariff measure; attacks on Congressional leadership; reports of anti-machine candidates winning fights against the Republican organization—these things remind Democratic editors of the memorable days when Taft was President, Theodore Roosevelt was returning from Africa, and Gifford Pinchot and Albert J. Beveridge were leading the attack upon the Administration.



ACCORDING TO SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE, THERE ARE ANIMAL SPOOKS.

—Thomas in the Detroit *News*.

But if Democratic journals find so striking the resemblance between the political happenings of the spring of 1910 and those of the present season in the way of Democratic local successes, primary defeats for Republican State machines and "regular" leaders, and the unpopularity of a Republican Congress, their conclusions are not shared by most of their Republican contemporaries. The latter observe that 1910, like 1912, is ancient history, that the party is strongly reunited, that everybody is now "regular," that the Administration is efficient and popular, that lively primary fights and the capture of nominations by able and progressive men are mighty healthy signs. On two points, however, there does seem to be agreement—that the voters are not altogether pleased with all that the present Congress is doing or leaving undone, and that the women voters are making themselves felt most unmistakably. Moreover, there is a very general editorial recognition of something stirring among the Republican voters which recalls the attitude of mind characteristic of the "insurgent," the "Progressive," and the "Bull Moose."

In one fortnight the powerful Republican State machines of Indiana and Pennsylvania are conclusively defeated by two of the foremost Roosevelt lieutenants of 1912; the Ku Klux Klan barely missed capturing the Oregon Republican primaries; independent candidates are said to be threatening such veterans as Lodge and McCumber; "third party" movements are reported from Western Republican States. Something, observes the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "is whipping up an unexpected wind over the broad reaches of Republicanism." "Pinchot, with a reflection of the Roosevelt halo on his political brow, inevitably suggests" to the New York *World's* (Dem.) Washington correspondent "a recrudescence of the Progressive movement in his party." The New York *Herald* (Ind.) comes to the conclusion that "the spirit of Liberal-Insurgency is still a force to be reckoned with in American politics." "The mere announcement that a former Progressive is going to enter a primary must send shivers down the spine of those in control of the party machinery," thinks the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.). From now on, says the Worcester (Mass.) *Labor News*, "the old gang" will be made to "hustle for their lives."

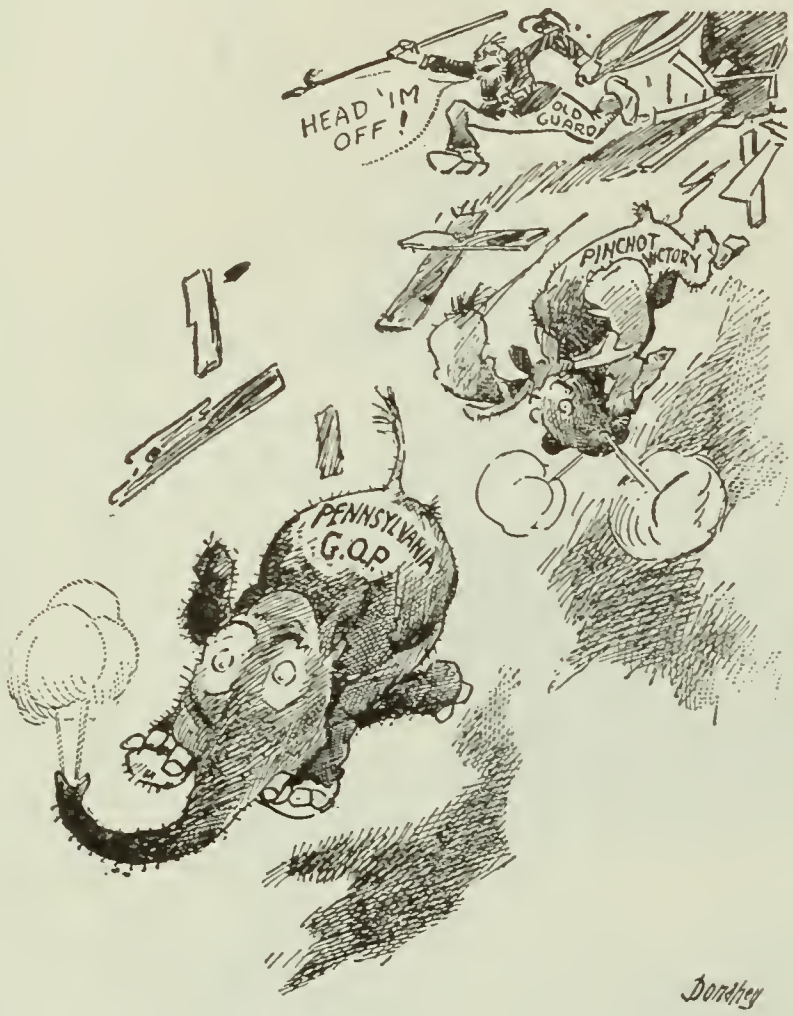
"Yesterday was a bad day for us Tories," remarked Senator Moses (Rep.) the day after the Pinchot victory in Pennsylvania, and, according to the Philadelphia *Record's* (Dem.) Washington correspondent, "this well summarized the feelings of the Republican conservatives." On the other hand, as Charles Michelson reports in a New York *World* dispatch:

"The out-and-out Progressives among the Republicans are chortling in their joy over the rebirth of Progressivism. From now on to Election Day there will be Progressive candidates springing up all over the country, for the speed-wagon is clearly indicated as the vehicle to get aboard of for a real political joy ride, and if they do pretty well this time, there will be something doing in 1924."

Progressive Republican Senators like Borah, Lenroot, Capper.

Norris, McNary and Hiram Johnson acclaim the Pinchot victory as a remarkable triumph of progressivism. And in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*, an unnamed Republican Senator is reported as saying:

"There must be a rehabilitation of the Republican Party in the nation, or there will be a third-party movement in 1924.



OOF! OOF!

—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

This is the lesson of the primaries held thus far, and it is not too late for the President to do something to stop the wave of protest. The people are not party followers any longer. They are now voting for their own interests, demanding economy in Government and representatives who stand for business methods in public affairs."

The emphatic support given Progressive Republican leaders in such tests as we have had can be interpreted in only one way, says the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* (Rep.), namely, "that Republican dissatisfaction with the way things have been going under Old Guard control is wide-spread and deep-seated." And the New York *Globe* (Ind.), with an eye to the parallelism between the conditions of to-day and those of 1910, declares:

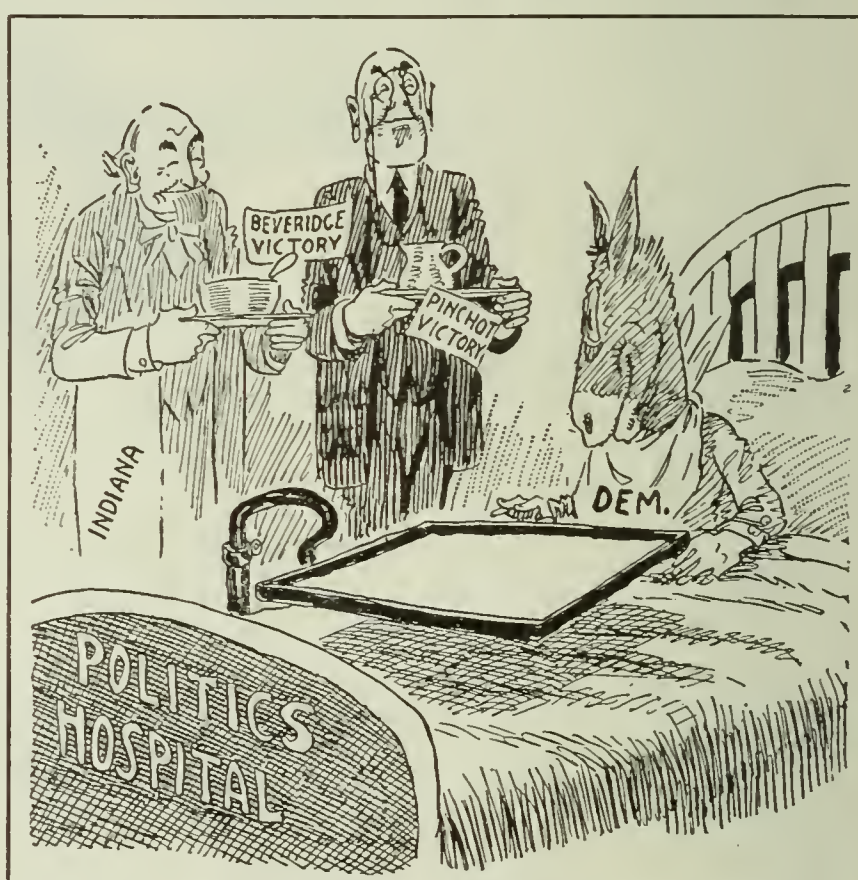
"It is no secret that the Harding Administration has repeated many of the sins done under the name of President Taft. The appointments made have been as reactionary. Such men as Senator Spencer of Missouri have foisted impossible candidates upon the President. The continued presence of Governor E. Mont Reily in Porto Rico is an open scandal. The nomination of Nat Goldstein of Lowden money fame was even more than Goldstein himself could endure. Then there was the overt disregard of civil service in the Bureau of Engraving, and the attempt to 'Hardingize' public employment. Worst of all is the tariff measure, a projected plan vastly less intelligent than President Taft's revision upward.

Against such patent evils, and, more than that, against the spirit suspected of favoring large business interests at the expense of the nation, the mind of the nation is set."

In most States, the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.) would have us remember, "there are remnants of the fighting progressive faction of ten years ago, inactive but not extinct." The Democratic Boston *Post*, Brooklyn *Citizen* and Richmond *Times-Dispatch* agree that Republican voters are in revolt against conservative party leadership. The Old Guard, we read in the New York *World* (Dem.), "is now facing two years of factional war for the control of the Republican Party in 1924, with the odds steadily increasing against it." The Chicago *Journal* (Dem.) goes so far as to declare that "the Republican Party is badly split; how far the break will go no prophet can say, but the forces which came together to win the overwhelming victory of 1920 have separated."

In this situation, of course, many Democratic papers see a Democratic opportunity. The Democratic corpse that was "drowned eighteen months ago" is now "walking around almost as saucy as ever," observes the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.), and signs of renewed Democratic strength are likewise envisaged by the Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.), Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.), Buffalo Times (*Dem.*), New York *American* (Ind.) and Syracuse *Herald* (Ind.). In the cities of the country, says Mark Sullivan, the New York *Evening Post's* political expert, there is clearly "a trend away from the Republicans to the Democrats," which he thinks may be partly due to the dissatisfaction with the Volstead Act and its enforcement. Cordell Hull, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, commenting on the recent primary elections, comes to the conclusion that "the Democratic party will soon step into control and give the country that full measure of intelligent and practical relief that it did after 1912."

But lest Democrats be too complacent, the Baltimore *American* (Rep.) warns them that "there is food for thought for both parties" in the Pinchot victory. Yes, admits the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Ind. Dem.), "the spirit that rises to overthrow the Republican machine in Pennsylvania is precisely the same that may rise to overthrow the Democratic machine in Georgia and Texas. It



HIS FIRST NOURISHMENT SINCE THE AWFUL WRECK.

—Westerman in the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*.

is a growing spirit all over America unless we are much mistaken." The Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.) likewise feels that in both parties "political bosses and political machines in cahoot with selfish interests are headed for the scrap heap."

Similar reflections lead the New York *Journal of Commerce* to call for a conservative third party, and the Socialist New York *Call* to tell the workers to form themselves into a radical party

or join the Socialists. In the West and Northwest, reports the Independent Indianapolis *News*—

"There are a good many third-party movements, distinct from one another, as a result of dissatisfaction arising from different causes, that will have Congressional tickets in the field. Notably is this the case in Idaho, Nebraska, North Dakota and Wisconsin. The amount of strength such movements will

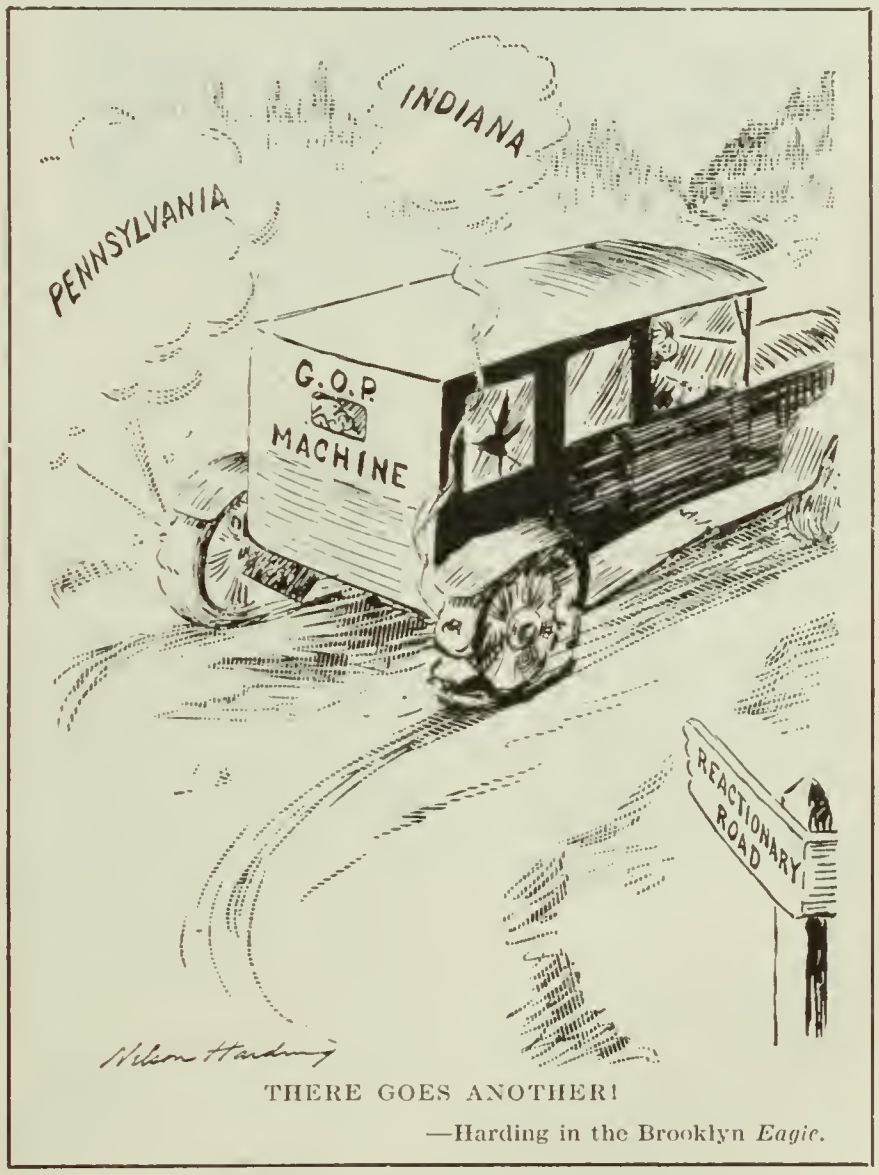
DECORATED.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

develop can not at this time be measured, but it is by no means improbable that some of their candidates will be elected."

Some Republican papers, it has been noted, answer their Democratic friends by calling attention to weaknesses in both party organizations; others retort that these primary results in States like Indiana and Pennsylvania do not show weakness in the party organization, but, if anything, are signs of strength. President Harding, they point out, considers both Mr. Pinchot and Mr. Beveridge most loyal supporters. Mr. Pinchot tells the reporters that he is quite sure that his vote in Pennsylvania is "not a repudiation of President Harding." The nomination of men like Pinchot and Beveridge, says the Republican New York *Tribune*, Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, Troy *Record* and Cincinnati *Times-Star*, is a grand thing, showing that the party is progressive, alert and calling on its best men for places of leadership. The Washington *Post*, a generally accepted mouthpiece of the Administration, looks upon the suggestion that these recent primaries show a survival of the differences of 1912 as "absurd" and "ridiculous." Both Beveridge and Pinchot, it insists, were nominated by and as Republicans, and were supported by both progressives and "regular" Republicans. Both "declared themselves wholehearted supporters and champions of the National Administration," and "the reasonable deduction" to make from their success "is that Republicans everywhere are alert, progressive, united, and confident of another national victory." So important a Democratic daily as the Louisville *Courier-Journal* admits that if, as in Indiana and Pennsylvania, the more liberal and progressive Republican elements "are to come into control, it will mean the return to health of a great party"; and it disagrees with some of its Democratic contemporaries by predicting that there will be no split, since Harding, "being a follower instead of a leader," is likely, if he sees the tide sweeping his party from its Old Guard moorings, to "jump in and float or attempt to float with the tide."

And now that Congress is mentioned, it must be set down that there appears a very wide inclination, mostly, of course, among critics of the party in power, to find in the results of recent primaries, Congressional elections, and local elections evidence of wide-spread popular dissatisfaction with the record of the present Republican Congress. Nearly everybody in Washington, writes F. W. Wile to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), accepts these things "as an undeniable expression of popular discontent with the Sixty-seventh Congress." Louis Seibold particularizes in a dispatch to the New York *Herald* (Ind.). He believes the voters resent the "economic bludgeoning" tariff and "the bonus raid on the public treasury," two proposals which "are of Congressional origin." He adds that the tariff is beginning to develop something like an insurgent movement among the Republican members of Congress. Independent papers in New England like the Providence *Journal*, Boston *Globe*, and New Haven *Journal-Courier* bear witness to the strong feeling of resentment on the part of the voters over "the conduct of the leaders in the two branches of the Congress"; in the words of the New Haven daily, "at the McCumbers in the Senate, and the Mondells and Fordneys in the House of Representatives." In New York *The Evening Post* (Ind.) and *The Commercial* agree with The *Wall Street Journal* that "the incompetence of Congress" is beginning to call down the wrath of the voters. Lest any one should think that this state of mind is confined to the East, we may note the San Francisco *Argonaut's* (Ind. Rep.) brief summa-



THERE GOES ANOTHER!

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

tion of the case: "Congress has acted badly—badly in respect of its promises, badly in regard to its immediate duties, badly with respect to the President." "It would be idle to deny or to seek to disguise the fact," adds the San Francisco weekly, that in the results of recent Republican primaries "there is a portent of Republican disaster in the elections that are ahead of us."

It may be a long way from the Garden of Eden to the banks

of the Wabash and the Pennsylvania mining-towns. But recent primary post-mortems repeat the familiar words uttered by our first parent when he tried to account for his fall from sinlessness—"The woman thou gavest me—it's all her fault." Yes, the women did it, say both Senator Watson, speaking for the defeated organization in Indiana, and the manager of the defeated candidate in Pennsylvania. Yes, we did it, say Mrs. Pinchot and the women whose organization helped to swamp the machine in the Keystone State. Essentially, declares the Philadelphia *North American* (Prog. Rep.), one of the many Pennsylvania newspaper supporters of the Forester, "the nomination of Pinchot was a victory won by the women." That is:

"They made the campaign what it was, and it was their concentrated vote which saved the State from passing under the sway

THE LABOR GULLIVER IS WAKING UP!
—Baer in *Labor* (Washington).

of a new combination of bosses. They have demonstrated that they will not be herded like sheep. They have revealed that they possess a higher sense of political morality than the men, and will not suffer it to be drugged by appeals to condone wrongdoing and tolerate misrule for the sake of 'loyalty to the organization.'"

In Indiana, the independent South Bend *News-Times*, under an editorial heading, "Page Mr. Adam," declares that "the woman vote probably went very largely to Mr. Beveridge," because of Senator New's vote in favor of seating Senator Newberry of Michigan, and because these "simple-minded" women voters are "simple enough to appreciate high ideals, lofty purpose and plain every-day honesty." Moreover, observes the Indiana daily, we may as well "write it down that the women will always 'do it' when there is a clear-cut issue which involves fundamental morals: on minor things they may divide, on plain questions of solid virtues never."

While women have identified themselves with the parties, they have, writes David Lawrence, in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening World*, "shown little sign of becoming thick and thin party supporters." Continues this well-known political correspondent:

"Women are believers in the direct primary system and will fight tooth and nail a return generally to the convention system of electing candidates, and they are identifying themselves with the Progressive wing of each of the parties and will reserve for themselves the right to swing from one branch of the party to the other, indeed from one party to another, depending upon which is the more progressive."

THE PRESIDENT'S MOVE AGAINST THE TWELVE-HOUR DAY

WHEN PRESIDENT HARDING invited forty-one leaders of the iron and steel industry to dine with him at the White House and discuss the feasibility of abolishing the twelve-hour workday in the steel mills, public opinion as reflected in the press was virtually unanimous in its applause. The immediate result was an admission by the steel magnates that the abolition of the twelve-hour day was desirable "if, and when, practicable," and their promise to appoint a committee to investigate and report on the subject. Some commentators, it is true, note that the President's move may be interpreted in terms of politics as well as of humanitarianism. Thus a Washington correspondent of the Democratic New York *World* reports that in the capital, where facts are likely to be looked at through a political atmosphere, "cynical observers theorize that the dinner was calculated to serve a double purpose—charming the purse-bearers and pleasing the labor people, who have been acting harshly toward the G. O. P. in recent political battles." From the same correspondent we learn further that—

"In some quarters, and particularly among the trades unionists, there was a disposition to regard the steel dinner as a sequel to the Indiana and Pennsylvania primaries. Senator New's defeat is attributed largely to the vote of the Hammond and Gary steel workers, and the millmen of Pennsylvania are claiming the credit of Pinchot's nomination. . . .

"The Republicans have been greatly worried at their prospects in the industrial States, particularly New England, where the strikes are regarded as politically menacing."

The twelve-hour day is "the most inhuman feature of American industry," declares the New York *Globe* (Ind.), which sees hope for its abolition "in the fact that an implied promise has been publicly made to the people and to the Administration." In taking this problem in hand at the outset of a trade revival, remarks the New York *Times* (Dem.), President Harding has shown himself "as forethoughtful as he is liberal and humane." Another Democratic paper, the New York *World*, comments sarcastically on the development, under the present Administration, of "government by dining," which it characterizes as "an admirable social practise and a pleasant variation of the system of consulting the best minds"; and it suggests that "next it may be the turn of oil or chemicals or cotton goods to sit at the President's table." To the Socialist Milwaukee *Leader* the steel dinner is "merely a press-agenting effort to bolster up President Harding's political fortunes." "It may be that politics enters into the President's efforts for industrial conciliation and cooperation," concedes the independent New York *Evening Post*, but "if this is politics, it is nevertheless a case of politics coinciding with wisdom and national interest." "It is obviously the President's desire to inaugurate an era of good feeling between capital and labor, and it is obvious that he wants capital to take the lead," adds *The Post*.

"There can be nothing but praise for either the motive or the method" of the President in this case, avers the Washington *Star* (Ind.), which predicts that "public attention now will be centered on this industrial wrong as it never has been centered before, and the steel mill-owners will find themselves spurred on by a growing volume of public sentiment." "The worthiness of the President's intent can not be called into question," declares the Newark *News* (Ind.), which goes on to say:

"It is pretty small business to go back of the fact and impute political motives to the Executive as wishing to salve labor and to get big business more willing to chip in for campaign funds. The President and his Cabinet are greatly concerned about the industrial condition of the country. It is their business to be. If the twelve-hour day in the steel business is to be done away with, then the time to do it is before, not after, business gets into full swing again, according to the President's views."

President Harding "has done a real service" in this matter, remarks the Kansas City *Star* (Rep.), which adds:

"He has no legal authority to act. But, like Roosevelt, in dealing with the coal strike, he is acting as spokesman for enlightened public opinion. When a President acts in this capacity he is likely to have his way."

The twelve-hour day "has been one of the chief grievances of the steel workers and one of the conditions of employment that has been most condemned by impartial investigators," the Springfield *Republican* reminds us. It recalls also that ten years ago the stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation accepted a report of a special committee urging the reduction of long hours of labor for its employees. To quote *The Republican* further:

"As to whether the 12-hour day has any justification on the ground of economic necessity, it is perhaps enough to recall that it was abandoned some years ago by the steel industry in Great Britain, following vigorous agitation by the labor unions, accompanied by an agreement to accept a reduction in pay commensurate with the reduction in hours."

It has been found practicable also, says the New York *Evening Post*, in a number of American steel-mills—"the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, the Inland Steel Company, the International Harvester Company, the Ford Plant, and others."

The man who works twelve hours a day, other papers point out, can have no home life, nor can he accept the responsibilities of citizenship. He has no time to devote to his religious duties, to his children, or to social recreation. He has time, in fact, to do little but work, eat and sleep. While only a fraction of all the men working in steel-mills work twelve hours a day, the number thus employed by the United States Steel Corporation alone, the New York *Herald* states, is about 70,000. To quote *The Herald* further:

"To many of them twelve hours of work has become a fixt part of life. Many of them do not work continually through the long stretch. Some have periods of rest between 'heats' in the open-hearth furnaces. Others working under great pressure or a heat of 120 degrees, are 'spelled.'

"But there are some men who work steadily for twelve hours. It is such conditions as these that President Harding must have had in mind when he sent for the steel captains and when he said that 'if we have in America conditions under which men may produce and enjoy life with something of luxury as well as the necessities, we shall have a contented citizenship.'"

Our steel manufacturers, says the New York *Times*, "have based their labor costs not upon a modern and American standard of living, but on a standard that is medieval, Asiatic." The question of changing this, declares the New York *Evening Journal*, "is solely up to Mr. Gary and his confreres." Mr. Hearst's paper goes on to say:

"They have prevented the formation of labor organization in the steel industry, so the men can not fight for themselves.

"The Federal Government can not help them, for successive Supreme Court decisions—the latest the one annulling the Federal Child-Labor Law—have declared that the States alone can regulate working conditions in industry.

"The States can not help in reducing the twelve-hour shift in the steel business, for the Supreme Court has declared State laws limiting the hours of men's work to be unconstitutional, because such laws interfere with a man's free right of contract."

That difficulties will be encountered in shifting from the twelve to the eight-hour day, many papers admit. One obstacle, some of the President's dinner guests explained to him, is that most of the men now working twelve hours are foreigners who want to work long hours in order to receive high pay, make a "stake," and return to their mother countries. It has been figured, says the Kansas City *Star*, that if the reduction of hours necessitated an increase of only 35 per cent. in the working force, and if the men were paid as much for eight hours as they now are for twelve, the added expense to the United States Steel Corporation would be about $61,000,000 a year.

TRUCE OF THE IRISH FACTIONS

THE CRITICAL SITUATION IN ULSTER, Michael Collins now admits, was the real reason behind the Irish Free State-Republican agreement providing for cooperation between the Collins and De Valera factions in the coming election. Conditions in the northern province, despite the presence in Belfast streets of large bodies of British troops

GOD SAVE IRELAND!

—*The People* (London).

and 2,000 police with motor trucks and armored cars, were going from bad to worse; sixty murders in three days, including a member of the Ulster Parliament, indicated to both Collins and De Valera that something must be done to prevent a war of extermination. Moreover, the credit of Ireland was being weakened abroad. It was agreed, therefore, that the Government of South Ireland should be placed in the hands of a coalition cabinet composed of five adherents of the Irish Free State and four followers of De Valera. The fact that De Valera seconded the motion for an election on June 16, which he had bitterly opposed, and strest the need for unity in Ireland, is pointed out by the Dublin correspondent of the New York *World* as "the mark of real unity."

But has Collins secured peace with the De Valera Republican faction at the price of fresh trouble with England and Ulster? In signing an agreement that precludes a test of strength between the Collins pro-treaty party and the De Valera anti-treaty faction, have these two leaders incurred the displeasure of Sir James Craig, Ulster Premier, and Winston Churchill? Altho undoubtedly glad of an armistice, Sir James declares that the compact has changed the whole situation, and that his Government will not enter into negotiations with any boundary commission representing Southern Ireland; that what territory the Ulster Government has it will hold. Mr. Churchill, Colonial Secretary, moreover, is said to hold that the Collins-De Valera pact is an infraction of the spirit if not the letter of the British Treaty. The issue of whether the treaty is acceptable to the

people of Ireland has been sidetracked, maintains Mr. Churchill, who believes, according to the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, that there can be no real peace in Ireland until the people put the De Valera Republicans in their place and put an end to terrorism. Another point which is said by this correspondent to be worrying the British Government is the threat of the Republican faction that if they are beaten in the South of Ireland they will continue to stir up trouble in Ulster.

Whether the Collins-De Valera agreement represents a triumph for either party still remains a question. It is freely admitted in Ireland that the Provisional Free State Government, realizing that an armed minority could prevent any government from functioning, has made large concessions. In fact, the *Irish World* (New York), claims a victory for the Irish Republic. De Valera, however, declares that he and Collins "regard the agreement not as a triumph of one section of opinion over the

WILL HE DROP THE SUBSTANCE IN TRYING TO SEIZE THE SHADOW?

—*Reynolds's Newspaper* (London).

other, but as a peace triumph of the Irish nation." The articles subscribed to by the two leaders and their associates are:

"First—That a national coalition panel, for this the Third Dail Eireann, representing both parties in the Dail and in the Sinn Fein organization, be sent forward on the ground that the national position requires entrusting the Government of the country into the joint hands of those who have been the strength of the national situation during the last few years without prejudice to their respective positions.

"Second—That this coalition panel be sent forward as from the Sinn Fein organization, the number from each party being their present strength in the Dail.

"Third—That the candidates be nominated through each of the existing party executives.

"Fourth—That every and any interests are free to go up and contest the election equally with the National-Sinn Fein panel.

"Fifth—That constituencies where elections are not held shall continue to be represented by their present deputies.

"Sixth—After the election the executive shall consist of a President, elected as formerly; Minister of Defense, representing the army, and nine other Ministers, five from the majority party and four from the minority party, each party to choose its nominees. The allocation will be in the hands of the President (Mr. Arthur Griffith).

"Seventh—That in the event of the coalition Government finding it necessary to dissolve, a general election will be held as soon as possible on adult suffrage."

Under the British Treaty the Provisional Government must end before December 6, and meanwhile the British Parliament must ratify the treaty and pass the Constitution Bill. When Collins said, however, that the two parties "must put an end to disorder," and that "if the agreement imperils the treaty with England, then we shall face that situation," his words were interpreted by the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* to mean that "the treaty may be thrown into the discard if the British Government attempts to interfere with the plan for an agreed election of a coalition Government for Ireland." Great Britain's views, as reflected in the London *Chronicle*, are thus set forth in a cable to the New York *Times:*

"Technically, and perhaps constitutionally, no objection can be raised to the agreement; but the spirit of the treaty agreement, as understood by the British Government, was that the first Southern Irish elections should show whether or not the South is in favor of the Irish treaty. For after those elections the Irish Provisional Government is to bring forward a Free State Constitution and the Imperial Parliament, after determining that it is within the terms of the treaty, is to ratify and enact it, thereby presenting a new Constitution for the Free State. The South was then to hold their second elections under the Constitution, this time to set up their Constituent Assembly.

"By this new Irish coalition agreement, the British Government may be put in the extraordinary position that since the first elections will not declare the true opinion of the South, whether pro-treaty or pro-republic, a Constitution may be presented to Southern Ireland by the Imperial Parliament and may be rejected in Ireland by the second elections. Indeed, the Irish Coalition Ministry before the second election might break upon this issue."

Nevertheless, we are told by the Dublin correspondent of *The Times:*

"The agreement between Collins and De Valera has been received with universal approval. It has come as a great relief to Ireland, already tired of conferences with continuous wranglings, bickerings and personalities. It will be bad news, it is felt, for the brigands, murderers and looters, whose evil campaign must end."

"Time is on the side of the Free State Government," notes the New York *Evening Post;* "it softens old animosities, and may bring a rapprochement with Ulster. Moreover, it exposes the shallow fanaticism of De Valera." "Now we shall see whether Mr. De Valera has any moral influence over the more radical Republican element," observes the New York *Herald*, "for he must, in honor, urge the irreconciliables to stop making war on the Free State." "If this peace is made real; if Catholics and Protestants in Ulster can be persuaded to stop murdering each other, influential forces in Ulster may even begin to work for a single Government for all Ireland," believes the New York *Evening Mail.*

Other editors, however, are not so optimistic over the agreement. "The pact will probably prevent further bloodshed outside of Ulster," concedes the *Gaelic American* (New York), "but it will leave the political situation as chaotic as it was before—unless the Labor Party elects a large number of candidates at the June election." "Incidentally," points out this Irish paper, "the agreement reveals the hollowness of the claim of the De Valera crowd that they were fighting for a Republic. There seems to be no doubt that their object has been all along to get as much control of the Government of Ireland as possible, when they saw they could not obtain complete control." Yet, as the New York *World* reminds us, "common sense dictated some sort of compromise between the two factions at Dublin, altho the agreement settles nothing for long and is a makeshift arrangement."

"For the greater part of Ireland's troubles the pact will do no more than put off the evil day of reckoning between Free State men, moderate Republicans, and the bitter die-hards of Republicanism" agrees the Philadelphia *Public Ledger.* As this well-informed paper sees the situation:

"Neutral opinion holds that the Free State has to-day an overwhelming majority of Irish votes if it were possible to hold a fair, honest, peaceful election unmenaced by gunmen. Enemies of the Free State have prevented such an election; and somehow and for some reason never made wholly clear the Free State either can not or dare not put the fortunes of settlement to the test and go through with an election.

"If this is the Irish idea of settling the Irish question, it still will be with us in the year 2000 A. D."

WHY WE LEND LIBERIA $5,000,000

DISAPPROVAL of the Congressional vote to lend $5,000,000 to the little negro republic of Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, seems to focus on the terms of the loan rather than on the loan itself. These terms, we are told, establish a virtual protectorate over this African republic, and, as the New York *Nation* sees it, "impose a most immoral servitude upon the Liberian people." Moreover, declares this liberal weekly, "the business of committing the United States to defend jungle frontiers against the British and French is going too far." The New York *Tribune* also thinks it unfortunate that the conditions under which we propose to advance the money "are such as to make the United States the receiver for Liberia." "Do we wish to extend into Africa?" asks *The Tribune*. "No," declares Representative Harry St. George Tucker, of Virginia, who predicts that the American people will condemn this "remarkable" proposition on the ground that it "must lead us into untold entanglements," thereby "increasing the chances of war."

Other observers, however, share the Providence *Journal's* conviction that "the signature of Secretary Hughes to the agreement made with the Government at Monrovia ought to be sufficient to convince questioners that the terms are businesslike as well as generous." "The simple truth about this loan situation," writes President Harding in a letter to the Ways and Means Committee, "is that our Government is unable to deal with the Republic of Liberia in that good faith which is becoming a great Republic like ours." He reminds Congress that the loan of $5,000,000 was pledged to Liberia by the Wilson Administration in 1918, when the Negro Republic joined the Allies by declaring war against Germany.

This money was originally intended as a "war loan," but, as the Providence *Journal* remarks—

"It ought to be agreed that it is better to have the money devoted to permanent public improvements than to have had it burnt up in war. To penalize Liberia by cutting off the loan because it was not consumed in hostilities would seem hardly fair. The little country suffered economically as a result of the war, and in part as a result of her stand as a belligerent on our side."

The same paper reminds us that historically Liberia is a protégé of the United States, having had its origin, long before the Civil War, in a movement to set up a home for freed slaves.

The terms of the proposed loan, says *The Nation*, were agreed upon at Washington last October by Secretary Hughes and by plenary commissioners of the Liberian Republic. These terms, avers *The Nation*, "make Liberia in fact a servile American colony, ruled by a financial commissioner to be named by the President of the United States." We read further:

"This financial commissioner will collect and disburse all Liberian revenues; he will determine the size of the Liberian police and military force, which will be commanded by American Army officers; he will have power to veto any item in the Liberian budget, to order any financial legislation passed which he may desire, to dismiss any employee of the Liberian customs, tax, or treasury devices at will; he will limit the annual expenditures of Liberia to a total of $560,000, a fifth of which, $109,700, must go to pay the salaries of 22 American officials, and more for their expenses. He will himself receive a salary 25 per cent. larger than that received by the Secretary of State of the United States. In short he will be the well-paid dictator of Liberia, subject to no Liberian control and only in a very distant manner to control by the United States."

The Nation concedes that "here, if there ever was one, is a case for the United States to give genuinely disinterested help," and that such help "would, under the circumstances, necessarily involve some American supervision of customs." But it argues that we should not "impose upon a tiny African republic a loan which has no fixt date of termination, and which puts the absolute control of the republic for the period of the loan in the hands of an American official."

NIPPING A COAL PANIC IN THE BUD

A SOFT-COAL BUYERS' PANIC, with the "skyrocketing" prices which would affect industry and retard or reverse business recovery, was nipt in the bud, according to Washington dispatches, when Secretary of Commerce Hoover called into conference the coal operators from whose mines is coming more than fifty per cent. of the coal that is being mined by non-union workers during the strike. That the bituminous coal situation was "loaded with dynamite" was admitted by Secretary Hoover at the conference, and when he told the operators that "the soft-coal industry must govern itself or the Government would take a hand," as one paper puts it, the Secretary's voluntary price control plan was accepted. The temporary scale of prices agreed upon to prevent profiteering in the weeks to come is roughly based upon the war prices fixt by the Garfield Fuel

NAILING IT DOWN.

—Reid in the Kansas City *Star*.

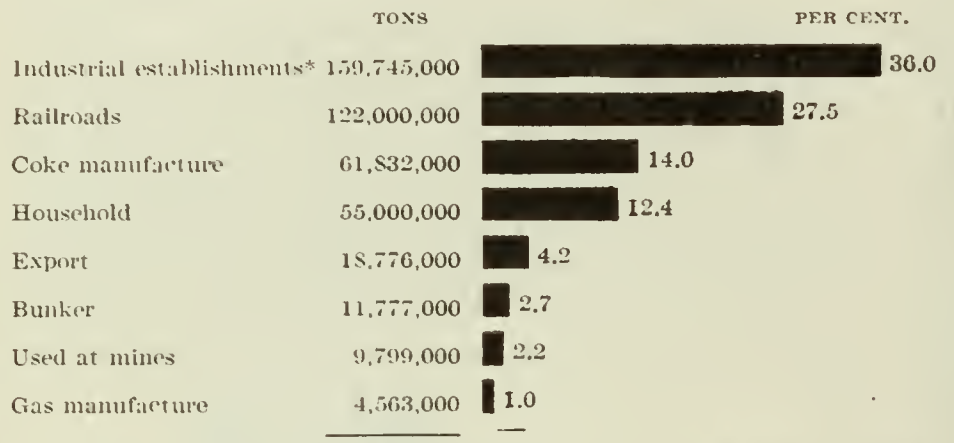
Administration in 1917. This would establish mine prices of bituminous coal ranging from $2 to $3 per ton, whereas recent prices have reached $4.50 per ton, we are told. In view of the fact that existing stocks of soft coal total 40,000,000 tons, while non-union production is said to be increasing, there is no justification for an increase in price, maintains Secretary Hoover. At the conference he pointed out that—

"At the present time the price of coal has risen unduly in certain districts, while in other districts there is an insufficiency of orders to employ the mines full time. There are very large stocks of coal in the country in the possession of consumers, and the problem is one of coordination and cooperation. The reports of certain wholesalers that there is a shortage of coal are untrue and designed to further their personal ends.

"In 1920 nothing was done until coal had mounted from $9 to $15 a ton. Then the Government succeeded in reducing the price from $3 to $5. At present coal sells for from $2.25 to $4 at the mouth of the mine in most sections. Because of the strike the selling price at a few mines has increased to about $4.50. If profiteering is to be prevented as the strike proceeds, action must be taken at once. There is no law whatever to cover the situation, and what we can do must be by voluntary action."

Secretary Hoover's plan, to which the operators assented, provides for clearing-house committees in each coal-producing district, made up of operators, consumers' representatives and a Government agent. These district committees will supervise the

distribution of orders for coal, see that coal is sold direct to the consumer, thereby eliminating the profits of speculators and middlemen, and maintain reasonable prices. A general committee in Washington will obtain coordination between the district committees. In order to avoid any fear in the minds of the operators that the setting up of these committees would be a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law, Secretary Hoover promised that the Attorney-General would delegate some one to sit on the Washington committee, and, if necessary, on the various district committees.



BITUMINOUS COAL CONSUMED IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1915, BY USES.

(Table prepared by the Russell Sage Foundation)

"There is no reason whatever for alarm, or for any stampede among buyers of coal," asserts the New York *Journal of Commerce*. Yet, notes the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, "prices jump nearly 100 per cent." The reason for this increase, in the opinion of the Baltimore paper, is that "the great American consumer is an easy mark." And it goes on to clinch its argument by recalling advances of four cents a gallon in the price of gasoline recently, "at the very time that gasoline reserves are greater than ever before."

In close agreement with the *Journal of Commerce* is the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. Says *The Ledger:*

"Greed is beginning to get the better of the judgment of some coal operators. The game of 'buyers' panic' is being started. Buyers are being encouraged to bid blindly against each other. The stage is being set for the big 'clean-up.' It was to nip this that Secretary Hoover stept in.

"There is plenty of coal: We are far away from the 'pinch.' Last week soft-coal production marched up to 4,500,000 tons. This means that last week we used but 3,500,000 tons out of the reserve stocks. The non-union mines are ready to increase their tonnage. They need buyers to hurry and support that increase, for in some districts there are miles of sidetrack, blocked and jammed by loaded coal-cars waiting for a buyer.

"Non-union production has increased 1,000,000 tons a week over the tonnage of the first week of the strike. Strip mines are opening in Missouri and through the West, and the West Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky production soon will be swelled by these additions to the growing stream of non-union coal.

"In the very teeth of an improving situation the more greedy of the operators have started the reports of shortage and started price-boosting. They are tacking a dollar or two on the ton and filling the winds with rumors. The operators can steady these prices if they will."

An authoritative word of warning also comes from *The Black Diamond*, a coal organ, of Chicago:

"Coal in adequate quantity at a reasonable price is necessary to supply the railroads with motive power, keep steel and textile plants in the full tide of successful operation, and preserve domestic consumers in comfort. If coal prices are advanced because there appears to be a temporary shortage, industry will sustain a check which will delay the return of good times. There is, too, a tendency on the part of Federal, State and municipal governments to inaugurate legislation seeking to permanently control the industry.

"It should be the duty of every open-shop mine operator to hold his prices well in hand and not stimulate a market scare. On present labor costs in non-union fields, $3 a ton for mine run, where the vein worked is about five feet, should be ample compensation to operators, while a price above this level can be classified as rank profiteering."

"Any display of greed by the operators now would lessen the public favor they enjoy," agrees the Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal*, but the Socialist Milwaukee *Leader* remarks that profiteering already has been shown. As the New York *World* points out, however, "there is no law against profiteering."

In favorably reporting the bill of Congressman Bland, of Indiana, providing for a permanent commission to ascertain facts regarding the coal industry, the House Labor Committee tells us that—

"It is a startling statement, but true, nevertheless, that to-day there is no agency in the Federal Government which has ascertained or can ascertain the correct production cost of a ton of coal in a well-operated, efficient mine."

We are further informed in the *United Mine Workers Journal*, of Indianapolis, that—

"This bill calls for the creation of a commission to make a thorough investigation of the coal industry with a view to ascertaining just what ails the business and how it may be cured. The bill would give the commission authority and power to compel, through a court order, any and every person, including coal operators and coal companies, to produce and furnish the commission with full information in regard to their output, production costs, labor costs, sales prices and profits."

THE BATTLE RAGES.

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

The operators' side of the argument, however, as set forth in *The Wall Street Journal*, is that "resales of the same coal through four or five (speculators') hands, with each seller taking a profit" is to blame for rising prices in bituminous coal. According to a statement by the vice-president of the National Coal Association, the average margin of profit per net ton of soft coal in the four years, 1918–1921, was 36¼ cents per ton, or an average return of 9 per cent. on the investment, before interest or Federal taxes were paid.

A ROOSEVELT TO RECONSTRUCT CONSTRUCTION ETHICS

THE CHOICE OF AN ARBITER for America's second largest industry—construction—is naturally classed by our editors with the recent choice of arbiters for baseball and the motion-picture industry. As the New York *Evening Post* puts it, Franklin D. Roosevelt, the new head of the American Construction Council, "takes his place alongside Judge Landis and Will Hays in the class of receivers for big business in moral distress." This distress in the building business, as we are reminded by the Newark *News* and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, was brought on by the revelations of the Lockwood Committee in New York; by the exposure of blackmail, extortion, and other corrupt practises in Cleveland, St. Louis, Kansas City, Pittsburgh, Louisville and Chicago, and particularly by the recent outbreak of lawlessness in Chicago and its connection with the building industry in that city. "The scandals which have been disclosed," asserts the Springfield *Republican*, "have made clear the desirability of a simple code of honesty and recognition of the rights of the public, whose needs make the construction industry possible." By choosing a general director of the building industry, points out the Philadelphia *Record*, "the Council hopes to win the favor of the public."

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UNAPPALLED BY HIS JOB.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, who has undertaken to clean up the building industry.

Mr. Roosevelt will take up his new duties without pay, and it is here, observes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, that his contract differs with those of Judge Landis and Will Hays. The consensus of opinion seems to be that if the former enjoys the same wide powers that Judge Landis and Will Hays enjoy in their respective fields, public confidence in construction will be restored.

One of the first acts of the Council, it says, will be to "establish a code of ethics," which is taken as a frank admission that the public has lost faith in the fairness of building costs. So, thinks the Boston *Transcript:*

"Back of it is the desire to regain the good opinion of the public in those American cities where the building industry has been discredited. Here is additional similarity between the movement and those that preceded it in the baseball and moving-picture fields. Scandal which threatened to deprive the sport of public confidence, and, consequently, of financial prosperity was followed by the conferring of broad powers upon Judge Landis in his capacity as arbiter of baseball. Fear of the adoption of stringent State regulation in order to remove abuses, real and fancied, was influential in the action taken by the moving-picture industry in creating the position held by Mr. Hays. The revelations spread before the public by the Lockwood investigation in New York have doubtless done much to set in motion the movement which has resulted in the selection of Mr. Roosevelt."

The movement is one in which architects, engineers, construction labor, contractors, material manufacturers and dealers, insurance and real estate interests, public utility interests, and the construction departments of the Federal, State and municipal governments are to have a part. By bringing them together a better understanding is to be created. It is proposed that through the cooperation of the constituent groups waste in construction shall be eliminated, standards of efficiency increased, and standards of ethics raised. As the Brooklyn *Eagle* explains:

"The new plan is a patriotic effort to bring order out of anarchy, which governs building conditions in this country, and to put building once more upon its feet on a fair and reasonable basis, with the profiteering squeezed out of it. To that effort Mr. Roosevelt is to lend his prestige, his invincible integrity, and his level head without other reward than the hope of public service.

"The action of the former Assistant Secretary of the Navy in that respect is what might be expected from a man of his character and ideals. It is more wonderful that the various building organizations should be willing to enter an organization to be conducted with the idea of public service rather than of private profit. The fact is that the members of these organizations are practically in the same position which the theatrical managers recently proclaimed. Each of them is so busy with his own affairs that he has no time or energy left to give to the problems which affect building as a whole. They need some man to give his whole time to those problems, considered in the interest of the business as a whole and of the people with whom the builders do business."

At present, the Council tells us, the number of workers who, together with their families, depend upon the construction industry for a livelihood, total approximately 11,000,000 persons. Moreover, according to the Washington *Post:*

"Students of the industry set the total deferred value of construction to-day by reason of the war at $10,000,000,000. Of the housing shortage the general public is well aware, but the country has not enough office buildings or schools, railroads or highways, while sewerage, lighting, water-supply systems and paving are far behind present needs."

How, then, will this new departure in American industry work out in practise? The construction business is generally admitted to be much more complex than either baseball or the motion-picture industry. As the New York *Globe* sums up Mr. Roosevelt's endeavor to reform the building industry from within:

"Mr. Roosevelt is in error if he believes any real results can be achieved without the most desperate of conflicts. He may be able to lead the council to a victory over the bad elements in the building business. Yet he should realize that before he can do this he must fight one of the hardest battles ever waged in industry, a battle quite as hard as any ever fought and won by any one named Roosevelt."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE future of Europe, we apprehend, is more Red than rosy. —*Columbia Record.*

SINCE it started on the first, why not call it the April Fuel strike?—*Manila Bulletin.*

THE bonus advocates reason that we should pay for valor ad valorem.—*Chicago Journal of Commerce.*

CONAN DOYLE says that, in heaven, everybody is busy. Another dream shattered.—*Columbia Record.*

EUROPE is seemingly of opinion that it must remain unhealed until America heels it.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

DOYLE may be able to explain the next world, but he is too wise to attempt explaining this one.—*Baltimore Sun.*

GERMANY and Russia will be friends for a long time, since neither can lend money to the other.—*Washington Post.*

MR. PINCHOT, expert forester, has made the professional politicians take to the tall timber.—*Springfield Republican.*

LOTS of people would be fonder of spooks if they would play some instrument besides the tambourine.—*New York American.*

WHAT we thought was a chop suey menu in the paper to-day turned out to be the new Chinese cabinet.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

GENERAL SEMENOFF'S unpleasant experience in this country should show him the mistake of not coming here as a lecturer.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

DOYLE says there are no flappers in the spirit world, and that's where all of us have been thinking we'd get wings.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

IF General Dawes's paper and pencils hold out we expect him to be able to demonstrate that the Government is being run at an actual net profit.—*Columbia Record.*

TWO Omaha burglars sang a hymn while holding up a store. During the war they were probably profiteers who sang "America" while they held up the country.—*Washington Post.*

WE will never believe Conan Doyle's assertions that it is possible to communicate with the dead until we receive a message from the League of Nations.—*New York American.*

"SENATOR NEW," said the Washington correspondent of the Kansas City *Star*, "did not believe in primaries." And the primaries didn't believe in Senator New.—*Columbia Record.*

PENNSYLVANIA politics is flavored with a Pinchot-Pepper.—*New York Herald.*

THE Russian Reds disclose a surprizing affinity for the world's long green.—*Columbia Record.*

LUCKILY for the public, neither capital nor labor is so inhuman as the other says it is.—*Boston Herald.*

NO prediction that the U. S. was going to the dogs has ever come true.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

PROSPERITY will come back as soon as they take the peak of high prices out of the way.—*New York Tribune.*

CHICAGO'S industrial troubles tend to show the wide difference between labor and work.—*Indianapolis News.*

THE habit of going to the bottom of things usually lands a man on top.—*Boot and Shoe Recorder (Boston).*

THE trouble with grasping hands across the sea is that some of them are too grasping.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

LLOYD GEORGE would be glad to have the ten-year truce include the Opposition in Parliament.—*Dallas News.*

PERHAPS Doyle is right, and death is pleasant. Those dead from the ears up appear uniformly happy.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE coal miner is quite willing to take his pick, but insists that it be between shorter hours or higher wages.—*Manila Bulletin.*

COLUMBUS left Genoa for America, probably realizing that America would never come to Genoa.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE most remarkable thing about the rapid spread of radiophones is that it has occurred without a law forbidding it.—*Baltimore Sun.*

DON'T worry. When everything else is apportioned, the free-lunch concession in Russia will be left for America.—*Pasadena Post.*

BEFORE Mr. Daugherty begins to wield the muckrake too vigorously, he had better be sure he has a barrel of whitewash handy for any unforeseen revelations.—*Columbia Record.*

IF Conan Doyle would only raise the spirit of Sherlock Holmes to put an end to the present level of crime, he would be giving an example of practical religion.—*Detroit Free Press.*

RUSSIA may be starving and foodless, but it contrives to keep the world in a stew.—*Columbia Record.*

IT'S over three years since we began to rave about the blessings of peace, and we are still raving.—*Columbia Record.*

AFTER a while, perhaps, the leaders of certain unions will discover that wages can not be hoisted with bombs.—*Columbia Record.*

AT times we fear that the old-timer's contempt for the rising generation is heartily reciprocated.—*Long Beach Telegram.*

NO doubt Lloyd George has moments of depression when he wishes old Atlas had kept the job indefinitely.—*Oakland Telegram.*

WHAT the doughboy can't understand is why the framing of a bonus law requires so much more mental strain than the framing of a draft law.—*San Diego Tribune.*

"I'M GOING A-MILKING, SIR," SHE SAID.
—Knott in the Dallas *News.*

THE problem of Europe is to rescue Germany from her marks and Russia from her Marx.—*Columbia Record.*

THINK how our hearts would bleed for Mississippi valley folk if they were in Ireland, China or India.—*Kingston Whig.*

PROSPERITY must have stopt somewhere down the road to talk to the millennium that prohibition promised us. —*Columbia Record.*

IT isn't likely that business will ever attain "full speed ahead," with a tax hurdle to be negotiated at every quarter. —*Columbia Record.*

BY the time America gets into the game, there won't be much left in Russia except the whiskers concession.—*Toronto Star.*

THE Chinese are not as civilized as was generally supposed. They haven't used any poison gas in their little row.—*Associated Editors (Chicago).*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

FROM GENOA TO GERMAN REPARATIONS

WHERE DO WE GO from here? may have been a puzzling question to some nations at Genoa, it is said, but not to the Germans, who had counted heavily on Genoa to find a way out of the reparations tangle and, when disillusion came, realized the dread approach of the day for payment. But the Berlin *Welt am Montag* avers that Germany never had much to expect from Genoa except "a beautiful gesture, or a grand crash." As to the Rapallo Treaty, it declares that the Russians had nothing to lose, and "are in the relatively agreeable situation of a man who hasn't a stitch of clothes, whereas we Germans have at least a shirt, and have risked that to get together with the Russians." Yet to some observers Germany does not seem to be worried half so much about the reparations as France is, and they call our attention to the repeated utterances of Premier Poincaré that if Germany does not pay, the provisions of the Versailles Treaty for such an eventuality must be carried out, either by the Allies together or separately.

GETTING ALONG SWIMMINGLY.

(Summer sports—some are not.)

—*The Bystander* (London).

Allusion is here specifically made to a speech of the French Premier delivered at Bar-le-Duc, in which he said that despite the disappointments of long months with regard to reparations, it must be kept in mind that execution of the Treaty can be secured "not by precipitate and thoughtless action," but by "persistent and methodic action." However, the Premier went on to say that if Germany deliberately fails to meet her engagements, the Allies "will have the right and by consequence the duty of taking such measures that, according to the Treaty of Versailles, Germany is obliged not to consider as acts of hostility," and tho "it would be infinitely preferable" to adopt and apply these measures "by common agreement among the Allies," nevertheless they may be taken respectively by each of the Allied nations. Mr. Poincaré exprest the hope that France in this momentous hour might "maintain the cooperation of all the Allies," yet he added, "we shall defend in full independence the cause of France, and we shall not abandon one of the arms supplied us by the Treaty," for it is not possible that we should permit "our unhappy country to succumb under the burden of reparations, side by side with a Germany that refused to make the necessary effort to free herself from debt."

Characteristic of the English view is the comment of the Manchester *Guardian*, which says in part:

"The measures which M. Poincaré is known to have in mind include the occupation of the Ruhr district. This step, he says, France is entitled to take under the Treaty of Versailles. It seems to us, on the contrary, to be devoid of any shred of legality. The British did indeed condone the occupation of Düsseldorf and the other two Ruhr ports while denying its legality. But neither this nor any British Government could now consent to a further occupation of German territory in pursuit of indemnities which it knows it can not get and Germany can not pay. Nor could this country for a moment consent to a further occupation by French troops alone. M. Poincaré can hardly be so ignorant of the trend of British opinion as to be unaware of this, and his speech, therefore, in so far as it was meant to be something more than a move in the French political game, is something very like a provocation."

As to the occupation of the Ruhr district, above referred to, some American correspondents at Paris, who are not biased in favor of the French, tell us of rumors to the effect that there is no intention in France of occupying the Ruhr, because "such action would be too unpopular, and would affect the economic situation too disastrously." One of these informants hazards on such rumor the following prophecy:

"What is planned is of far more subtle import. If action has to be taken, it will be against Bavaria, and in this the reasoning is of remarkable astuteness. In French opinion the reaction which such action would have would not be against France, but among the Bavarians it would be against the Berlin Government. Before he took office it was always Poincaré's declared policy that the only safety for France lay in the separation of South Germany from the Reich, and it is in pursuance of this policy that plans are being made for a demonstration to be made against Bavaria in the event of German failure.

"The expected reaction is that all the blame will be placed by the Bavarians on the Berlin Government and the rift which has existed so long between Berlin and Munich will be widened, to the consequent profit of France."

The suggestions in various quarters that Germany seeks an international loan in order to meet the reparations requirements incites the Berlin *Neue Preussische Zeitung* to object that either a short-term loan of a small amount, or a long-term loan of a greater amount, is impractical unless the reparations figures are reduced. This daily believes a short-term loan would be useless, and that the interest payments, which would be inevitable, would prove too burdensome, coupled with the reparations payments, and in consequence Germany's last economic state would be worse than her first. The Paris *Temps* wonders whether the German Government truly desires foreign loans "under conditions which can be accepted by countries that have a right to

A DUTCH JIBE AT POINCARÉ.

POINCARÉ THE TERRIBLE: "Germany must pay! Germany shall pay, or — I may lose my job!"

—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

reparations." Then it asks whether the Germans have been maneuvering so that it would be impossible for them to secure a foreign loan, hoping that thus Germany would "escape the sanctions and conditions of a moratorium and gradually escape from making any reparations at all."

The Berlin correspondent of the *Echo de Paris* writes that the feeling of pessimism about an international loan which prevails in Germany is reflected in the press and in conversations he has held with sundry German industrial leaders. One of these men he quotes as saying: "We have no illusions and we know that no nation will lend money to Germany until the reparations figures are set at a practicable level." Another German magnate is cited as presenting this view:

"Until now we have not paid the reparations and in all likelihood we shall never pay them. They insisted on us paying with gold marks, and we didn't have any gold marks, so we issued paper money and very fortunately found enough people in foreign markets who grabbed at this money and gave us the foreign equivalent which we needed. As the result of this maneuver the mark lost its value. But what difference does that make? Business is good in our country, and the great big fact is that Germany is able to work and to produce."

Very different indeed is the frame of mind in France where, according to the Minister of Finance, Mr. Charles de Lasteyrie, reparations are "a matter of life or death." An illuminating statement on the general condition of France is given by this official to the Paris correspondent of a New York newspaper, in which we read in part:

"Since 1920, France has balanced her ordinary budget, thanks to the creation of new taxes, but at the present time it must be recognized this equilibrium is menaced because charges weighing upon the country through non-execution of the Versailles Treaty are increasing while we have reached an absolute maximum of taxation. Through non-execution of the Treaty we have had to advance up to January last 80,000,000,000 francs, not including interest. The French taxpayer, therefore, is paying now five times more than he paid in 1914, and in the face of this situation it is impossible for us to increase his charges."

The finance Minister explained also that as it is impossible to increase taxes, only two ways remain in which to increase French receipts. The first is to "improve the method of collection and make taxes less onerous," and the second is to "prevent tax dodging, to which the Government is bending every effort." This high French authority tells us further that:

"France still is one of the wounded of the war. She is recovering. Interest on treasury bonds has been reduced and the market again thrown open for French rentes. To-day 6 per cent. rentes are dealt with freely in the open market like war loans, and this despite all the difficulties the Genoa Conference created in financial centers.

"France is the only country which has not constructed a single warship since 1914. From 1,807,000,000 francs in 1913, her military expenses rose to 36,120,000,000 in 1918. In 1919 military expenses fell to 18,185,000,000; in 1920 to 7,648,000,000; in 1921 to 6,312,000,000; and in 1922 to 4,910,000,000 francs. In the present budget military expenses are 5,000,000,000 francs.

"France by reason of her geographical position and recent events is the guardian of order in Europe. She could not show her desire for peace any better than by the figures I have given."

BRITISH OPTIMISM ABOUT PALESTINE

A GREAT DEAL OF DISCONTENT exists in Palestine because of the cry that it was being "given over to the Jews," but Viscount Milner, distinguished as an administrator for the British Empire, assures us that harmony will be attained if Britain pursues a sound economic policy and does not allow the meaning and intention of the Balfour Declaration about Palestine to be distorted by extremists. Returning from a tour of the country Lord Milner exprest his optimistic feeling to the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, who reports him as saying that it is a mistake to regard Palestine as a poor country from the economic standpoint, and he reminds us that in former days it used to support many times the 700,000, which is its present population. Lord Milner concedes that the country is impoverished by centuries of neglect and mismanagement, tho he did note that improvement had been made since his earlier visit two years ago. The greatest need is for improved means of transport and communication and for the development of agriculture, because "present methods are primitive in the extreme and much good land is wasted." Lord Milner is reported as having said further:

"Foolish and extravagant things have been said by certain persons, implying that the country was going to be handed over

"THE FOOL IDEALIST."

GERMAN SOCIALIST: "No more war. . . . we have seen the last war!"

MARS: "See this treaty? All the conditions of the new war are set down right here."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

to the Jews. This has frightened the Arabs and the Christians, and upon their not unnatural fright agitators have worked with exaggerations and lies. But if peace is kept the people will presently find out that their fears, however natural, were unfounded. The great point is that it is not what the Government has done or is doing that is objected to, still less what it means to do, but what people have imagined or been told it means to do. I often asked people who protested so strongly against the policy of the Government for a few instances of what they objected to. It was almost always something that was going to happen.

"The best evidence that the people generally have really nothing to complain of in the attitude of the Government is that wherever I went they were begging that their present British District Governor or sub-Governor should not be removed.

"As a matter of fact, the number of these officials is being reduced from motives of economy, very likely under pressure from home. Personally I regret this, as I think it is too soon to reduce the number of competent British officials. Moreover, in some cases reduction involves something very like a breach of faith, and it has given a shake to the service, which is a pity, for it is a good service. But I really am not competent to discuss the details of this business. My point simply is that since the people, especially the Arabs, are so anxious not to lose the British officials to whom they are accustomed, it is evidence that they have not been unfairly treated by them."

Turning to the political aspect, Lord Milner declared that Britain's policy toward Palestine is "reasonable" and should be followed despite the present unrest, for without "the steady hand of the Government upon them the people would be at one another's throat," and he added:

"In many places a simple system of irrigation would work wonders. There is also room for afforestation, which would be easy to effect, and a great boon to the country. There is need of ports; both Jaffa and Haifa are still merely open roadsteads. The only danger I see for Palestine, economically speaking, is that she should be starved of the means of development. It is not much money that is needed. Palestine is a small country, and could well afford a moderate loan which would put her on her feet. It is a mistake to suppose that Palestine will be a great burden to the British taxpayer. In a few years she ought to be no burden at all, unless by starving her we keep her one."

As to the outlook for the Jewish emigrants, Lord Milner believes that most of the Zionist Jews "realize they have got to work" and that only by work and the production of fresh wealth can Jewish emigration be made a success. He was much imprest by the evidences of development in the Jewish colonies he had seen, we read, and tho others might be less prosperous, still it is to be remembered that there are "always some failures in any big policy of settlement." Moreover, in his judgment, "the Arabs will be quite willing to work peaceably side by side with the Jews when they find their own interest being advanced thereby."

By way of contrast to Lord Milner's optimism, Rome press dispatches state that Monsignor Barlassina, Patriarch of Jerusalem, has gone to London to take up with the British Government the question of Zionism in Palestine. An American correspondent at Rome, writes that "sensational charges against the English administration" were made by the Patriarch at a public meeting, when he declared "that not only was England allowing the Zionists to develop their idea of dominating Palestine, but was putting ardent Zionists at the head of its administration in the Holy Land." This informant says also that he asserted the native population "are not in favor of the entrance of the Jews, and are greatly affected because of the Zionist influx."

TROTZKY'S REPLY TO RUSSIA'S DEFAMERS

IN FIVE YEARS OF REVOLUTION Soviet Russia has learned much and relinquished nothing, according to Mr. Trotzky, who asserts that "the capitalist world, as it emerged from the hell of war and as it now lives, gives us no reason to revise our fundamental views." Capitalism is "condemned by history," and "the future belongs to Communism," it is asserted by the organizer of Russia's Red army, who declares himself in the preface to a book by A. Morizet on Soviet Russia, which has just been published in Paris. The purpose of the book, as we gather from the reprint of the preface in *Soviet Russia* (New York), is to "tell the truth about the first Workers' Republic to the working masses." This service is said to be the "most important and the most valuable thing in the world," because Russia has been "lied about so much." Mr. Trotzky proceeds:

A SWEDISH SKETCH OF TROTZKY,

Who defends Soviet Russia against her "defamers" by citing the French Revolution, and also denies that the Russian state has gone over to capitalism.

—*Kasper* (Stockholm).

"The capitalist and Social-Democratic lies about Russia may be divided into two categories. To the first belong the products of a malicious and self-seeking imagination: stories of the banquets of Soviet dignitaries, of their mutually arresting each other, of artillerymen 'nationalizing' the bourgeois women, etc., etc., etc. These lies are all full of self-contradictions, are monotonous and stupid. Only the most backward wives of footmen and lackeys and a few Ministers of State believe them. To the second category of lies belong the pictures that have been assembled from individual true elements. These are lies on a higher plane. Their domain is larger, their sources more plentiful. Evil intentions, equipped with photographic cameras, can take a number of views of the life of present-day Russia, which, when put together, may afford genuine delight to any reactionary bourgeois. The Revolution is a destruction in the name of a new creation. Only he can understand the Revolution, in its sublime as well as in its gloomy sides, who is able to trace its internal inevitability, the struggle of its living forces, the logical sequence of its stages. I do not mean to say that the Revolution is infallible. But one must be able to apply a large historical yardstick in order to understand its work and its errors."

When the Soviet Russians approached the task of creating an army, Mr. Trotzky goes on to say, there was still a great number of French officers in Russia who were extremely skeptical about the Russian attempt. The reports of these officers, Mr. Trotzky feels perfectly sure, were contemptuous of the whole Soviet undertaking for, he tells us:

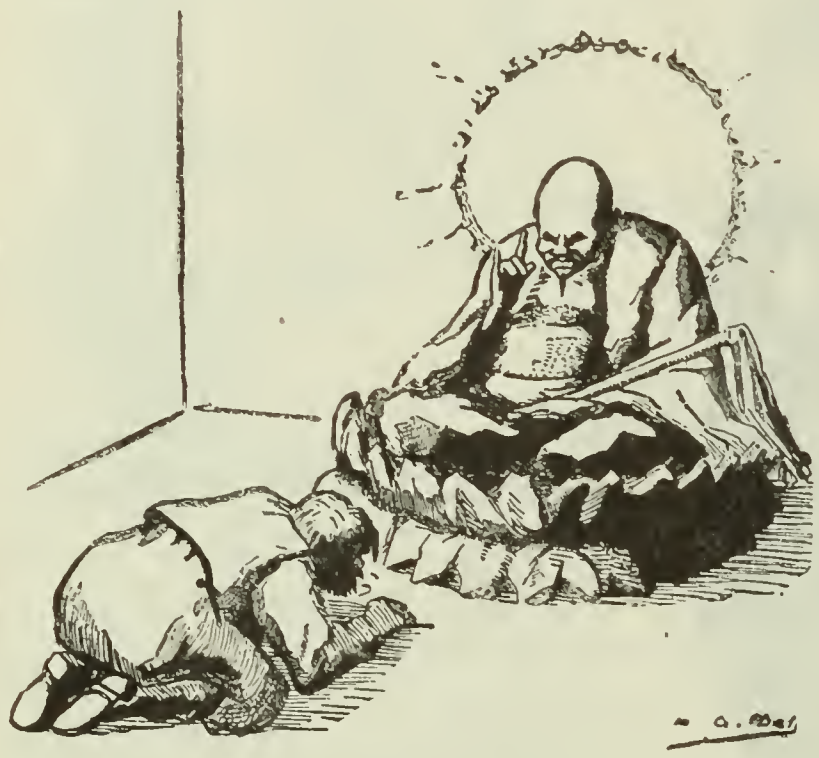
"These uniformed petty bourgeois saw in the Revolution only destruction, cruelty, disorder, chaos. To be sure, all these things are contained in the Revolution. But the Revolution is also something more than that. . . .

"In the last few years I have frequently cherished the thought of going through the British newspaper press at the time of the great French Revolution, of studying the speeches of the ministers of that day and their political lackeys, of the Clemenceaus and Hervés of that time, merely in order to draw up a sober parallel between the reactionary calumnies uttered by ruling England at the end of the 18th century and the calumnies which the *Temps* and those that babble in its train have circulated in recent years concerning Soviet Russia. I regret to say that I have thus far not had the time to do this work. But I am certain that there would be remarkable coincidences. The radical English contemporaries of Robespierre no doubt pointed out the then perfectly justified analogies with the English Revolution in the 17th century. And this would inevitably release the protests of the honorable British reactionary historians who would shout: 'The English Revolution in spite of its "excesses" was a mag-

nificent event; but the French terror is merely a mutiny by an ignorant and bloodthirsty rabble.'"

Mr. Trotzky goes on to pillory certain French labor leaders who "point out with malicious glee that we are returning to capitalism," but their gloating is premature, he asserts, and goes on to explain:

"The Soviet Republic socialized the banks, the industrial enterprises, the land. To return all these things to the former



SOVIET FRATERNITY.

LENINE: "Nor must you ever forget, slave, that in Soviet Russia all men are brothers."

—*La Victoire* (Paris).

owners would require a previous unseating and slaying of the Revolution. But we are further removed from this condition than ever. You may say with full truth to the French proletariat that we are not giving up the Revolution, but it is quite true that we have changed our methods of socialistic construction. We maintain the enterprises in the hands of the working class, but we are applying methods of capitalistic calculation and marketing, in order to test their profitableness. It will not be possible, until we reach an incomparably higher stage in socialistic evolution, to conduct all the enterprises from a single center and to distribute the necessary workers and resources to them on the basis of a previously determined national plan. The present period is of preparatory character; the market remains. The nationalized industrial enterprises have an independent life within certain limits; they buy and sell, and thus create the bases for a future unified socialistic economic plan. Thus we are simultaneously granting capitalistic concessions to certain enterprises. The economic backwardness of Russia and its inexhaustible natural resources afford a wide scope for the application of concessioned capital. The State retains in its hands the means of transportation and the most important industrial enterprises."

Now Mr. Trotzky admits a certain competition between the "capitalistic concessioned enterprises and the homeogeneous enterprises of the Socialist state in which the latter have unquestionably the upper hand." The crux of the question lies in the "balance of power" and we are further advised:

"The reformists at one time thought that the cooperatives would gradually absorb capitalism. So long as the bourgeoisie, defending private property in the means of production, remains in power, this hope will be a mere utopia. As for Russia, we may say that as long as the working class maintains its power and as long as the state has the fundamental industries in its hands, the 'imperceptible and smooth' reconstruction of capitalism, with the aid of concessions, is hardly more capable of realization than the transformation of a capitalist order of society into the Socialist order of society, with the aid of the cooperatives. We have no reason to speak of a return to capitalism. We have only altered the methods of socialistic construction."

END OF DENMARK'S LONG LOCKOUT

THE GREATEST LABOR STRUGGLE in Denmark since 1899 came to an end by compromise after a two months' lockout and while the labor press say the workers have gained a victory, journals more sympathetic toward the employers regret that so much time had to be lost in the dispute and can see no great advantage accruing to the joint interest of the employer and the worker. Early in February, we are reminded, the Danish Employers' Association declared a lockout of workingmen belonging to the unions, because the unions rebelled at a proposed reduction in wages. The chief points of the compromise, by which the lockout was ended on April 7th, are listed as follows:

A general reduction of 15 per cent. in wages. The lesser paid employees suffer a slighter reduction, but not less than 12 per cent. Overtime work commands an additional payment of 25 per cent. for the ninth hour and of 33⅓ per cent. for the tenth hour. The original agreement on an eight-hour working day is safeguarded, but various phases of this question are to be studied by a representative committee. Also, the division of the working hours is to be submitted to further negotiation. The present compromise agreement, we are told, is valid for one year and, if it is renewed, the wage schedules are to be revised only once a year. All other matters of dispute are to be referred to a committee.

The settlement was voted on by the General Assembly of the

A LEAGUE OF NATIONS DINNER.

THE TOASTMASTER: "Before we leave the table, I ask the delegates in the interests of humanity and on behalf of the starving Russians to stand in silence for a few moments."

—*Simplicissimus* (Munich).

Employers' Association and the Labor Unions and we are told that of the Employers' Association 394 voted for the compromise and 41 against, while among the Labor Unions the corresponding vote was 385 to 122. The press of both sides in the struggle welcome its ending and, the leading organ of the Conservative party, the Copenhagen *Berlingske Tidende*, which rather closely represents the Employers' view-point has this to say: "Those who have made the peace are content with their work and show it. Officially as well as unofficially the representatives both of employers and employees declare that the peace satisfies them and this satisfaction is apparent among the general public." But this

newspaper believes that the settlement ought to have been obtained without the costly and protracted industrial stoppage which the public has had to suffer during two months and it adds the ominous prediction:

"The reduction of wages secured through the compromise is not sufficient to give a new impetus to our industrial life. Even with this reduction, wages are higher in Denmark than in other countries. What is more, certain well-known conditions give foreign competition an enormous lead over our handicapped industries."

On the other hand, as sustaining the cause of the workers, the Copenhagen *Socialdemokraten* characterizes the compromise as "an honorable peace for the labor unions." Also it maintains that the employers have been defeated at every point and it is particularly pleased that the principle of the eight-hour day "stands unshaken and unabridged." The employers expected an easy victory, according to this journal, but they had to "knuckle down to an agreement with an equal party that could not be defeated and with whom a compromise was reached only by the surrender of exorbitant demands one by one."

The Copenhagen *Politiken*, organ of the Radical Lefts, has occupied a somewhat middle ground by being rather unsympathetic toward the employers and at the same time unwilling to support all the demands of the workers. This newspaper speaks strongly for a compulsory arbitration law to prevent similar costly labor conflicts, and issues a warning to the conservative forces in these words:

"The only possible way that the employers can moderate the storms hovering on their horizon and come to an understanding of the political importance of the outcome of the lockout, is to undertake seriously the task of making the workers personally interested in their industrial concerns."

BERLIN AS BABEL

FUGITIVES FROM MANY COUNTRIES have flocked to Berlin, and it would seem that the most notable are banded in cliques of Hindus, Egyptians, Turks, and "even Irishmen who meet in obscure cafés and plot the overthrow of the British Empire." We are told further by the Berlin correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* that Berlin harbors also many Hungarians—most of them Jewish—who have fled from the White Terror. They are said to be remarkable for their political enlightenment and artistic culture, and they have a scientific bent that "runs into psychology, hypnotism, and the occult." Thanks to the White Terror, many of the best minds of modern Hungary are not in Budapest, but in Vienna and Berlin, this informant relates, and proceeds then to draw a picture of the Russian refugees who are most conspicuous in Germany's Babel. All along it has been shown that the overthrow of the old régime in Russia sent colonies of Russians to southeastern Europe in search of shelter, while commercial and industrial classes are well represented in England and in France. But Germany seems to have drawn the great bulk of Russians, and *The Guardian's* correspondent writes:

"They number more than a quarter of a million in all Germany, and over a hundred thousand in Berlin. A few of them are Communists. Many of them are Jewish Russians who held securities in Germany before the war or who have speculated or profiteered there since the war.

"The majority are refugees from the Revolution, and include much of what is left of the Tsarist aristocracy—princes who once owned entire provinces, starving their peasants for profit and having them beaten for stealing wood, princesses who had servants, chambermaids, and footmen to wait on them, merchants who once had town and country palaces, generals whose bright uniforms and starred breasts augmented the brilliance of the Tsarist Court. Most of them live here in abject poverty, and some are so poor that the German Government keeps them in concentration camps to save them from perishing in the streets of Berlin."

There is a type of Russian aristocrat in Berlin, who is probably the last of his kind, and the writer describes him as "very handsome, affable, and a little effeminate." His manners are perfect, his movements graceful, and it is averred that however poor he may be, his dress is always immaculate. Among the more stolid Germans he "moves with the elegant, condescending charm of a superior being." His taste is exquisite, altho a little old-fashioned, he has a natural gift for music and plays the piano superbly. *The Guardian's* correspondent continues:

"He is always in debt, and if by chance he has money he spends it lavishly, giving generously to his poorer compatriots. If he has no money he borrows, and spends what he has borrowed as lavishly as tho it were his own. He will give to a friend in need rather than pay a debt owing to one not in need, even if he is threatened with the law.

"He is capable of the greatest selfishness and neglect of others, tho not through meanness—he is incapable of meanness. His selfishness is that of a child. It is sometimes so great that he seems unaware of the existence of other people, except as objects of his affability. And yet his gestures and his most unconsidered actions are generous and self-sacrificing to the point of lunacy.

"His education is made up of shreds of history imperfectly remembered and completely misunderstood, and of literature chiefly Russian, French and English. His favorite poet is Byron. Of scientific knowledge he has hardly a trace, altho his curiosity is agreeably stimulated by hypnotism and telepathy.

"His politics are made up of a few simple crudities that have emerged from his pseudo-historical education. For him revolutions in general and the Russian Revolution in particular are the work of Jews and Freemasons. He is beginning to abandon all hope of a Tsarist restoration—Kolchak, Denikin, Yudenitch, Wrangel failed because the French and British Governments under the influence of Jews and Freemasons did not give these crusaders sufficient support. The Russian famine was a hopeful sign—perhaps it would have weakened the hold of Lenine and Trotzky—but that hope, too, has vanished and the aristocratic refugee is moved to pity by the famine and typhus stricken peasants of the Volga and is willing to play the piano or the *balalaika* in aid of them."

Real history rolls on altogether unlike the history this Russian aristocrat learned at home, we are told, for the splendor of the past Tsarist court is gone, and it is "beginning to fade from his mind as a future vision." He feels that there is "a discord in the universe, that there is immanent injustice," but he accepts it with truly Russian fatalism, and the writer asks:

"Indeed, what can he do? He feels that things have changed, but that he himself has not changed, for he has learnt nothing and has forgotten nothing. He will remain as he is, charming, superfluous, and innocently wicked, the helpless child of circumstances far too big and complex for his understanding.

"This description fits many Russians here in every detail. Some it fits in some details. Those whom it fits in no details are exceptional.

"Thus it is that the achievements of the Russians here in Berlin are the achievements of the esthetic temperament rather than of character and intellect. Whatever they do has charm and beauty. The singing in German cabarets is nearly always cheap and vulgar. But when the Russians sing the whole audience is moved by the depth and the melancholy of the Russian soul. They are poor and their cabarets and restaurants are unpretentious, but their cooking is infinitely superior to German cooking. Their stagecraft is a long way behind the German, which is the most daring and progressive in the world, but their acting is so full of feeling and temperament that average German actors are stiff and wooden by comparison. Their dancing is so superior to anything known that no German dancer, however ambitious, could even dream of rivaling them.

"German art, like the German stage, is progressive and full of character and daring. It is more significant and important than the Russian, but it is inferior in beauty, elegance, good taste. The Russian refugees have contributed hardly anything to the intense intellectual and political life of Berlin, but in everything that makes for refined charm, elegance, esthetic enjoyment, and forgetfulness of everyday cares their contribution is unprecedented and insurpassable."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

TURNING LAKES INTO FARMS

THE MYRIAD PRETTY LAKES of Wisconsin and Minnesota are doomed to vanish, and in their place will appear farm-lands and homesteads, growing wheat and corn and still more valuable crops of boys and girls. So, at any rate, thinks Dr. J. R. Nannestad, of Albert Lea, Minn. "It will not be very long before Minnesota and Wisconsin will miss their beautiful lakes," he writes in a letter to THE DIGEST. In a contribution to *The Evening Tribune* (Albert Lea) he gives an account of what has happened to the largest lake in his county. We recently quoted an authority to the effect that the land of the Middle West is drying up. The farmers around the northern lakes are evidently satisfied with this process, so long as it enables them to substitute farmhouses and wheat-fields for lake or swamp regions. Writes Dr. Nannestad in the paper named above:

Copyrighted by the Ten Thousand Lakes of Minnesota Association.

THE RETREAT OF THE TEN THOUSAND.

"The myriad pretty lakes of Wisconsin and Minnesota are doomed to vanish." This striking map shows what Minnesota will miss if this prophecy comes true.

"Among her many natural beauties, Freeborn County also boasts of a number of beautiful lakes. If a man could climb to the top of a hill high enough to give him a view of the whole county he would be able to count some fifteen or twenty lakes—all within our county limits.

"This seems a great deal. But still, not so very long ago, we had a great many more lakes in the county than we have to-day. Many people believe that our lakes are permanent features of our country. Nothing can be farther from the truth. All our lakes started their young life during the glacial peroid. They are part of our heritage from the glacial period—not so very long ago. Every close observer of Minnesota knows that our lakes are slowly but surely disappearing.

"A great many meadows, swamps and sloughs speak to us to-day of their past history as lakes. Not very long ago Freeborn County contained possibly twice or three times as many lakes as it does now.

"If anybody is in doubt as to the future of our present lakes, he need only look at Twin Lakes, Bear Lake, and others. They are all filling up. Every little creek and rill that runs into them is slowly filling them up with dirt. Water-plants are flourishing around their borders and way into their waters. The time is not so very far away when all our lakes will be history. At best lakes are only short-lived creatures in the history of our earth.

"Our biggest lake in the county to-day is no doubt Albert Lea Lake. But not so very long ago we had a lake in our county much bigger than Albert Lea Lake—four or five times as big.

"Altogether the lake covered a territory of some 27,000 acres or considerably more than a township.

"For want of a better name I shall call it the 'Vanished Lake.'

"In its original splendor it was a beautiful expanse of water. It ranked in class with such lakes as Minnetonka and Cass Lakes. It never was very deep, but in stormy weather it rolled with big heavy waves. It swarmed with fish.

"Just take a glance at the divide between the Geneva Lake and the Payne Investment Company lands, where the dam is put in to hold the waters of Geneva Lake.

"There is very little difference in the level between the lake and the Payne Investment Company farm lands. If the State would allow it no doubt the Payne Investment Company could drain the whole Geneva Lake by simply extending their open ditch a few feet farther. Not so very long ago, probably less than a hundred years ago, for some reason or other, a sand dune or sand ridge was formed at the narrow neck and two lakes were separated. I do not know what caused the ridge to be formed. It may have been the work of our old friend the beaver, the original civil engineer of Freeborn County. At any rate the division was made and the big lake, deprived of all the water in Geneva Lake, was considerably reduced. Its original majesty and beauty was lost. Instead of a lake it became largely a marsh."

One of the landowners near the lake, and a friend of his, conceived the idea of draining the old lake bottom. They started a movement to dig a big ditch for this purpose. It was in 1908, when drainage on a large scale was a new idea in Minnesota. What was the result? The surface water disappeared. But there was no subdrainage. Without subdrainage, says Dr. Nannestad, land can not be farmed, can not be turned into field. The feeling among the farmers was bitter. They had paid out their hard-earned money and received very little in return. The story goes on:

"The years rolled by. Things were at a deadlock. Then something happened. One day Mr. G. H. Payne of Omaha dropt in. He bought the Barber lands and some additional acres—a total of 14,000 acres. Mr. Payne maintained that the question of subdrainage could be solved by deepening the big ditch. During the years that had passed public sentiment had changed considerably. Farmers who had drained their lands had found out that these drained lands were the very richest part of their farm.

"In the meantime Mr. Payne had not been idle. He was con-

vinced that even the first ditch would make it possible to drain the upper lands near Geneva Lake. In 1919 he started to run big open ditches every quarter mile. A road appeared around every section. As soon as the ditches were dry big tiles were put in. Finally the ditches were filled in and levelled.

"So—lo and behold—the ugly marsh was changed into snug little 80-acre farms of high grade land served by an excellent system of roads. In this way Mr. Payne developed 3,000 acres a year. Six thousand acres out of his 14,000 are already in crop, or ready for 1922.

"The soil of the old lake bottom is deep, underlaid with clay. The decayed vegetation of ages gives an inexhaustible supply of fertilizers. The land has already proved its value. In 1920 and 1921 it raised excellent crops of flax, rye, corn, potatoes, soybeans, sugar beets and clover.

"There is something wonderfully attractive in the idea of changing a worthless marsh into homes where men and women can live in happiness, and where the laughter of children is heard instead of the howls of the wolf.

"To drive over the land to-day—when the growing crops raise their lovely heads instead of the old marsh grass—is a great pleasure. It will not be long before the whole marsh will be transformed into beautiful farms, into homes.

"By that time the Vanished Lake will have served its purpose. It will have finished its life's cycle. Once more it will be dry land as it used to be before the ice made it into a lake. And where the fishes swam and the billows roared the farmer now plows his field.

"The Vanished Lake lives in memory only."

TO THE POLE BY PLANE

AVIATION WILL PLAY a capital part in Captain Roald Amundsen's polar expedition of this year. It is a renewal of his attempt to drift over the Pole with the ice-pack, but as it is very unlikely that his vessel will go precisely over the end of the earth's axis, he counts on getting there by a side trip, using an airplane from the nearest point. Outfitted and provisioned for a seven-year cruise, the power schooner *Maud* left Puget Sound early this month with Captain Amundsen and a crew of picked men. The *Maud* carries with it two airplanes, one of which is to be utilized, if necessary, for the final dash to the Pole and return. Says Lawrence W. Pedrose in *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago):

"Financed by the Government of Norway, Captain Amundsen left Christiania in July, 1918, and entered the Arctic through Bering Strait in the fall of the same year, intending to freeze in with the ice-pack and drift across the polar sea. The *Maud* lost its propeller near Cape Serge, Siberia, in October, 1921. Short of supplies, Captain Amundsen returned to Nome, Alaska, and from there came to the United States.

"Returning to Norway, Captain Amundsen perfected plans to continue his search for the North Pole. There he procured the services of a Norwegian Army flight officer to pilot the airplane, an all-steel plane, obtained in New York, which held the endurance record, having made a non-stop flight of 2,400 miles a few months previously. Because of its bulk the machine was to be flown across the American continent before being dismantled and stowed away in the *Maud*. Unfortunately, it was wrecked on the trip, but this did not alter Amundsen's plans, and the large plane carried will be able to take the whole crew out of the Arctic, should the ship be crusht in the ice.

"Another modern invention, with which the ship will be equipped, is a long-range radiophone outfit, and it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that this Arctic voyage, far from being the lonesome venture of earlier explorers, will be relieved by frequent exchange of news or other information with the centers of civilization.

"Altho provisions enough to last seven years are carried, Captain Amundsen believes his ship will emerge in the Atlantic Ocean within three to five years. It is expected the ship will reach a point nearest the Pole in the early spring of 1924. With the *Maud* as a base for operations, the big plane will then be brought into use for the final dash to the North Pole, while the other plane, a Curtiss Oriole type, christened the *Kristina* before it was delivered to the explorer at Curtiss Field, on April 6, will be used for scouting purposes and other incidental service. It is equipped with an electric self-starter, can stay in the air seven hours, and like its mother-ship will fly the Norwegian colors."

If Amundsen is to stand where Peary made his North Pole observations on April 6, 1909, the monoplane may be very useful, thinks *The Times* (New York). As quoted in *The Aerial Age* (New York) this paper says:

"The drifting *Maud* should eventually shake herself free of the ice and emerge into blue water somewhere off the coast of Norway, unless the pack destroys her, but the chances of her passing very near the Pole are not bright. At some point the explorer

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FOR PLANE SAILING TO THE NORTH POLE.

Amundsen in his airship that will put the picturesque teams of shaggy Eskimo dogs into the ranks of the unemployed.

would probably have to leave her and march or fly in the direction of the Pole.

"There might be a risk in seeking the ship after a 'dash' toward the Pole if it were necessary to depend upon dog sleds. The *Maud* might not move very fast, but if the explorer and his picked companions were absent from her for weeks there would be danger of missing her altogether. Captain Amundsen wisely decided to take two airplanes with him, one for important flight work and another for scouting. The big metal plane has already flown in the Arctic Circle at very low temperatures. Both machines should be great time-savers if the *Maud's* drift carries her within quick flying-distance of the Pole.

"Admiral Peary foresaw the use of the airplane for Arctic exploration as long ago as 1912. In his book 'The Secrets of Polar Travel' (1917), he said: 'Five years ago at the annual dinner of the Explorers' Club I ventured the prophecy that in a few years the polar regions would be reconnoitered and explored through the air.' He made his 'drive' for the Pole from Cape Columbia on the northern coast of Grant Land, which is less than 500 miles south. He went on to say:

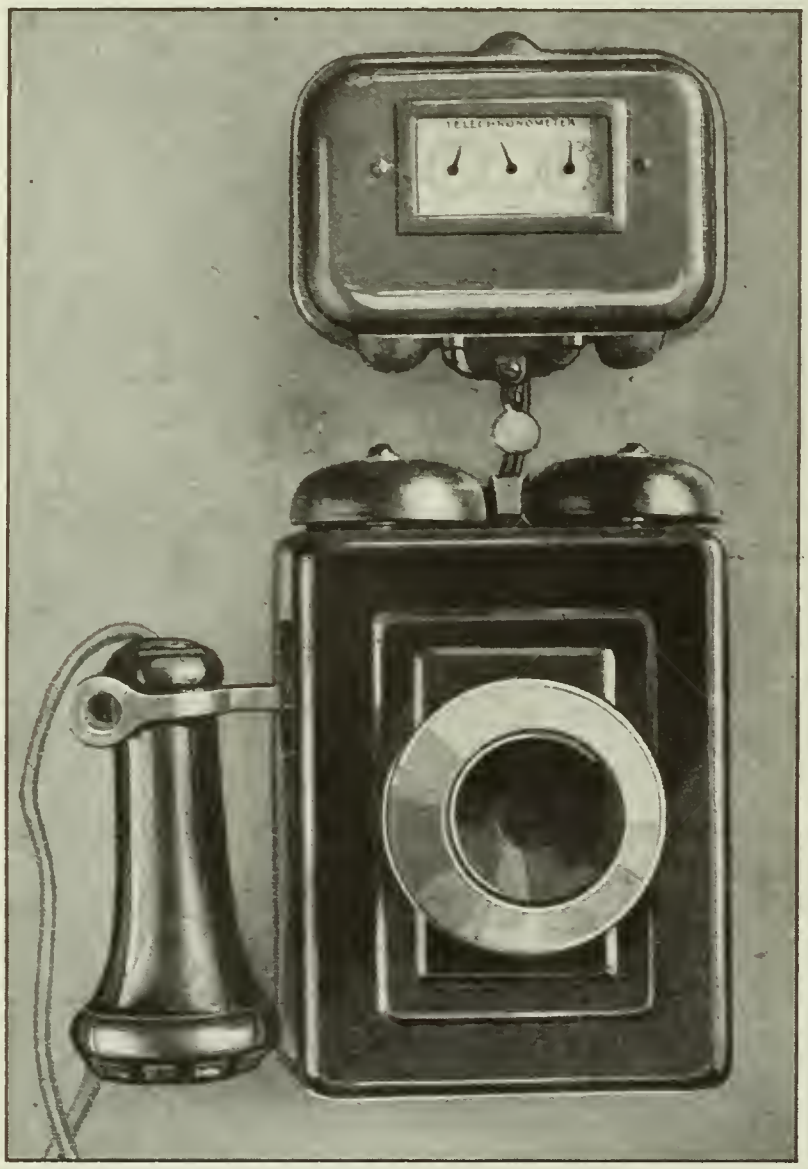
"'From Cape Columbia it is less than 1,400 miles in a straight line directly across and over the Pole to Cape Chelyuskin on the Siberian coast, the most northern point of Eurasia. To Wrangell Island across Crocker Island and the entirely unexplored region between the Pole and Bering Strait it is about 1,500 miles. From Cape Columbia to Spitzbergen it is 900 miles, to Franz Josef Land less than 1,000 miles, and to Point Barrow about 1,400 miles.

"It is relevant to note that the metal monoplane acquired by Captain Amundsen has kept the air for more than twenty-six hours, and has already flown from Mineola to Fort Norman in the Arctic Circle, 6,000 miles. It is conceivable that under favorable conditions this plane could be flown from Point Barrow to

North Cape, Norway, with a stop in the neighborhood of the Pole, but Raold Amundsen is too experienced an explorer to face such desperate risks. The drift by the route the Melville-Bryant cask No. 2 was supposed to take is theoretically both safe and sure, and the North Pole can best be reached by an airplane in the hands of those who understand its limitations."

METERED TELEPHONE SERVICE

WHY SHOULD NOT telephone subscribers pay exactly in proportion to the service they get, just as do users of electric light, or of water in places where the houses have meters? Some telephone service, to be sure, is on a call basis, which is something like the method of charging so much "per faucet" for water. One faucet may run a hundred times



Courtesy of "Popular Mechanics," Chicago.

TO METER TALK: THE "TELECHRONOMETER."

as much water as its fellow, and likewise one telephone call may consume an hour while the next takes thirty seconds. The only fair way would seem to be to charge for the exact amount of electricity, or gas, or water, or talk, that is used by the subscriber. Arguments of this sort have evidently made their appeal to the citizenry of Everett, Wash., where, we are informed by *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago), the first metered telephone service in the world, with 6,000 subscribers, was established recently. It seems that the new rates, which are on trial under orders of the State Board of Public Works, are based on the time consumed in actual talking, as gas, electricity, and water are metered. Says the magazine named above:

"Under this system the service company asserts that it is possible to reduce the cost to 85 per cent. of its subscribers and increase the capacity of its plant by 2,000 telephones without adding to the exchanges.

"These changes are made possible through the development of a device known as a 'telechronometer,' which accurately measures the length of time each telephone is used by the calling party. Incoming calls are not registered. For more than a year the telechronometers have been tested, and last December they were ordered placed on all telephones in the Everett system. Just recently the work was completed, and the change made from a flat-rate basis to a 'pay-for-what-you-use' system. The ceremony of throwing the switch that turned the current into the new system was witnessed by a large number of engineers, public utility officials, mayors, councilmen, and others, from the Pacific Northwest.

"Among other advantages of the telechronometer, the company claims that it will discourage and probably eliminate 'listening-in' on party lines, as it will cost the eavesdropper money to take down his receiver and gather the neighborhood gossip; unnecessary and frivolous conversations will be reduced to a minimum, and the use of ten, eight, six, and four-party lines will be increased, because there will be less traffic on the lines.

"Tests made with the telechronometer while the system was still on a flat-rate basis showed that 50 per cent. of the subscribers used 78 per cent. of the service at a cost of .64 cent per 'telechrone,' which is the term used for one minute of conversation. The other 50 per cent. used only 22 per cent. of the service at a cost of 2.27 cents a telechrone. Yet all paid the same flat rate for a similar class of service.

"Telephone service is now given for as little as $1 a month, which entitles the subscriber to 60 telechrones a month. If he uses more than that amount he pays one cent a telechrone for it. Single-party business telephones that formerly cost $6 a month are now $5.25 a month, which entitles the subscriber to 600 telechrones, or almost 24 minutes of conversation, each business day.

"The telechronometer is a little device located close to each telephone and registers the time consumed by the calling party, after 'central' has made the connection. Registration is stopt the instant the receiver is replaced on the hook. No influence outside the control of the subscriber can cause registration.

"The inventor describes the telechronometer as a train of gears that controls the dial pointers which registers in tens, hundreds, and thousands. Movement of the meter is caused by a polarized relay, which operates as follows: When a subscriber removes his receiver from the phone and the operator has made the desired connection, current flows from the central battery to the telephone transmitter and the telechronometer begins to register, and when the receiver is hung up, the current is reversed and the meter stops registering. Thus the pointers on the dial measure the exact time of the conversation.

"The apparatus at the central office consists of a duplicate pole-changing switch, each set being controlled by a standard time clock. The unit of time movement of the pole-changing switches for local service is 15 seconds, and the meter dials register one unit for every four current changes from the central pole changer.

"The two big clocks located in the central office of the Everett system are guaranteed to operate with no more than 10 seconds of variation in 24 hours. Any defect in the meter would only cause it not to register, and the telephone company is willing to take this chance."

WERE THE CLIFF-DWELLERS CANNIBALS?—Did the prehistoric cliff-dwellers eat human flesh? George H. Pepper, of the American Museum of Natural History, points to evidence unearthed by him in the ruins of the great walled-in town of Pueblo Bonito in Chaco Cañon, northwestern New Mexico, as indicating that they did so occasionally, either through stress of hunger, or in the performace of some mysterious religious rite. Says Science Service's *Science News Bulletin* (Washington):

"In some of the upper rooms of this silent stone city, charred and cracked human bones were found scattered about with animal bones which had apparently been part of the meal. 'Skulls and other portions of the skeletons presented the same appearance,' says Mr. Pepper, 'as did the animal bones broken open for the extraction of the marrow. There was no evidence of human bodies having been buried in rooms above the first floor, nor was there any evidence of there having been a fire in the room.' Whether this ghastly feast was the result of some Russian-like famine or part of a ghoulish religious rite is a mystery to which there is as yet no clue. This pueblo was built years before the Spanish Conquest of Mexico and investigations show conclu-

Photo from Underwood & Underwood.

HAVE WE GONE TOO FAR? PASSENGER-TRAIN OF TO-DAY AND ITS GRANDPARENT OF 90 YEARS AGO.

At the right is the first steam locomotive in New York State, the *De Witt Clinton*, under its own steam, hauling a train of early passenger coaches, weighing less than two tons each. The modern Pullman weighs some 90 tons. Is the modern car "overweight" and due to "reduce"?

sively that it was occupied for many years—perhaps centuries. The later architecture is clearly superior to the older portions and shows that these Indians had reached a high plane of development. Nowhere in the Southwest have there been found such masses of turquoise beads, pendants and inlays as were discovered among these old Bonito people whose esthetic attainments are further shown by the elaborately decorated stone mortar and the designs in color on the various skilfully wrought ceremonial articles found in the council chambers of these cliff-dwellers."

ARE OUR RAILROAD CARS TOO HEAVY?

AN OCCASIONAL ENGINEER began to ask this question in public over a quarter century ago. Henry Ford answers it in the affirmative very positively. A writer in *The Scientific American* seems to agree with him. For many years past, he says, he has been watching with interest the steady increase in the size and weight of rolling stock. This increase has taken place in agreement with the well-proved fact that the larger the unit for the transportation of freight and passengers, the more cheaply can they be carried. This is true both of the steamship and of the railroad car; but it is recognized among steamship men that, because of problems of operation peculiar to a ship of enormous size, there is a limit to which increase of dimensions can profitably be carried. So true is this that it is generally agreed that not for many years to come, if ever, will another *Leviathan* be built. He goes on:

"Now, we are inclined to think that the time has arrived when the railroad man should ask himself whether he has not reached, or indeed exceeded, the limit of size and weight in freight and passenger-cars, with coal-cars of 120 tons capacity, and Pullman cars that are about 90 feet in length and approximately as many tons in weight.

"We are well aware that great size of the individual unit has always been a marked characteristic of our American railroads, and that this is due both to the geography of the country, with its vast distances to be covered, and to the demand of the American people for increased comfort, particularly in transcontinental journeys. We are not now, however, contesting the reasonableness of the demand for great size and weight in our rolling stock, but we do wish to put the question up to the practical railroad man whether in meeting these conditions we have not in, let us say, our 90-foot Pullman car gone, a little too far.

"The Pullman car is a 90-foot bridge structure carried upon end piers or supports represented by the two trucks. Now the weight of a bridge may be said to increase, roughly, as the square of its length, and it can readily be seen that, as between a train made up of 60-foot cars and one made up of 90-foot cars, there would be a very large saving of dead-weight in favor of the short-car train. In answer to the statement that the weight of a Pullman car makes for greater ease of riding, it is sufficient to say that altho this was true in the days of light rails and indifferent road-beds, it has but little weight in these days of 100-pound steel rail, and track with eighteen inches of stone ballast.

"As to the other fallacy that the great weight of the Pullman of to-day is conducive to safety, it may fairly be answered that, considered by themselves, superfluous weight and momentum are positive elements of danger in collision. It would be possible to build your lighter 60-foot car with as much relative strength to resist the effects of collision, as is shown by the ponderous 90-foot car. As a matter of fact, a given number of passengers carried in a 60-foot car train of Pullmans would be subject to less danger in the event of derailment or collisions than the same number if carried in 90-foot cars, the inertia of the train being considerably lighter and the destructive effects less. Of course, we are supposing that in both cases the cars are built of steel, and upon approved methods of construction. Additional saving would be effected by substitution of four-wheeled for six-wheeled trucks.

"Then there is the question of upkeep of tracks and bridges. The lighter concentration of weight on the four-wheeled trucks would be less severe on the track: the impact at rail joints would be less, and the bridge engineer would find that he could lighten out the floor system of his bridges to no little extent."

THE SAFETY CRUSADE FALLING OFF

AN ALARMING INCREASE IN ACCIDENTS in some factories where the "safety-first" movement has been allowed to lapse is reported by Verne Edwin Burnett in *Industrial Management* (New York). "One of the world's greatest movements," as he pronounces it, with its splendid rise since the opening of the century, has noticeably declined during the past year, he asserts. Several factors have contributed to this result. In many cases the men remained suspicious that safety activities originated for selfish reasons on the part of the bosses—that such work resulted from a desire to "kid them along," in order to reduce labor turnover and to keep them satisfied. Just when a multitude of workmen began to think that aggressive safety and other welfare work had come to be a permanent part of industrial life—the word "Retrench" sounded in the front offices and echoed throughout the factories. He continues:

"As early as the summer of 1920, safety workers began to be laid off. By autumn, doctors and nurses previously employed for factory safety and first-aid work began to look elsewhere for support. During the late fall and winter advertisements appeared in the newspapers and trade magazines announcing hospital apparatus for sale. Some hospitals in factories were completely disbanded.

"Even the most inexpensive methods of safety work were dropt in many factories—factories able to afford at least a

small appropriation for so vital a thing. The bulletins issued by safety organizations were laid on the shelf instead of being put on the bulletin boards. The worries about wage-cuts, lay-offs and retrenchments were allowed undue prominence, even in factories which maintained a fair amount of business.

"The permanent safety features, like ventilation, lighting, routing and mechanical safeguards remained; but the maintenance in many places became haphazard. Educational work through shop papers was cut off through the suspension of hundreds of such publications.

"It can scarcely be denied that during the last year the crusade for safety has suffered a decline. In some factories the number of accidents has increased alarmingly with the cessation of practically all safety work. And the money retrenched from laying off safety workers has been more than counterbalanced by the added expense resulting from lawsuits, loss of time, breaking in of new help to replace those injured or killed, and loss of morale.

"Safety organizations and many individuals engaged in the crusade for safety have at no time given up the fight. But the decline in the movement has been caused through forces entirely out of their control."

HEALTH OF THOSE WHO HANDLE OUR FOOD

WHAT ASSURANCE HAVE YOU that the cooks who prepare your food and the waiters who handle it are at least in that degree of health that will make the meal a source of strength and life, instead of the opposite? At least one city thinks it proper to require the physical examination of all food handlers; and the plan, which has now been in force about a year, has brought out some interesting, if disquieting, facts. The city in question is Kansas City, Kan., which altho the smaller of the twin towns of that name, is still the metropolis of its State. Dr. L. B. Gloyne, Commissioner of Health, who reports on the results of the new ordinance in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago), tells us that in one case the cook and all the waitresses in a restaurant were ordered removed. Presumably they emigrated at once to some other town whose citizens are less particular. Writes Dr. Gloyne:

"To recapitulate, 1,860 persons had been examined up to November 1, 1921, by the Kansas City Health Department, and 249 had been examined by family physicians. In addition to these, 112 persons either left town or quit work as soon as the department started to enforce the ordinance. From the stories that we gathered, the vast majority of those who left town or quit work did so because they felt sure that they could not pass the examination.

"Since November 1, 1921, there have been 762 examinations by the health department, and thirty-four by family physicians. This makes a total of 2,622 examined by our department, and 283 by family physicians. The department has refused permits in 61 cases, while the family physicians have refused none. It is possible that all of the 283 persons examined by private physicians were physically qualified, but none of them had any laboratory test to help the physicians arrive at their conclusions. Our inspector has often encountered persons who, thinking they could not pass the health department's examination, insisted on going to their family physicians.

"I previously recommended that all examinations of food handlers be conducted by the health department. This caused a reaction among a few of the local physicians, some of whom desire to make the examinations because they feel that it is the right of the person examined to choose his physician and, also, because they need the income. These physicians are careful about making their examination. Other physicians do not desire to make the examinations, because they fear that something wrong will be found and that their honest reports will cause their patients to lose employment.

"Our experience is not unique in this matter, because health departments in other cities, where family physicians make these examinations, are having similar experiences.

"I want to refer to a few things that have been accomplished by this ordinance. In one restaurant, all of the waitresses were infected. A baker who had an ulcer required seven months' treatment before he was able to return to his usual occupation. I believe that he worked in a near-by city while under treatment.

"We require all restaurant employers, grocerymen and druggists, if they are soda dispensers, to be examined. From a moral standpoint, I do not believe that the three groups vary widely.

"Of the three groups, grocery employees, restaurant employees and soda dispensers, the restaurant group stands out as most in need of attention. There is more shifting in that group than in any other. Less capital is required than in the other two lines. I have examined a number of persons who were in the restaurant business because they could not find anything else to do. They were entirely void of knowledge on sanitation. I believe that the next advance in improving the sanitation of our restaurants and other food establishments, and for seeing to it that food reaches the consumer in an uncontaminated condition, will be a mental test that will require the food handler to study certain sanitary principles before he tries to pass the physical examination. I have issued cards to a few persons of very low mentality. It was evident that they were not mentally capable of having the responsibility of preparing food for the public. Some of these I have stopt to talk to, and then questioned them after my little lecture. I found that my talk did not make the slightest impression. This group is composed, mainly, of men, beyond sixty or sixty-five, who run some little place of business all by themselves.

"While the examination of a large number of persons gives a somewhat monotonous task to the conscientious examiner, still the results obtained are well worth the amount of effort necessary to carry out the work, and I heartily recommend the adoption of this public health measure in any community in which it is not now applied."

TINKERING WITH PATENT LAWS

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE PATENT LAWS, and especially one providing that patents shall expire if the products have not been put upon the market in five or six years, are criticized by an editorial writer in *Railway and Locomotive Engineering* (New York). The writer complains that our politicians are not willing to let well enough alone. No sooner, he says, is a meritorious law passed increasing the force of the Patent Office and thereby facilitating the work necessary to the securing of proper protection to our inventors, than a tinkering process begins. He continues:

"In brief, bills are now pending in the form of amendments to the Patent Law proposing to make patents expire in five or six years unless the invention has been placed upon the market within such period. In other words, if the inventor is not a manufacturer and lacks the means to create a market for his article, somebody else who has these qualifications can proceed and probably grow fat on other men's brains.

"This compulsory license system is not new. It has been tried before and failed. It does not lead to the establishment of new industries. It tends to discourage the making and disclosure of invention and retards progress. It is based upon the erroneous assumption that patents cover things for which a market already exists. Some lawmakers seem to forget, or perhaps they do not know, that before the manufacture of a new article can become profitable it must be introduced; probable purchasers must be made acquainted with it, and a demand created. Many clever inventors set out, unfortunately, without financial resources. The difficulty in getting others to risk money on the success of some new contrivance is increased when by ignoring the inventor for a few years they may secure a competitive compulsory license, if and when a demand for the thing arises, without bargaining with the inventor.

"As is well known, some of the most important inventions have been made by men who took many years to place their inventions on the market in a really valuable commercial form, the patent law giving the exclusive right to the inventor for seventeen years has been a help in the marvelous development of many inventions. If the intention of the proposers of the amendment is to compel foreign inventors to come to America and establish new industries, we are not disposed to hinder progress in any form, but the proper encouragement and protection of the people who happen to be in America already are nearer to our minds than those who are more remote, and any profit that we could make by the compulsory introduction of foreign means and methods should not outweigh the paternal duty of looking after our own, or at least giving them a fair chance under such circumstances and conditions as are calculated to give them time to see of what stuff they are made."

RADIO · DEPARTMENT

IS RADIO ONLY A PASSING FAD?

WONDER AT THE VERITABLE EPIDEMIC of interest in the new radio art is pretty sure to be followed whenever radio is being talked about—and it is being talked about wherever people congregate—by the question as to whether this interest will last. The consensus of opinion appears to be that, whereas there will of course be many modifications of present conditions, and doubtless quite unexpected developments, yet the value of radio from the standpoint both of entertainment and substantial public information and education is far too great to permit doubt of the permanency of this new public utility.

Meantime it is of interest to read such a summary of the present status of the art as is given in *Radio Digest Illustrated* (Chicago). One can hardly doubt that a movement which has attained such proportions in so short a time meets a genuine public need:

"Radio which started as a scientific experiment only, recently has become a craze, but now certainly it is rapidly approaching the status of a business, or perhaps a profession.

"Even the experts do not dare estimate the number of receiving stations, altho 600,000 has been hazarded as a fair guess, most of them saying that the output of the manufacturers only is the limit to which receiving stations will go. It is known, however, that there are 18,690 sending stations to-day; this surprizing figure was reached on April 15 and includes commercial, ship and amateur stations licensed by the Department of Commerce. Of the total, 15,907 are land stations, of which 678 are commercial, the balance being amateurs and special amateurs.

"There are ten transoceanic companies operating in this country. One hundred and twenty other stations are licensed to operate from city to city, while 36 'PG' stations are licensed to communicate from the coast to ships.

"The number of limited commercial stations commonly called broadcasting stations, which send out radio telephonic entertainment, market and weather reports, reached 182 on April 15, but other applications are on file and the daily mail brings dozens of them. There were only 67 such stations on March 10, showing an increase of nearly 3½ a day. Thirty-two were issued during the past week. Special stations total 534, comprising 213 experimental, 123 technical, mostly colleges, and 198 special amateur stations. There are to-day 15,031 regularly licensed amateurs transmitting, and of course receiving also, all of whom are licensed through their district inspectors in the nine districts into which the country is divided for their convenience.

"American ships to the number of 2,783 are carrying radio and are listed as ship stations; this number is nearly four times the total ships which were licensed before the war, which indicates the growth of radio on the high seas.

"The radio telephone is rapidly coming into ordinary business life:

"Among the 32 new broadcasting stations licensed recently, Los Angeles secured eight, including one license for a laundry and dye works.

"St. Louis opened three stations, one of which is operated by the local Chamber of Commerce; six newspapers took out broadcasting licenses, bringing the total number of daily papers sending news and entertainment to 23.

"Of course there are many radio corporations, electrical manufacturing equipment companies sending entertainment, but there are also hardware and departmental stores, oil, stone and motor dealers, as well as chambors of commerce, municipalities, churches and colleges."

The Newark *Call*, which has been making a new practical use of the radiophone that is shown in the accompanying illustration, tells as follows of the interest in American broadcasting methods that has been manifested in England, and of the British attitude toward what they regard as a quixotic project:

A NEW PRACTICAL USE OF THE RADIOPHONE.

Reporters of the Newark (N. J.) *Sunday Call* riding about the city and reporting a parade directly to the *Call* office by phone.

"English analysis of the radio situation in this country is that we have gone 'wireless crazy' and have lost all perspective of the basic economic principle of broadcasting. While admitting that the United States has opened to the world another new development and has done tremendous things with radio in the last half-year, English observers who have come over to this country to make a survey of our achievements insist that the principle along which we have been working is off balance because it is economically unsound.

"Britishers refuse to be taken on flights of fancy by the boundless public utility of broadcasting as a great medium for the dissemination of information and tenaciously cling to the theory that unless a charge for the service as now given can be made at the receiving end the cost of maintaining the service will continue to be a constant and increasing drain upon the transmitting agency with no revenue to offset it.

"In England, the control of radio receiving and transmitting stations, both amateur and commercial, is under the Post Office Department which has hobbled the amateur with such drastic restrictions that the development of the radio science has not been as advanced as on this side.

"The English press, attracted by the wide-spread interest in this country, has carried the awakening message to the British public, and a noticeable stir of radio enthusiasm is the result. However, there has been no broadcasting in England, due largely to the fact that the English interpretation of a broadcasting service is that it should be self-supporting.

"To make broadcasting self-supporting the Britishers believe that one special agency should be licensed to broadcast, and that

through the Post Office Department all receiving stations should be licensed and the receiving apparatus rented at a fixt rate which would insure a sufficient revenue to maintain a high-class program of entertainment from the transmitting station, or a service charge made for the programs furnished."

The situation has been well summarized editorially in *Radio* (San Francisco), which takes the broad view that radio broadcasting is a public utility:

"Many people are raising the question as to who will maintain radiophone broadcasting stations in the future. The answer is found in the recommendation of the Washington Radio Conference 'that radio communication is a public utility,' and in the fact that definite bands of wave-lengths have been set aside for broadcasting from government stations and public institutions. The broadcasting of information of all kinds will soon become as much of a public necessity as are good roads. The inaugural address of the next President of the United States will undoubtedly be heard by the people of the country by radiophone. The Borough of Queens, New York City, is considering the installation of a municipal station. On every hand there are signs to show that the broadcasting of the future will be conducted as a governmental function, or at least as a governmentally regulated monopoly."

RADIO SYMBOLS

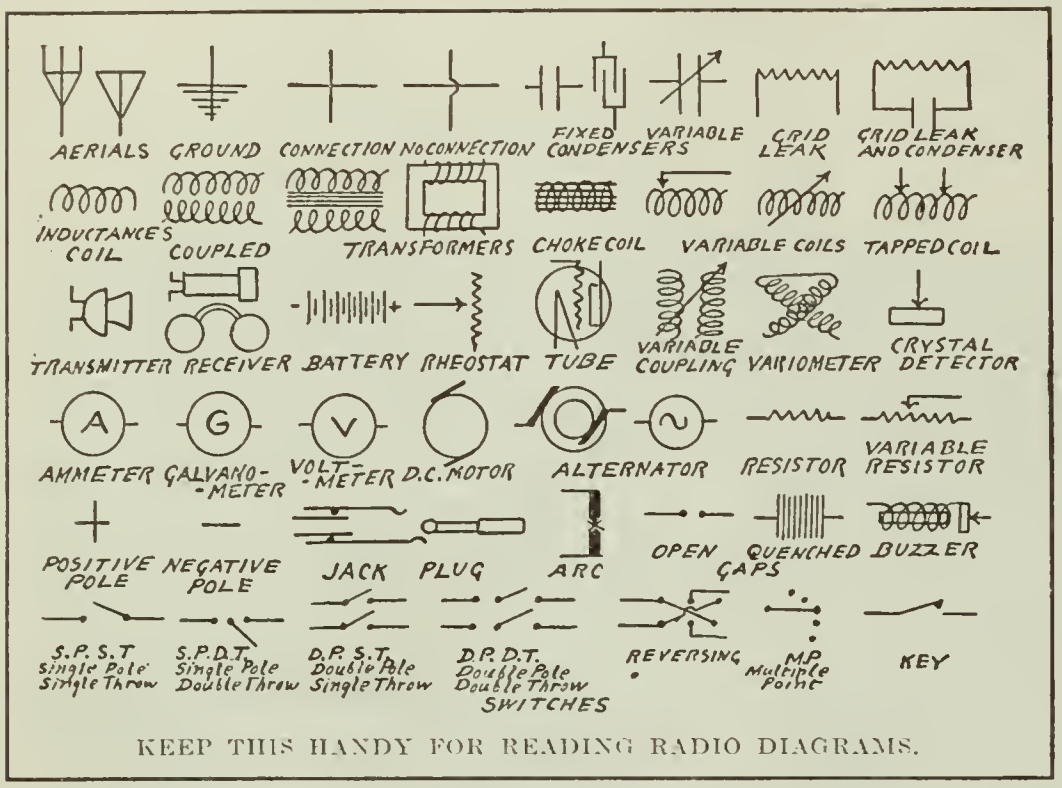
IN THE PRESENTATION of radio circuit diagrams, or "hookups," certain symbols are universally employed that make it unnecessary to cumber the drawing with descriptive words or even letters. But of course if one has not learned the import of the symbols, the drawings are unintelligible. For the benefit of readers whose interest in radio is of recent origin (some of whom have written to ask fuller interpretation of diagrams hitherto published), we present here a group of the symbols commonly employed, excerpted from *Popular Radio* (New York), regarding which Mr. A. Hyatt Verrill made this explicative comment:

"The symbols used in radio are comparatively few and are shown in the accompanying illustration.

"Do not, however, make the mistake that was made by an amateur who, seeing the symbols representing the primary and secondary coils of an inductance coil drawn side by side, constructed his coil in that way and wondered why his set would not work!

"Inductances are represented side by side in the diagrams merely to avoid confusion of lines, and the two windings should invariably be placed one over the other.

"Also, bear in mind that diagrams of wiring are always shown with the wires running straight, parallel and with square corners, and with a great deal of space between them. This is done for the sake of appearances in the drawing, ease in drafting, and to render 'reading' the diagrams easier. In following such a diagram the wires may be carried at any angle, in curves or around corners and may be placed much closer together than is indicated. If you should examine a ready-made set you would find instruments and wires packed closely together with the wires far from straight and parallel. Indeed, it is an unwise plan to carry wires parallel for any distance, as there is always a tendency to 'induced' currents when this is done. The main points to remember are to cross wires as seldom as possible; to keep them well separated where they cross; to keep them as short as possible; to have them well insulated and to make good connections."



KEEP THIS HANDY FOR READING RADIO DIAGRAMS.

RADIO FROM A RING

INGENIOUS YOUNG AMATEURS continue to vie with one another in the production of midget radio receiving sets. In the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, Mr. Avery E. Lord tells of the work of a New Jersey boy whose latest product is made in the form of a ring to be worn on the finger. It is of course to be understood that diminutive sets such as this use a crystal detector, and therefore can not be expected as a rule to bring messages from stations more than fifteen or twenty miles away, with occasional extension by five or ten miles under exceptionally favorable circumstances. But there is perennial interest in the fact that so tiny a mechanism can be made to interpret any radio messages whatsoever, even with the aid of an aerial.

Here is Mr. Lord's account of the ring receiver:

"A radio receiving set so efficient that it can receive music, speeches or spark messages as well as many large-sized sets, altho it is built in the form of a ring and is no larger than many of the little finger rings now affected by many persons, is what Alfred G. Rinehart, 19, of 527 Morris avenue, Elizabeth, N. J., claims for a set which he has just completed. At a demonstration given at his home recently, Mr. Rinehart's claims seemed to be justified, for F. Reed Campouilliez, at WJZ, was clearly heard singing from the 'Messiah,' and not a word or a note of the accompaniment was missed. The tiny set took the words and music from the air and gave them out through the phones as loudly and as clearly as an ordinary telephone message under good conditions.

"The entire set, outside of the slender coil, slightly more than an eighth of an inch in diameter, which is smoothly covered with sealing wax and encircles the finger, measures but 1 by ⅝ by 7-16 inches. These measurements include the brightly polished bakelite panel on which are mounted a diminutive crystal detector of the 'cat-whisker' type, and a small switch control which is connected with the coil by nine taps, and which permits as many different tuning adjustments by means of a movable hand which makes connections with any one of nine tiny brass studs neatly arranged in the form of a semicircle.

"The ring set seems to eliminate interference to a remarkable degree, and concerts or code messages can be received over it without any difficulty due to imperfectly heard passages under normal conditions. With the inner coil-traps, a wide range of tuning is possible. During the test, WJZ at Newark could be tuned out completely, without a trace of it being heard, and a code message which was being transmitted, picked up, merely by moving the switch control on the ring over one point.

"Although the inventor of this ring set recently built a 'Domino Midget' set measuring only 1½ by 1 by ⅝ inches, he has used an entirely different hookup for his ring set. With this miniature receiving apparatus he can receive messages transmitted on wave lengths up to and including 550 meters.

"To emphasize the efficiency of his tiny set, the inventor disconnected it from his two-strand, 75-foot aerial and water-pipe ground and went outdoors, connecting the set to the metal stem of an ordinary umbrella for an aerial, and using a screw-driver stuck into the earth for a ground. With this outfit the listeners heard numbers sent out by WJZ, faintly, but loud enough to distinguish the tunes and hear the operator signing off."

A SIMPLE VARIOMETER RECEIVING SET

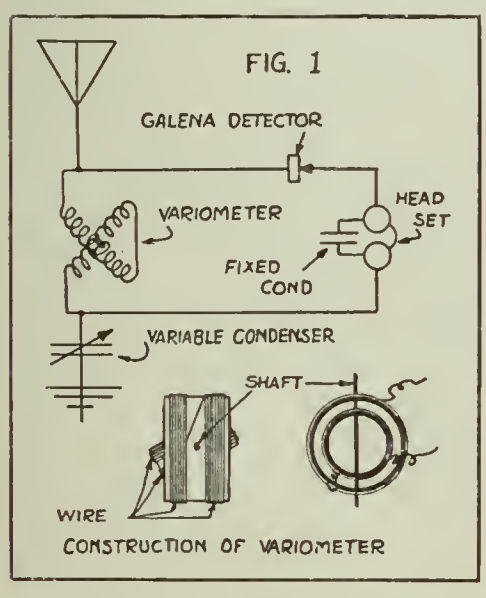
MUCH OF THE COMPLAINT about interference that comes from novices in radio receiving is due to the use of tuning devices that are not sufficiently sensitive. In the usage of the experienced amateur, the type of tuning coil known as a variometer has pretty generally taken the place of the single-tapped induction coil and the familiar loose coupler. A tapped coil serves very well where it is not necessary to distinguish too closely between wave systems; but may prove inadequate when really nice discrimination is in question. The variometer, consisting essentially of two coils, one of which rotates on its axis within the hollow of the other, permits the most infinitesimal gradation of adjustments. In one position, the two magnetic fields coalesce and mutually strengthen each other; as the inner coil is rotated, the mutual relations of the magnetic fields are indefinitely modified, and at 180 degrees they are fully opposed. The inductance of the antenna system is thus shifted from minimum to maximum, tuning for waves of all available lengths, by merely turning the knob attached to the axis of the "rotor" coil.

Some of the most elaborate radio receiving outfits on the market use this system. One that has three stages of audio-frequency amplification has carried automatic control of rheostats and condensers to such a stage that nothing whatever is required of the operator who would "listen in" but to turn the pointer on a single dial, thus operating the variometer, guided solely by results. You have merely to turn the pointer until the sound you wish to hear is loudest and clearest—and then sit back and listen. Once the pointer is adjusted, it may be left there, and if you wish to listen to the same station on another evening, all that is necessary is to push a button, just as you turn on an ordinary electric light.

An article by Mr. William F. Crosby, in *The Modulator* (New York), tells how to make a very simple set with variometer for tuner. Here is the description:

"By referring to the accompanying diagram it will be seen that this set is about as simple as it is possible to make a set that will really work well. The set consists primarily of a good make of crystal detector, a variometer and a small variable or fixt condenser. The phones and the wire for the aerial will also have to be purchased.

"It is best to buy the variometer, altho it is not much of a job to make one from two cardboard tubes. One of these tubes will have to be small enough so that it may be turned all the way around inside the larger one. The large one will have to be about three and a half or four inches in diameter and about two and a half inches long. These two cardboard tubes should be given a couple of coats of shellac and then wound with about 40 turns of No. 24 cotton covered wire. A shaft will have to be run through the center of these tubes in such a way that the large tube is stationary and the small one turns. It will simplify matters if, when winding the wire, a space of about a quarter of an inch is left in the middle of each of the tubes to allow the insertion of this shaft. The shaft should be made of brass and it may be left long enough so that a knob of some sort can be fastened on the outer end.



"This variometer will not be quite as good as the ones purchased in the radio stores, because the windings will have a greater degree of separation, but it will work good enough for a set that is only going to be used for a short-distance reception.

"The variable condenser had better be purchased, as this is very difficult to make. A small fixt condenser may also be used in this place, but the variable condenser will give the best results, as it allows the operator to tune the set better. Another small fixt condenser should be connected across the receivers.

"After the parts are all together, wire them up as shown in Fig. 1. The whole set may be mounted in a small cabinet if the maker so desires. All connections should be soldered and ordinary No. 18 bell wire will do for wiring."

MORE AND MORE INDOOR AERIALS

REPORTS CONTINUE TO COME from Washington of experiments by the Bureau of Standard experts with various types of loop aerials. We learn of one aerial only nine inches across, and another about six feet; both of them said to be capable of intercepting messages from across the ocean. At this season in particular the loop aerial makes appeal because of its virtual elimination of "static." And it is not the government experts alone who are experimenting. Many amateurs in all parts of the country are testing the loop in one form or another. The New York *Globe* tells of apparently successful experiments to extend the application of the indoor aerial to the receiving outfit using only a crystal detector. Needless to say, the Bureau of Standards experiments, and those of most amateurs, have been made with vacuum tube (triode) detectors. Indeed, it has been accepted almost as axiomatic that it is necessary to employ amplifying tubes (usually involving several stages of radio frequency), to make amends for the relative intensitiveness of the loop. But this necessity does not seem to apply to the form of loop used by the experimenters to whom *The Globe* refers:

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NINE-INCH COIL HEARS EUROPE.

This coil antenna, made at the Bureau of Standards, at Washington, is but nine inches square, yet when hooked up with extremely delicate receiving apparatus will detect radio signals from Europe.

"Amateurs of Elizabeth, N. J., which is a hotbed of radio activity, are frankly skeptical of the experts' repeated statements that indoor aerials won't work with crystal sets.

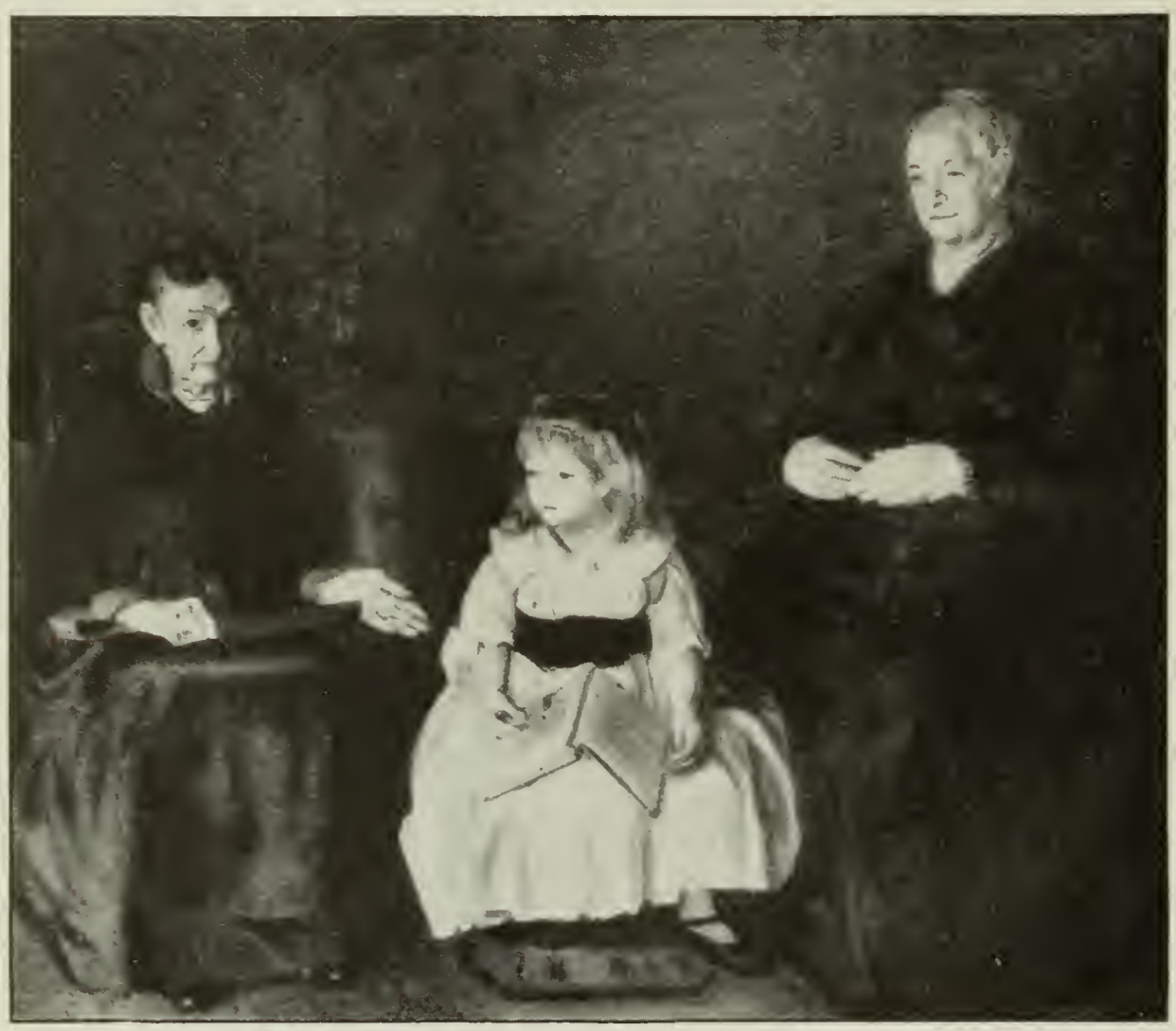
"Martin J. Corcoran, principal of the Boys' Vocational School, and one of Elizabeth's foremost radio experimenters, is one of them. Mr. Corcoran, after trying out both kinds, announces himself as in favor of the indoor variety for crystal as well as bulb sets. He states that his conclusion is based on his own experiments and trials made in Elizabeth by his pupils.

"He explains that indoor aerials are found to be far superior to outside ones in cases where conditions are not ideal for the outdoor antennæ, where long straightaway stretches of wire can not be erected or where tin roofs or other objects which lessen an outside aerial's efficiency can not be avoided.

"Mr. Corcoran reports that in his own case, a continuous wire, 144 feet long, strung in four lengths in his attic, with one end leading to his set, gives him better results than he obtained with a 200-foot outside aerial. He states that he finds the efficiency of the indoor aerial is increased by running a loop from the free end to the section of wire leading from his receiving set."

HOW ART HAS GONE TO THE DOGS

DESPAIRING OF ART in general, as one critic does, there may not be much credit in claiming that American painting leads the world. "Art has gone to the dogs," declares Mr. Henry M'Bride of the New York *Herald;* "that is to say, it is no longer a living force in the world." To set this over against the declaration of Mr. Homer Saint-Gaudens in *Arts and Decoration* (May) that "America is producing the finest art in the world to-day," is to be encouraging counsels of despair. But Mr. Saint-Gaudens with commendable optimism thinks it a misfortune that "we do not know how great is our present lead over Europe." He found it out, he says, when he went abroad "to collect the foreign contingent of the annual Pittsburgh International Exhibition" now showing—the show, in fact, that drew pessimism from Mr. M'Bride. But we will attend first to Mr. Saint-Gaudens. He got a hint first from the French painter, Mr. Lucien Simon, who confided to him that he "was not proud of French art." While Mr. Saint-Gaudens does not say that he is forced to bring back inferior canvases of distinguished foreign painters, he does say that foreign artists are not eager to send their pictures here first, because they resent the jury system which may humiliate a great name by rejecting his picture. Then they complain that we do not buy their pictures; and this oversight of ours springs from several causes. Such as:



Photographs from Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WINNER OF THE MEDAL OF THE FIRST CLASS.

George Bellows's "Eleanor, Jean and Anna," among the American pictures of the International Exhibition, Carnegie Institute, 1922.

"The attitude of our own museums, the fact that foreign painters send us poor pictures, the fact that they charge too much, and the fact that in these days our own painters are better. The more inexperienced men abroad still believe that inferior works of art made in Europe are acceptable to us because they bear the foreign brand. . . .

"Furthermore, the purchase of foreign works of art made by so many of our wealthy men have often been unhappy ones of late, and those in a position to guide them have not hesitated to tell them that they have frequently been swindled by unscrupulous dealers who have induced these rich dilettante to buy as fine works of art, second-rate canvases by first-rate names. . . .

"One cause of the falling off of our foreign purchases is that the Europeans cheerfully raise their prices in this country from one-half more to double what they expect abroad. This caused little difference during the period when foreign money was so badly depreciated. But as the exchange returns to normal, the bargains will grow less tempting, and the resentment on the part of our public at this extortion becomes more forcible.

"The last reason that the modern canvases from across the water have failed invariably to find a home with us, is the simplest one of all. Our paintings are better."

Turning to Mr. Cortissoz's notice of the Pittsburgh show in the New York *Tribune*, we see how his view confirms Mr. Saint-Gaudens's. First of the French section:

"There is a curious want of freshness about the French show. The modernists are on the wrong track, but their discontent with the conservatives is understandable. The very virtues of the Salon grow a bit depressing when they subside into routine. There are one or two singularly clear demonstrations of this in the exhibition. The names of Aman-Jean and Jacques Blanche used to be synonymous with progressive ideas. They had originality. They had charm. Now they paint what we can only describe as pot-boilers. They and other Frenchmen, artists like Desvallieres, Cottet, Simon and Prinet, have all the easy sophistication in the world, producing unimpeachably well-made pictures; but there is not a spark of inspiration left in their work. They have trusted too long to an excellent formula. Excellent as it is, it can not function by itself; it needs the animating fire of a purely personal force. Fortunately this is forthcoming in a few instances."

In the English section, as in the French, we read, there is a single picture which sets one to thinking about a school.

"It is a canvas with a portentous title, 'Sowing the Seeds of the Irish Free State.' Sir Williams Orpen painted it. Merely to state that fact is to indicate an affirmation of what is most

significant in British art at the moment. Orpen is one of the outstanding types of his time, as admired a leader as Augustus John. There is something in this picture to explain why. The nude young woman dominating the design is capitally drawn. So is the charming colleen on the right. So is the lugubrious gentleman beside her. But that is all. As an excursion into allegory the painting completely fails to carry conviction. There is nothing imaginative about it. It is merely a strange sort of poster. In its want of glamor it is characteristic. There are several other canvases here which have an imaginative aim. There are religious compositions by Maurice Grieffenhagen and Robert Anning Bell; there is a picture of Noah and his family by Mr. Leon Underwood, 'After the Flood,' an essay in the manner of the Italian Primitives which is not without merit. But these things seem the works of illustrators rather than painters and to be compositions put together by main strength rather than out of genuine imaginative fervor."

Mr. Cortissoz disclaims "patriotic prejudice in saying that the American section rather overshadows its neighbors."

"A distinguished Englishman or Frenchman would be compelled to admit that our school is the most progressive of the three. It is weak as the others are weak, in imaginative design. There are few contributors of pictures removed in subject from the everyday prose of life. But those few, as it happens, have value. We feel the sense of beauty operating in a really charming manner in Dewing's 'Dance' and in Brush's 'Modern Madonna.' Its gracious effect is visible again in the somewhat confusing but still impressive picture of 'The Expulsion,' by Mr. E. F. Savage. Tho this painter has devised too artificial a background for his figures, the latter are conceived with originality and are beautifully drawn. Mr. Blashfield is heroically monumental in his 'Angel with the Flaming Sword.' Decidedly these episodes have a serious interest. It is possible, also, to set against the brilliantly academic treatment of the nude in 'A Model,' by Mr. Leopold Seyffert, the even more brilliant individuality of Mr. Arthur B. Davies in his 'Nevada.' Still, it is in manual dexterity that the American exhibition is richest—in manual dexterity doubled with a freshness, a vigor, giving this section a tremendous advantage over the British or the French."

Knowing Mr. M'Bride for his staunch defense of the moderns, we are prepared, perhaps, for his despair. The Show "lacks ideas" said a Pittsburgh reporter, and Mr. M'Bride reechoes:

"So it does. It lacks ideas. In all the length of the galleries there is no single work that speaks to you straight from the heart in the accents employed by the man, say, who attacks the Volstead Act, or that other, even more eloquent, who describes to you how Babe Ruth hit a home-run, or how Charlie Chaplin makes his first entrance in 'The Kid.'

"This is no entertainment that sells the house out without advertising. On the contrary, all the blandishments known to expensive publicity agents are required to inveigle the poor Pittsburghers away from that rival attraction across the lots, the ball game, and into the granite inclosures of the Institute. . .

"What's the trouble? Has art gone to the dogs? I'll say it has. It once had a proud estate. Kings intrigued for the Benvenutos and Leonardos and the deepest minds were swayed by Michelangelo's performances. The deepest minds to this day are still swayed by him. But what spiritual provocation or support are President Harding or Mr. Henry Ford to obtain from the Carnegie Institute exhibition? They prefer the comic supplements of the Sunday newspapers, and altho I hold no brief for the comic supplements, I hesitate to condemn these distinguished citizens.

"Art has gone to the dogs. That is to say, it is no longer a living force in the world. It has been relegated to the second, or perhaps third, plane. It can not compete with the movies as an educational factor, nor with baseball or motoring or musical comedy as a source of entertainment. . . .

"Is this final? Who can tell? Certainly the situation is not helped in any way by mincing the facts. It may be that painting and sculpture are to dwindle and fade away into lost arts. The world is an old institution and a very indifferent one. With the greatest conceit imaginable, man finds it difficult to believe that nature takes his little affairs seriously. But little as we know about nature, we small creatures have already accumulated a vast amount of data about ourselves. So, altho painting and sculpture may go altogether into limbo, along with the dimly remembered handcraftsmen of our forefathers, the aspiration for expression and the will to believe in the eternal mysteries will continue."

OUR LITERARY "BACK-SCRATCHING"

THE TIDE OF PERSONAL JOURNALISM is running so high that it begins to attract defenders. When a casual contributor to the correspondence columns of the newspapers wrote in to say he didn't agree with the edicts of the literary gentry who have overcome the old-time habits of anonymity, he used an irritating word about their judgments. "Back-scratching" is what he called their activities—not a new

BY AN ADMIRED LEADER OF THE BRITISH SCHOOL.

Augustus E. John, lately inducted into the Royal Academy, sends this portrait of a "Canadian Soldier" to the Pittsburgh Exhibition.

word, indeed, nor representing a new occupation, but one that seems to fit the present. The younger men write so much about each other that a large public must enjoy the game. In the New York *Tribune* two men take up its defense from different angles. Mr. James L. Ford has probably seen so many back-scratching eras that he can not "view with alarm" the present resurgence, for he has found it to be the best way of killing mediocre talent. Mr. Percy Hammond is so generous as not to see it at all and culls from the May *Bookman* his weapons of defense:

"What I intended to prove quite a while ago was that this suspected conspiracy of literary masseurs may be, more or less, a superstition. Frank may jolly Alec, in print, about the rainbow dreams in his brilliant scarf. Mr. Farrar, of *The Bookman*, and Mr. Weaver, of The Brooklyn *Eagle*, may waft their infant kisses to such lips as are commendable. John Peter Toohey may whisper loudly to the world that Mr. Broun, like the Thousand and One Nights, is sole and unparalleled, and F. P. A. may acclaim with enthusiasm the qualities of Christopher Morley. Alan Dale may doff his plumed hat to J. Ranken Towse, and Miss Laurette Taylor (who is literary as well as histrionic) may in her published thoughts express such adoration for Robert Benchley, of *Life*, as Mr. Benchley has exprest for her. But none of them does these nice things with the expectation of subsequent emolument.

"In the current *Bookman*, for instance, you can get an idea of how honestly the writers speak of one another, and of how little they care for the fable of the bread that was cast upon the waters.

The May *Bookman's* contributors at least are not addicted to the oily embrocations of mutual advertising. Here, for example, are a few of the things they say about their fellow artists:

"Hugh Walpole: 'H. L. Mencken is set tight in his own opinions, like a toad in its hole.'

"An anonymous critic: 'Joseph Hergesheimer is a most frightful liar. He bathes and basks in flattery. He has assignations with adjectives, love affairs with nouns and capricious liaisons with adverbs and prepositions.'

"Kenneth Andrews: 'Shaw's "Back to Methuselah" is a preposterous affront to his faithful followers. . . . A colossal failure.'

"Ditto: '"The First Fifty Years" grows toward the end a bit synthetic.'

"Ditto: 'The dialogue of Eugene O'Neill's "The Hairy Ape" is clumsy, redundant and painfully rhetorical.'

"Edward E. Paramore, jr.: 'H. L. Mencken is a hardened Germanophile. His gods are Bach, Beethoven, Brahms, Frederick the Great, Nietzsche, Goethe, Ludendorff, Wagner, Plato, Shakespeare and George Washington.'

"Ditto: 'George Jean Nathan's critical estimates are much like Mencken's. He is a man bored, skeptical and blasé about almost everybody but Bach, Beethoven, Shakespeare, Goethe, Frederick the Great and Sappho, and he hates a good deed shining in a naughty world.'

"Ditto: 'Heywood Broun reveals a meagerness of cultural equipment incredible.' . . .

"Ditto: 'Gilbert Seldes (of the *Dial*) is the victim of an acute occupational disease. A terrific strain has been put upon his sanity by prolonged contact with the cuckoo manuscripts in the *Dial* offices.'

"Burton Rascoe: 'In Claude Washburn, the author of "The Lonely Warrior," I can not discover the slightest gift for writing.'

"Ditto: 'The charm of Fitzgerald's "This Side of Paradise" was precise in its puerilities. The "Beautiful and Damned" is blubberingly sentimental.'

"Thus in the May issue of *The Bookman* armor on armor shines and trumpet to trumpet speaks, in no obligato to back-scratching. The litterati are shown here to loathe the caressing gestures of the courtier and to be good at wielding the bruising irons in the strife and carnage of New York's feuilleton, essay and fiction circles."

If this doesn't prove the innocence of the condemned journalists, Mr. Hammond prepares another brief. You may take him for a gentle ironist if you like:

"Further evidence is at hand absolving our young writers and artists from the charge that they practise the voluptuous habit of back-scratching. Here, for instance, is the case of the Algonquin coterie, considered by many persons to be the most pernicious of the addicts languishing, more than others, it is said, in the enervating amours of mutual admiration.

"Alarmed observers of less wanton minds have regarded the Algonquin bund as constituting a bourse wherein there is daily traffic and exchange in published puffs, 'notices,' compliments and extollations. Both suspicions are calumnious. Responsive, perhaps, 'each to other's note,' while mangering at noontime, they may be depended upon to be avowed and erect in composing for publication, and to sacrifice the feelings of their brethren to their honest sense of Duty. Franklin P. Adams would sheathe, forever, his smiling stylus ere he would permit it to pen a venal flattery; and no printed page can brag that it has been sullied by lying words from David Wallace or John Peter Toohey, the Algonquin press agents de luxe. The Pembertons, Brock and Murdock, the Kaufmans, Beatrice and George, Kelcey Allen, Burton Rascoe, Donald Ogden Stuart, Carl Van Vechten, Newton Fuessle and others in this friendly syndicate worship intimately. But when at a distance from the shrine they grow agnostic and sincere."

Mr. Ford, in another issue, culls from history and experience to prove that the game carries its own corrective. He refers to the old days, when literary wares were to be sold only to the *Century*, *Atlantic*, *Harper's*, *The Ledger* and *Frank Leslie's*:

"The backs most assiduously scratched then were those of the buyers of manuscript, and the practise is so ancient that I used to wonder if the hieroglyphics on the obelisk in Central Park, which learned Egyptologists were then trying to decipher, might not prove to be encomiums of the buyers of the rolls of papyrus on which ancient scribes were wont to grave their comment and chronicle. Be this as it may, the magazines of the early '80's, as well as the out-of-town papers, for which so many of us wrote, were enriched with evidences of back-scratching embodied in such articles as 'Homes and Haunts of Noted Writers,' 'World Famous Editors Seen at Close Range,' and 'Boston, the Literary Center,' every one of which dealt exclusively with contemporary purchasers of manuscript.

"But there was no back-scratching for the writers, save for the few who died leaving manuscript in the safe of some magazine. . . .

"Back-scratching was one-sided in those simpler days and purely commercial; to-day it is reciprocal, and so far as I can see not designed to further the sale of manuscript. Neither then nor now can it be said to influence public opinion, for some of the most assiduously puffed books have died on the booksellers' shelves. But in its effect on those writers whose vanity it tickles it is by no means the harmless indoor sport it appears, for the fame it creates is meretricious and so thin that it wears off in an incredibly short time. Moreover, the sort of publicity it provokes is a dangerous narcotic, the taste for which grows with indulgence, and the unfortunates who yield to it are no more to be envied than are those who are tormented by a craving for soul-destroying drugs. Let the practise grow in extent and the profession of letters will have its registered addicts limited by law to a moderate daily dose of the enervating narcotic. . . .

"I do envy them, however, for their pleasant, care-free lives. Lunching here and dining there, chatting with this one, dropping in on the other and chatting with the third, and forever gleaning scraps of genial personal information, their days and nights flow on like an untroubled dream. Their unexampled facilities for meeting and amiably scratching the backs of all classes of persons, including even a few I have heard of, must lead in time to an urban acquaintance wider than anything my philosophy has yet dreamt of.

"Log-rolling is undoubtedly an agreeable calling, tho a futile one, for it leaves those who follow it no time for real work, and I have noticed that the most assiduous rollers make but little headway in the profession they claim as theirs."

ENGLAND DESPERATE OVER LOST ART—Australia buying Vandycks! And why not? England is more complacently impoverished to make the Empire richer. But when America comes into the market the loss is irrecoverable, and a King's son-in-law takes a hand in stemming the tide. The Westminster *Gazette* presents anew the painful situation:

"The argument of selfishness does not apply. It is true that many of the treasures of our private galleries have been acquired after Continental wars, when the length of British purses has beaten off all competition. The plea might run that just as we purchased the work of the great masters of Italy, Holland, Belgium, and Spain, just as we acquired some of the richest treasures of Greek art, so others, now more wealthy than ourselves, are levying their toll upon what is the common possession of mankind. We can not make a corner for ourselves in foreign art. But we are losing also the finest works of the British school, the landmarks of British genius in painting. The time might conceivably come when a pilgrimage to the United States would be a necessary preliminary to understanding how great have been the achievements of British art. . . .

"We can, therefore, extend sympathy to Viscount Lascelles when, in the week of the Burdett-Coutts sale, he suggests that 'some advantage should be allowed to the private owner of great works of art who has sufficient generosity to show them on occasion to the public.' In the main it is the pressure of death duties which brings valuable art to the hammer. Some relief in that direction was wisely afforded by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach for pictures of which the owner is not competent to dispose—which are heirlooms, in fact—but this has proved effective in only a slight degree. Too often the pictures or other works of art provide by sale the readiest means of meeting the demand of the tax-collector. It might well be considered whether some further protection should not be given. A provision that objects of historic value should not be subject to duty on passing at death, but should on being sold pay all the duty they had hitherto escaped, would probably enable the nation to acquire on the easiest terms whatever was thought proper to include in national collections. The State would purchase by means of the death duties accrued to it."

THE RECONQUERING GERMAN MUSIC

GERMAN MUSIC HAS REESTABLISHED ITSELF in London with less effort and heart-burning than it has with us. The past concert season has seen Strauss and Elena Gerhardt there as with us; and from newspaper accounts their audiences were larger, tho the German-speaking contingent in that city is small. "There were enthusiasts at one time who were sure that after the war there would be a new heaven and a new earth in music as in other things," says Mr. Ernest Newman in the Manchester *Guardian*, "that while French and Russian music had at last been discovered, German music had at last been found out, and now there would be an end of the swindle." Mr. Newman, who was always a devotee of German music, implies that he, at least, never fell into this benighted frame of mind, and now can smile at those who did. For he says:

"These good people have probably wakened up again by now. The war has no more altered musical human nature than it has altered human nature in general. The enthusiasts reckoned without the plain man. This simple person cares nothing for theories, especially theories of esthetics; he just likes what he likes, and, unlike one or two of my journalistic friends, can not, with the best will in the world, persuade himself that he likes a thing when in his heart of hearts he knows he doesn't. He is now being sneered at as a 'pro-German' in music (it is strange what a high survival-value words have even when all the meaning they once might have had has gone out of them).

"German music has, indeed, emphatically 'come back,' as the boxers say, during the last three years. For this the anti-German enthusiasts themselves are partly responsible. They had no discrimination in their own admirations, no discretion in their propaganda. Almost any music, to some of these people, was good music so long as it was not German. The shoddiest Russian and French music was boomed as vociferously as the best of it, and the plain man, not being the fool he was supposed to be, soon saw the difference, and saw how fallible was the sense of direction of his self-appointed guides. And all the while his own natural desire for a good time was asserting itself. He asked for nothing but the best of everything. There was a dim instinct within him that he had not had it during the war. The moment the chance of it came his way he fell to it, as our American friends say. Hence the scenes one witnessed at the return of Kreisler and at the first reappearance of Chaliapine. Hence also the enthusiastic greeting that Elena Gerhardt has had.

"Her second recital, like her first, reminded us of the old days, with the audience crowding round the platform for encores at the finish, and refusing to leave until a delicate hint had been given them, by the turning out of most of the lights, that it was time for virtuous citizens to go home and give a tired artist a chance to rest. All talk about the public returning blindly to its pre-war adoration of German music is beside the mark. It hangs on Miss Gerhardt's lips because it knows that her art is the supreme thing in its particular line. The public is decidedly critical of German music in these days. The old uncritical worship has gone; great names are no longer hypnotic:

Miss Gerhardt's art, we are told, "is like the German music from which it derives; it has the virtues and the failings of an aristocracy, as Chaliapine's, like Russian music, has the virtues and the failings of a democracy—in the one case a super-refinement and super-subtlety that some day or other must break down; in the other a homeliness that is not free from roughness and now and then becomes plebeian." In fact—

"After an evening of Miss Gerhardt we feel that some of the singing of the best of the Russian singers is merely the art of inspired ragamuffins. The impression comes in part from the more primitive quality of much of the Russian verse and song: it is admirably vigorous and direct, but it would sometimes, one can not help feeling, be all the better for a good washing and airing; the contact with the soil is too close and too obvious to eye and nose; the folk-clothes have been worn a little too long next the skin; and some of this art sweats vodka at every pore. It will be retorted that German song is not wholly free from evidence of association with German beer; and indeed the worst specimens of German tearfulness are obviously the product of German beerfulness. But all the crude and popular elements in this art have, in the best examples of it, been refined by a long process of evolution. It is this sense of being in the company of an aristocratic art that has taken centuries to grow to its present slightly artificial perfection that is the secret of our delight in Miss Gerhardt's singing. Chaliapine often moves us by a humanism that is hardly a step removed from naturalism. Miss Gerhardt's art is the fine flower of style and breeding, as remote from naturalism, as eloquent of the highest sophistication of culture, as is the style of Anatole France. This impression is deepened for us now by her habit of taking most of her songs more slowly than of old; the very deliberation given us time to be conscious of the complete self-possession of her art, its consummate drawing-out of all the delicate threads of it.

"Art so perfect as this, whether creative or interpretative, implies the ending of a long line of evolution, and therefore the prelude to a decline. Nature cannot go on indefinitely piling a Schumann on a Schubert, a Brahms on a Schumann, and a Wolf on a Brahms. All over Europe to-day it is clear that the old musical régime has broken down. None of the new polities is as yet stable, but there is any amount of vigorous experiment in reconstitution. We have to be tolerant with these experiments. We know that few of them can hope to survive their own day; but out of them will come, in the fullness of time, the work of genius we are all waiting for. It is in this philosophical mood that we listened the other evening to the playing of the new string quartet of Malipiero—'Rispetti e Strambotti'—by the accomplished Lener Quartet. Both the old technique and the old ideals of string quartet writing are here discarded. It is young art, and has all the crudity, the self-assertiveness, the limit of intelligence, and the occasional charm that we expect from youth when it sets out to rebuild the cosmos."

"WELL MADE" BUT "UNINSPIRED."

Virtues common to all the French pictures in the Pittsburgh show. The one we use for illustration by Henri Lebasque is called "The Banks of the Seine, Andelys."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

A TRAGEDY OF MODERN MISSIONS

MARTYRDOM IN FAR SZE-CHUAN, when he had all but planted an outpost of the Cross in Lhasa, the Forbidden City, was the earthly lot of Dr. Albert Leroy Shelton, a medical missionary, whose death has been widely reported in the press. He was killed by bandits while on his way to Lhasa at the invitation of the Dalai-lama himself. It was an end which was not unexpected, and once, when a friend asked him if he were never afraid on his long, lonely trips, he replied: "I am scared to death most of the time." Then he smiled, and added: "But anybody who follows the will of God will be scared because of the new paths they have to travel." Yet, we are told, the story of his evangelism and of his operations performed in the open field or in some dirty lamasery will forever be a part of the romance of modern missions. He acted as doctor and as peacemaker, not only in time of war, which occurred frequently between the Chinese and Tibetans, but among robber bands in time of peace. He condemned brigandage, but went to serve the brigands in order that he might impress upon them the spirit and message of Christ.

Photos by courtesy of "The Missionary Review of the World," New York.

A HERO WHO WAS "SCARED TO DEATH MOST OF THE TIME.'

But Dr. Albert Leroy Shelton added, "anybody who follows the will of God will be scared because of the new paths they have to travel," and he never faltered on his own.

If ever a man took his environment, heredity and training and gave it all to God, writes Dr. Abram E. Cory in *The Missionary Review of the World*, that man was Dr. Shelton. Born in Indianapolis on June 9, 1875, he moved with his family, when five years old, to Kansas, where he "drove oxen, killed rattlesnakes, gophers, ground squirrels, skunks, coyotes and jackrabbits." When twenty, he went to Emporia to continue his education, arriving in the city with $9.25, which he wrote, lasted him for eight years. It was in 1903 that he was appointed by the Foreign Christian Missionary Society a missionary to China, and when Mrs. Susie Rijnhart came home with her thrilling story of the death of her baby and the disappearance of her husband in Tibet, Dr. and Mrs. Shelton were asked to take up the work in Eastern Tibet, the land of the roof of the world. So—

"Shelton went to Batang, on the Tibetan border, to do everything that would open the 'Great Closed Land' to God. As he realized that one of the most important requirements was a group of well-trained, consecrated colleagues, he selected the best men he could find to work with him at Batang and devoted much attention to plans for a station where the work should be well balanced. Early he realized the need of school work and industrial work, as well as the medical work, but the center of the whole was the evangelistic work. He insisted that everything that they did should have as its ultimate end to bring men to Jesus Christ.

"Shelton was a great physician and surgeon. The hospital at Batang will always stand as a monument, even as a piece of architecture built in the face of most trying conditions. In this hospital he and his associates treated with great skill the Chinese and Tibetans who came, and won a wide reputation. . . . After the operations were over he would gather about him the priests and lamas and discuss their Buddhist lore, with which he was familiar. If he was with a robber band around their camp-fire at night in one of the great mountain fastnesses, he would condemn their practise and then tell them the simple story of the sinless One who wanted to be their Saviour. Some of these robbers so much admired the strong missionary that they wanted to be a brother to him, and one of them said: 'Why not you and I be brothers?' Shelton replied: 'You kill people; you rob; you drink whisky and do many other things that are against our religion. How can we be brothers?' The man was angry, and said, 'Well, what will your religion allow you to do?' Shelton replied: 'The teachings of Christ.' Later this man brought a document to Shelton, which read: 'In view of the fact that General Lozong (as he calls himself) and Dr. Shelton have taken an oath that they will not kill, that they will not drink whisky, etc., and they have decided to be brothers. . . . Furthermore, this is to give notice that if any of you ever molest Dr. Shelton, I will bring a thousand men to wipe you off the face of the earth.' A year and a half later Lozong wrote, 'This is to inform you that I am strictly keeping my oath of a year and a half ago.'"

Dr. Shelton used every talent for God. As a marksman, we are told, few men could surpass him, and one day he dispelled the Tibetans' superstition that their charm boxes would protect them, by tying one to a goat and shooting the animal dead with an old Tibetan firearm. He had, too, a sense of humor, and so—

"He endured trials as only a man of faith and a man of humor can endure them. For seventy-two days on his last journey home he was held for ransom by Yangtienfu, a bandit general in Western China. He so won the hearts of the members of this band that they offered him $12,000 a year to stay with them and be their chaplain. . . .

"Through the ministrations of a prominent lama he secured the consent of the Dalai-lama himself to go to Lhasa, and he put his heart, his soul, his all in that trip. He was killed by bandits as he was starting on that lonely pilgrimage. His martyr death is a challenge to the whole Church to go to Lhasa with the Gospel of God's love. Shelton's own words will forever challenge young men: 'Let no young man think that it is a mistake to bury his particularly fine abilities in mission work in Asia; for it requires in the service of the Kingdom of God just as high an order of intelligence, just as great concentration, just as fine tact, and just as much "punch" as are required to run any great business concern."

COLLEGE LACK OF RELIGION

WHAT THE COLLEGES NEED is what all the world needs—religion, say two writers who agree that American institutions of learning, as a class, are pretty well lacking in what should be the mainspring of their teaching. "If the colleges are to retain their importance," says E. S. Martin in *Harper's Magazine*, "they must be able to impart . . . spiritual leading to minds that are fit to receive it. If they don't, they fail in their most vital office, in the use that most of them were originally founded to serve. If they fail in that, they lose their leadership, which will go to men of faith, as it always does." "An Instructor," who writes under this nom de plume in *Scribner's Magazine*, agrees whole-heartedly with Mr. Martin that the colleges need religion, a fact which, he points out, is only too generally disregarded. Not only is there a manifest lack of interest in the subject of religion on the part of the individual members of the faculty, he states, "but in some of our colleges a single course even, in the history or literature or philosophy of the Bible, in recent years, has been omitted." He discounts the idea that instruction in Christian philosophy and ethics should be discarded because it offers a fertile field of controversy, since to carry the argument to its logical conclusion "would afford sufficient reason for omitting instruction in every other field." So, holding that American colleges were originally started as Christian institutions, the writer insists:

"The time has come for them to reaffirm their faith. A definite stand for or against Christianity must be elected. No negative or neutral position will suffice. For so surely as any college attempts to occupy middle ground, just as inevitably will positive anti-Christian teaching and ideals creep in. If you doubt this, look around you.

"The great void in the world is the lack of standards: standards in business, in politics, in international relations—in fact, in every walk and avocation of life. Nowhere is this truth more manifest than in our colleges. What standards exist in educational theory, in teaching, in research, in scholarship, in advancement of professors, save the most artificial and superficial? Above all else, where are the standards of lofty moral ideals and leadership to which the colleges throughout their departments once pointed their undergraduates?

"The Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations are performing valuable services in our institutions. But if the philosophy and ethics of Christianity are not presented on a basis of intellectual parity with the non-Christian systems of thought with which every student of philosophy is brought into contact, all the organized and unorganized, paid and volunteer, work of a religious nature operating on our campuses lacks the solid foundation which the superstructure calls for."

It is necessary, therefore, holds the writer, that if religion is to become vital in the colleges, the colleges must imprint their official stamp of approval by offering "adequate and attractive courses in the Christian philosophy and ethics," and he assures us that the students themselves will be found anxious for such instruction. He would disarm hostility to a course in the Christian philosophy by declaring that "no one honestly disbelieves in the moral virtues of the Christian teaching." To offer courses in religion, then, "is but the initial step in a program of a revitalization of religious interest and life in our colleges. To impart true spiritual leadership, the whole curriculum should be permeated with religious teaching and ideals." Unfortunately, we are told, there is a great dearth of moral and religious influence on the part of the faculties, "evidenced not only in the conduct of their courses, but also in the lack of faculty attendance at chapel and other religious services." Yet, says the writer, "when you ask the students who of the faculty have been of the greatest influence and help, you will discover they are usually the same few teachers who have identified themselves with the religious life of the college." For

"Religion is more than a matter of instruction—it is a part of life and of everyday life. . . . The naturalness, attractiveness and power of Christianity can be seen most clearly in the lives of men. Thus, the religious life of our colleges will become firmly established only when we have numbers of teachers who are, in every sense of the word, men themselves—sympathetic, desirous of helping and guiding their students, understanding and loving youth. When faculties are crowded with such men intent upon inculcating in those under them the highest ideals, then, and not till then, will we begin to approach a solution of our problem."

TYPES OF BRIGANDS WHO THWARTED DR. SHELTON.

Yet it was among such people that the martyred medical missionary acted as brother and peacemaker, trying to cure them of both their moral and physical ills.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION IN CHINA—Missionaries in China are just now passing through exceptional trials of strength and patience because of the disturbed condition of the country. The murder of Dr. Shelton, noted on the preceding page, is a case in point, and in other instances, as the following extract will show, the missionaries have to endure much more than the reviling to which they are more or less accustomed. The extract is from a letter written by the Rev. Joseph W. Hawley from Yung Chun, Fukien, and appears in *The Wesleyan Alumnus:*

"We are plugging along against pretty heavy odds just at present (Dec. 12, 1921), due to the deliberate persecution of the church by the northern troops. Just yesterday a letter came, telling of the complete and utter plundering of a chapel and parsonage, where lived the pastor and day-school teacher. The soldiers took possession of the place for four days, turning out the occupants, seizing and carrying away all food, bedding, clothing, and also $250 from a chapel building fund they had on hand, destroying building material, but worst of all cruelly beating up the pastor and teacher after their strength gave out while carrying, at the point of a bayonet, a field-gun at the orders of the officer commanding the troops. This is not the first, but perhaps the most flagrant case, of such persecution that has been perpetrated, but it grows worse and worse all the time."

ARMENIA IN THE FIERY FURNACE

RENEWED MASSACRES of Christians by the Turks in Asia Minor are said to be indicated in the recent expulsion of four American relief workers from that land of organized slaughter. The Turks have become emboldened by the vacillations of the Allies since the post-Armistice period, we are told, and now are further encouraged by the recent declaration of the Foreign Ministers of Great Britain, France and Italy that an agreement had been reached whereby the "territory now inhabited by the Armenians shall be under Turkish sovereignty." This follows and apparently nullifies the explicit declaration in the Sèvres Treaty that Turkey "recognizes, as the Allied Powers have already recognized, Armenia as a free and independent state." The Turkish Nationalists, who are charged with massacring the Armenians and Greeks, never recognized the Sèvres Treaty. If the Armenians should be returned to Turkish rule, asserts *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* (Christian),

"As surely as God lives and watches over the nations, there will be a dire and terrible penalty to be paid sometime by every great nation which to-day permits such a thing. Nations always reap what they sow—just as much as do individuals. No nation can wash its hands of a responsibility to use the power which it holds over another's safe-keeping, any more than could Pilate. If Armenia goes back to the butchery of the Turk, God will not withhold punishment, and the world shall again see 'the tramping out of vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored.'"

The one slim hope of the Armenians now seems to depend on the aid sought from the League of Nations in establishing a national home for them, and on the recent request of the British Government for the cooperation of the United States, France and Italy in investigating the latest Turkish atrocities. Austin Chamberlain, Government leader in the House of Commons, replying to a question, said that confirmation of the statement by an American major that the Turks were contemplating ridding themselves of the Armenians had been received, with some harrowing details. If, therefore, the Angora Government refused to cooperate in the proposed investigation, promised Mr. Chamberlain, the British Government would have to reconsider its attitude toward the recent peace proposals which would convey Armenia back to Turkish rule.

The Armenian deportations were the culmination of a long series of unfriendly acts, said F. B. Yowell, of Washington, director of the American Relief unit at Kharput, and one of the four workers expelled by the Turks. In a statement issued to the press at the time Mr. Yowell said that the deportations are "the prelude to fresh Turkish outrages against Christians in Asia Minor," and that "unless outside interference is forthcoming, the final chapter in the history of these Christians will shortly be completed." All the twenty Americans in Kharput had been treated with "the utmost discourtesy and injustice," notwithstanding that they had extended their work to the Moslems, and he went on:

"The Armenians in this district are in a state of virtual slavery. They are not permitted to travel within the country, and I have had to return $75,000 to people in America who forwarded it to pay the traveling expenses of relatives desiring to leave the country. All the property of Armenians, victims of deportations, is confiscated by the Turks.

"The Armenians are denied the use of the courts. A recent law prevents Christians from inheriting property, except from father or brother. Other properties go to the Government. Christians are thrown into jail with the purpose of extorting ransom from relatives. Christian women are forced into harems without the right of appeal to any tribunal. The Turkish officials for six months have had no salaries. They say that the only way to obtain money consists of blackmailing Christians.

"The condition of the Greeks is worse than that of the Armenians. The sufferings of the Greeks deported from the districts behind the battle front continue. Of 30,000 who left Sivas 5,000 died before reaching Kharput. One American worker saw 1,500 dead on the road to Kharput. Two thousand died during the winter, and 3,000 died on the roads east of Kharput."

The very least of the pledges made to the Armenians, who were counted among the Allies during the war, says *The Christian Century* (Undenominational), "was that they should be assured a protected area and the end of persecution. Furthermore, the millions of dollars contributed by Americans to Armenian relief in the past was based upon the assumption that these distrest people should henceforth be safeguarded by international agreements against the renewal of Turkish atrocities." Yet "they are threatened again with the worst of their former sufferings, and this under Allied stipulations which would not be thinkable if our Government had taken a hand in the procedure." A cry for help comes from an Armenian woman, who has been speaking in various parts of America in the interests of her people. In an "open letter" to the American people, an extract from which appears in *The Reformed Church Messenger*, she says:

"From Maine to California, you have assured me of your sympathy for the Armenian people, and of your desire to help them get protection from the Turk. *Were you sincere in these demonstrations?* When I told you of Armenia's place in ancient and modern civilization, when I reminded you of her undaunted Christian ideals, when you learned of her sacrifice for the Allies in the World War, and when you heard of her betrayal to the Turk, did you not say to me, you Church, college and club people, from San Francisco to New York, did you not tell me that America is indignant at the injustice heaped upon the Armenians, *did you not say that your most popular representative would be that American who would have the courage to take a definite stand for Armenia?* I ask you now if you were sincere. For if you were sincere, my friends, *now has come the time for action.* Stand up for Armenia and demand that some measure of justice be meted out to her. Demand that she be protected from the descendants of the Mongol; give her the chance to take care of herself, and forbid the greed of Europe from throwing her back into the jaws of the Mohammedan wolf. Armenia is the cross-roads of the world. As in ancient days Armenia was Europe's gateway into India, so through her America will find a gateway to Russia and Asia. Stand by Armenia, America!"

THE INVISIBLE CRIME WAVE

SOMETHING LIKE seven-eighths of an iceberg, they say, is submerged, invisible to the eye of the seafarer. So people have been talking of the "crime wave" in terms of highway robberies, burglaries and hold-ups. But business men, we read on the market page of the New York *Times*, know that the real crime wave goes much beyond offenses of these kinds. In fact the sums that have been swindled and tricked quietly out of business men's pockets by such means is thought to be far greater than the amounts obtained through the sort of open criminality that is featured in the press. The writer remarks:

"Insurance men, for instance, are aware of the greater moral risk that has been incurred since the period of tumbling prices set in and which has increased the danger of incendiary fires. By these, needless losses of millions of dollars have occurred. Greater even than the losses so sustained, however, have been those resulting from fraudulent failures. A very large proportion of these has been on the part of brokers of one kind or another, but such failures are, by no means, confined to this class. There are only too many instances of compositions on the basis of from ten to twenty cents on the dollar which seem, on their face, to be clearly fraudulent, but which have been acquiesced in for one reason or another, usually because the creditors were not organized or were more eager to get a modicum of what was due them than to try and punish the offending debtor. The amounts unlawfully obtained in these swindles exceed by far all that has been stolen by burglars and highwaymen. Being less spectacular, however, this kind of crime has not excited the public attention so much as have crimes of violence, nor has it incited the prosecutions which it merits. But it begins now to look as tho more of a concerted effort will be made to reach culprits of the class under discussion. Credit men have taken up the matter and, if they succeed in their aim, it will be made risky as well as unpopular for debtors to swindle creditors."

THE GREAT BREAKFAST FOOD—GOOD, HOT SOUP

She's a dandy housekeeper
So I said, "Let's go!"
For she's a Campbell's housekeeper
And has her soup just so.

"—and they lived long and happily ever after."

Let Campbell's Soups help. Every taste of them puts an extra sparkle in your meal—they're so delicious and nourishing and tempting. Go to your grocer today and select an attractive Campbell's assortment, including your favorite soups and several "new" kinds for variety. Then see how much more everybody enjoys their food.

Campbell's Tomato Soup

is the favorite of millions—the best-liked soup in the world. Taste it and you'll know why! Luscious sun-sweetened tomatoes—aristocrats of the vines—give to it their pure tonic juices, enriched with smooth, golden table butter and the most delicate of piquant spicing. A bright spot in any meal!

21 kinds **12 cents a can**

Delightful Variety in Campbell's Soups

Asparagus	Mulligatawny
Bean	Mutton
Beef	Oxtail
Bouillon	Pea
Celery	Pepper Pot
Chicken	Printanier
Chicken Gumbo (Okra)	Tomato
Consomme	Tomato-Okra
Julienne	Vegetable
Mock Turtle	Vegetable-Beef

Vermicelli-Tomato

Your grocer can supply any of these soups

Campbell's SOUPS

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THERE is hunger enough in the world to-day to make all the poets sing its grief. Miss Millay has been away in Europe for a long time now and probably she has seen some things that have moved her to this ballad that *Vanity Fair* prints in its latest issue:

THE BALLAD OF THE HARP WEAVER

By Edna St. Vincent Millay

"Son," said my mother, when I was knee-high,
"You've need of clothes to cover you, and not a rag have I.

"There's nothing in the house to make a boy breeches
Nor shears to cut a cloth with, nor thread to take stitches.

"There's nothing in the house but a loaf-end of rye,
And a harp with a woman's head nobody will buy."
And she began to cry.

That was in the early fall. When came the late fall,
"Son," she said, "the sight of you makes your mother's blood crawl—

"Little skinny shoulder-blades sticking through your clothes—
And where you'll get a jacket from God above knows.

"It's lucky for me, lad, your daddy's in the ground,
And can't see the way I let his son go around!"
And she made a queer sound.

That was in the late fall. When the winter came
I'd not a pair of breeches nor a shirt to my name.

I couldn't go to school, or out of doors to play.
And all the other little boys passed our way.

"Son," said my mother, "come climb into my lap,
And I'll chafe your little bones while you take a nap."

And, oh, but we were silly for half an hour or more,
Me with my long legs dragging on the floor,

A-rock-rock-rocking to a mother-goose rhyme!
Oh, but we were happy for half an hour's time!

But there was I, a great boy, and what would folks say
To hear my mother singing me to sleep all day,
In such a daft way?

Men say the winter was bad that year,
Fuel was scarce, and food was dear.

A wind with a wolf's head howled about our door,
And we burned up the chairs and sat upon the floor.

All that was left was a chair we couldn't break,
And the harp with a woman's head nobody would take,
For song or pity's sake.

The night before Christmas I cried with the cold,
I cried myself to sleep like a two-year-old.

And in the deep night I felt my mother rise,
And stare down upon me with love in her eyes.

I saw my mother sitting on the one good chair,
A light falling on her from I couldn't tell where,

Looking nineteen, and not a day older,
And the harp with a woman's head leaned against her shoulder.

Her thin fingers moving in the thin tall strings
Were weav-weav-weaving wonderful things.

Many bright threads, from where I couldn't see,
Were running through the harp-strings rapidly,

And gold threads whistling through my mother's hand,
I saw the web grow, and the pattern expand.

She wove a child's jacket, and when it was done,
She laid it on the floor and wove another one.

She wove a red cloak so regal to see.
"She's made it for a king's son," I said, "and not for me."
But I knew it was for me.

She wove a pair of breeches quicker than that!
She wove a pair of boots and a little cocked hat,

She wove a pair of mittens, she wove a little blouse,
She wove all night in the still, cold house.

She sang as she worked, and the harp-strings spoke
Her voice never faltered, and the thread never broke.
And when I awoke,

There sat my mother with the harp against her shoulder,
Looking nineteen, and not a day older,

A smile about her lips, and a light about her head,
And her hands in the harp-strings frozen dead.

And, piled up beside her, and toppling to the skies,
Were the clothes of a king's son, just my size.

Prodigal of space as this poem in the *Survey* is, it refuses to be cut, and the interest of its picture repays, we hope, for the loss it compels of more various matter:

THE VILLAGER SINGS

BY CLIFFORD FRANKLIN GESSLER

I. The Villager

There was a boy, and he was born a villager;
and in the gloom of steel canyons he was a villager still,
a walker on pavements, staring with curious eyes
at the heedless hurrying swarms of city-dwellers
ceaselessly hurrying past like futile insects
going somewhere, or nowhere, and to what purpose?

A walker in the heaped up squalor of slum streets,
a gazer at brick-and-stone desolation of high shouldered apartments
frowningly in unbroken columns filing down to the cindery shore;
a walker past steel-fenced houses of the very rich
that scowled down with a stony stubbornness of riches;
a gazer at smoky, clamoring mills, and a breather of smoke and clamor,
a toiler in dingy offices, a piece of a machine.

And through it all wondered, and knew himself a villager,
knew dimly that something was wrong with all these hurriers, this brick and stone, this clamor.

A part, yet not a part, of hurrying masses
poured upon bridges over dark, oily water,
and in the thundering darkness under "L" structures,
in and out among the taxicabs like foolish hurrying beetles scuttling over the boulevards;
facing the sharp wind along concrete beaches in winter
or in the fetid density of parks in summer,
he wondered. Yes, surely something was wrong.

* * *

"Somewhere there are men toiling in fields, who think of ease in cities,
and girls under the soft snow of apple trees, dreaming of cities,
boys trudging over dusty roads between walls of hazel bushes
who look to the cities for a future that may be—and may be not—
men, women, everywhere hurrying to the cities,
and when they get there they will know dimly that something is wrong.

"They will wonder, and say, 'It was not so in the village.
In the village there were rich and poor, but not as here;
in the village, justice and injustice, but not as here.
Yes, surely,' they will say, 'there is something wrong.'"

* * *

So musing, he stood on a lonely spit of sand
a long time wondering, and heard
only confused music faintly blown
over gray sullen reaches of the inland sea.

II. The Villager Sings in Steel Canyons

The song of the villager as he stood by the gloomy water,
a stranger looking down to the dark tides of the city,
far bugles crying in his blood, and his face clouded,
gazing over wild broken ridges of the inland sea:

"You are lovely as the flower of the corn:
no doubt you are good to the taste as ripe wheat:
The dew falls, the vapor rises—
I am silent.

"You are an alien princess:
I am a stranger in your city, and poor:
The waves rush in and out
and I am silent.

"You are a priestess of forbidden gods:
dark altar fires gleam in your secret eyes.
Streets fill with gloomy hurrying torrents of folk;
mists writhe over your sullen towers—
I am silent."

So sang the villager, standing by gloomy water,
a stranger looking into the dark tides of the city,
far bugles crying in his blood; and his look was
a look of darkness,
a look such as one might shrink from, terrible with longing.

So sang the villager, and heard in answer
only low mocking laughter, sweet and scornful,
only low laughter, borne on the shoulders of evening
over the bitter moaning of the inland sea.

III. The Villager Turns, Singing

So singing, the Villager cleaned out his dusty desk and turned westward,
looking no more behind him, nor asking a memory,
but breathing, in his mind, as the muttering of dark water
repeated the endless tale of the wrongs of the city,
a prayer for all lovely flesh blooming out of gray pavements
and all lovely bodies and faces between the seas
and all kind lips lifted between earth and sky.

So turning away from the bruising of pavements
and the dark tides of life that break on the walls of the city,
without farewells he strode thence, breathing a blessing
on all dark slender women with flowing hair
and tall, fair shining women with eager lips
and golden magnificent women with asking eyes.

Building a song in his mind, out of the gates of the city
he passed, and the voice of the water followed, low-pitched and mournful,
chanting the immemorial roll of the wrongs of the city,
the timeless, unutterable sorrows of the inland sea.

SHOE STYLE-NOW AND IN AUTUMN

Cantilever Dealers

Cut this out for reference

Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade
Albany—Hewett's Silk Shop, 15 N. Pearl St.
Altoona—Bendheim's, 1302—11th Ave.
Asbury Park—Best Shoe Co.
Asheville—Anthony Bros.
Atlanta—Carlton Shoe & Clo Co.
Auburn & Geneva, N. Y.—Dusenbury Co.
Austin—Carl H. Mueller
Baltimore—325 No. Charles St.
Battle Creek—Bahlman's Bootery
Bay City—D. Bendall Co.
Birmingham—219 North 19th St.
Boston—Jordan Marsh Co.
Bridgeport—W. K. Mollan
Brooklyn—414 Fulton St.
Buffalo—639 Main St
Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
Camden—Curran's, 110 B'way
Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co.
Charleston—J. F. Condon & Sons
Charlotte—221 Piedmont Bldg.
Cheyenne—C. & M. Bootery
Chicago—30 E. Randolph St. (Room 502)
Chicago—4750 Sheridan Rd (Room 214)
Cincinnati—The McMlpin Co.
Cleveland—Graner-Powers, 1274 Euclid Ave.
Columbia, S. C.—Watson Shoe Co.
Columbus, O.—104 E. Broad St. (at 3rd)
Dallas—Leon Kahn Shoe Co.
Davenport—R. M. Neustadt & Sons
Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
Denver—224 Foster Bldg.
Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
Detroit—T. J. Jackson, 41 E. Adams Ave.
E. Liverpool—G. Bendheim
Easton—H. Mayer, 427 Northampton St.
Elizabeth—Gigl's, 1053 Elizabeth Ave.
Elmira—C. W. O'Shea
El Paso—Popular Dry Goods Co
Erie—Weschler Co., 910 State St.
Evanston—North Shore Bootery
Fall River—D. F. Sullivan
Fitchburg—W. C. Goodwin, 342 Main St.
Fort Dodge—Schill & Habenicht
Galveston—Fellman's
Grand Rapids—Herpolsheimer Co.
Greenville, S. C.—Pollock's
Hagerstown—Bikle's Shoe Shop
Harrisburg—Orner's, 24 No. 3rd St.
Hartford—86 Pratt St.
Hot Springs, Ark.—Rosenthal's
Houston—Clayton's, 803 Main St.
Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Diehl
Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
Jackson, Mich.—Palmer Co.
Jacksonville—Golden's Bootery
Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave.
Johnstown, Pa.—Zang's
Kansas City, Kan.—Nelson Shoe Co.
Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
Kingston—E. T. Stelle & Son
Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
Lancaster, Pa.—Frey's, 3 E King St.
Lansing—F. N. Arbaugh Co.
Lawrence, Mass.—G. H. Woodman
Lexington, Ky.—Denton, Ross, Todd Co.
Little Rock—Poe Shoe Co., 302 Main St.
Los Angeles—505 New Pantages Bldg.
Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
Lowell—The Bon Marche
Mason City—Woodruff Shoe Co.
McKeesport—Wm. F. Sullivan
Meridian—Winner, Klein & Co.
Milwaukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.
Minneapolis—21 Eighth St., South
Mobile—Level Best Shoe Store
Montgomery—Campbell Shoe Co.
Morristown—G. W. Melick
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—A. J. Rice & Co.
Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
Newark—807 Broad St. (opp. City Hall)
New Britain—Sloan Bros.
New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
New Orleans—100 Baronne St. (Room 200)
New Rochelle—Ware's
New York—22 West 39th St.
Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
Oakland—205 Henshaw Bldg.
Omaha—1708 Howard St.
Passaic—Kroll's, 37 Lexington Ave.
Pawtucket—Evans & Young
Peoria—Lehman Bldg. (Room 203)
Philadelphia—1300 Walnut St.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
Pittsfield—Pahey's, 234 North St.
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Reading—Sig. S. Schweriner
Richmond, Va.—Seymour Sycle
Rochester—148 East Ave.
Rock Island—Boston Shoe Co.
Saginaw—Goeschel-Brater Co
St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg. opp P. O.
St. Paul—43 E. 5th St. (Frederic Hotel)
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
San Antonio—Guarantee Shoe Co.
San Francisco—Phelan Bldg., Arcade
San Jose—Hoff & Kayser
Savannah—Globe Shoe Co.
Schenectady—Patton & Hall
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
South Bend—Ellsworth Store
Spokane—The Crescent
Springfield, Ill.—A. W. Klaholt
Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace
Stamford—L. Spelke & Son
Syracuse—121 W. Jefferson St.
Tacoma—255 So. 11th St. (Fidelity Bldg.)
Terre Haute—Otto C. Hornung
Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
Topeka—The Pelletier Store
Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
Tulsa—Lyons' Shoe Store
Utica—Room 104 Foster Bldg.
Waco—Davis Smith Bootcric
Waltham—Rufus Warren & Sons
Washington—1310 F. St.
Waterbury—Reid & Hughes Co.
Wheeling—Geo. R. Taylor Co.
Wilkesbarre—M. F. Murray
Worcester—J. C. MacInnes Co.
Yakima—Kohls Shoe Co.
Yonkers—Louis Klein, 22 Main St.
York—The Bon Ton
Youngstown—B. McManus Co.
Zanesville—J. B. Hunter Co.

Agencies in 236 other cities.

Vogue's Paris Cable, May 15, gave this Style news:

"THERE is a marked tendency away from the over-elaborate shoe. For autumn wear, the fashionable woman will undoubtedly favor more conservative footwear. For street wear, the popularity of the fancy, bestrapped sandal and trimmed sports shoe is already on the decline."

Photos © Underwood & Underwood

FASHION FOLLOWS ITS LEANING

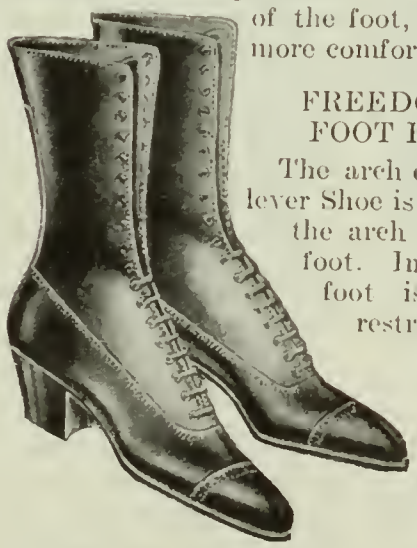
For two years Fashion has been leaning toward more natural lines in footwear. During this period the demand for Cantilever Shoes has grown remarkably, showing a constant and large increase during the business depression. There must be some decided merit in a product which can show a growing demand when general business shows no growth.

WOMEN ENTHUSE OVER CANTILEVERS

Whatever the cause for the Cantilever increase in business, it is a fact that the home-loving mother, the business and professional woman, the outdoor girl, the ever-going society woman, all enthuse over the Cantilever Shoe for walking, shopping, and general daytime wear with any costume.

COMFORTABLE AND GOOD LOOKING

Cantilever Shoes help to preserve the beauty and health of the foot. Their graceful, natural lines provide room for every part of the foot, which means more comfort.



FREEDOM AND FOOT HEALTH

The arch of the Cantilever Shoe is flexible—like the arch of the human foot. In it the entire foot is free from restraint, which permits good circulation and healthful exercise of the muscles as you walk.

By wearing Cantilever Shoes, you gain foot health as well as comfort; you enjoy walking, and you *avoid* the weakening of foot muscles and ligaments which causes fatigue, then pain, and eventually fallen arches.

FASHION WITHOUT FOOT WEARINESS

Perhaps tight shoes, rigid arches, too high heels or other causes have weakened your feet and you tire easily, have pains in the feet, in the calves of the legs or in the back. If so, Cantilever Shoes will provide welcome support. The Cantilever shank, being flexible, draws up when the shoe is laced and holds the arch bones in normal position—like a bandage around the instep. This is a remarkable feature of Cantilever Shoes.

They permit exercise and free circulation which strengthen the arch muscles, and in due time a "weak foot" is corrected.

The American Woman today wants every article of her wardrobe to be comfortable—easy fitting—as well as modish. That is why so many women in all walks of life are buying the Cantilever Shoe.

To protect you we trade-mark all Cantilever Shoes. Only fine materials are used in their making. The men who work on them have had years of training in making a flexible arch shoe. The reasonable prices bring this comfortable shoe within the reach of every woman.

Cantilever Dealers understand the foot and know how to fit it properly. Except in New York there is only one dealer in each town. If there is no dealer near you listed at the left of this advertisement, write to the manufacturers, Morse & Burt Co., 1 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., for the name of a nearby dealer and receive an informative booklet on feet and shoes.

The Cantilever Shoe is endorsed by Women's Colleges, Women's Clubs, Public Health Authorities, Physicians, Osteopaths, Directors of Physical Education, Editors, Stage Celebrities and prominent women everywhere.

Cantilever Shoe

quiet, precocious little boy in a big house, watching him unconsciously being prepared by life to be one of the earth's odd men—perhaps one of the world's great men.

I saw his pious mother, a shadowy figure in the background of his youth—his father, in the height of a brilliant career smashing it to pieces on the sharp crags of an uncompromising faith—his nonconformist uncle deliberately hurling himself from the high places which life had allotted him, because he would insist on publicly hoping that his monarch would listen to the voice of the people.

During his early boyhood days his father was counsellor of the Russian Embassy in Paris. He had been chosen as Russian Ambassador to America, when an incident occurred which put an end to his career. He was offered an insult which, according to the nobles' code of the hour, could be settled only with pistols. But the elder Tchitcherin belonged to a Protestant pietist group led by Edmond de Pressensé, and condemnation of dueling was one of the tenets of the creed. He refused the duel on principle, but considered himself disgraced; resigned his diplomatic career and went into seclusion on his country estate in Russia. There he lived, unhappy, tormented by the idea that people would think him a coward. Then the Turkish War began. He went to the front with the Red Cross and courted death, but the bullets of the Turks persistently evaded him. There in the marshes he acquired a disease from which he died in 1882.

George Tchitcherin was ten years old at this time, and his uncle inherited the guardianship of the small lad. This uncle was a Liberal, holding the high post of Lord Mayor of Moscow. When Alexander III was crowned, the Lord Mayor pronounced the speech that put an end to his career in this office. It was not socialism or anything akin to it that the Lord Mayor advocated. It was not even so desperate a thing as democracy he wanted. He asked only that the Tsar listen to the voice of the people, but in those days that was red radicalism akin to anarchy.

Tchitcherin got a grounding in liberal ideas from this man. In his youth, however, writes Miss Beatty, history fascinated him most—that and music. She says of him:

He has the sensitive speaking hands of a musician, and used to play the flute or the piano sometimes whole days and nights at a time. To-day he touches neither. Only once since the revolution has he gone to a concert. Musically, Wagner had the strongest influence on his life. He was seventeen when the first Wagnerian opera was produced in Petrograd. He went quite mad over it. He calls Bach colossal, superhuman, and speaks of Mozart as supersweetness, the Hellenic Greek ideal.

"Don't you miss it all terribly?" I asked.

"I prefer not to awake a world of sensation that would take me away from my direct activity," he answered.

His office, a large, square, barren room in the huge building recently taken over for the Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, is carpeted and correct in accordance with Russia's idea of what befits her growing respectability, but it has the austerity of a monk's cell despite anything the secretaries can do to it. It is neither the shining place of high-polished efficiency from which Trotzky directs the Red Army nor the convenient bookish workshop of Lenin. It is the room in which for purposes of the Soviet State Tchitcherin is sentenced to keep his bodily form. The real foreign office is under the slightly bald top of the Commissar's own head, and nobody doubts it.

Tchitcherin's workday starts at three or four in the afternoon when most of Moscow is quitting its job and he works through until ten or eleven next morning. The office is open twenty-four hours a day and the secretariat and stenographers work shifts. Many of them have described his method of work to me. He goes from one to the other dictating in French or English, German, or Russian, equally at home in all of them. One of his stenographers told me she could tell the mood he was in by the language he used.

Another newspaper woman, Marguerite E. Harrison, who got a close view of the Bolshevist diplomat testifies to his devotion to his work. She writes in the New York *Times* of the time when she knew him in Moscow. At this time, she says:

His chief pleasure in life was his exchange of notes with Lord Curzon, in which he usually got the better of his British opponent, and he was always in a particularly good humor after he had dispatched one of his politely sarcastic notes to the Foreign Secretary. He read and censored every dispatch sent from the Foreign Office, read all the foreign papers attentively and attended personally to the smallest details, leaving little to the discretion of his employees. I often met him running up and down the stairs like an office boy with a sheaf of papers in his hand on his way to confer with one of his subordinates. The idea that he could ring and summon the person he wished to see never seemed to occur to him.

In his own office he employed several secretaries, whom he drove as unsparingly as he drove himself, and the post of secretary was an unenviable distinction. Once installed, it was next to impossible to escape from office.

Among my friends was one of his woman secretaries, a young girl who had been educated in England where her father was a political exile. He and his daughter had returned to Russia with Tchitcherin, after the March Revolution. She was engaged to an English Army officer, and when trade negotiations with England began she tried to get permission to leave the country, but Tchitcherin refused point-blank to let her go. In order to have his employees under his eye he made most of them live in rooms on the lower floors of the Foreign Office.

In his relations with his colleagues Tchitcherin always maintained an aloof impersonal attitude, and as far as I could discover, except for Lenin, he had no personal friends in all Russia. He had identified himself with the Bolshevist régime because it stood for ideals which he had advocated for years in principle, but between him and his associates there was the invisible wall of class. He accepted Marxism as a political theory, but he was totally incapable of appreciating its social significance, and on the rare occasions when he spoke in public there was something singularly unconvincing in his perfunctory phrases about the "workers" and the "dictatorship" of the proletariat.

The attitude of America toward Russia was always a puzzle to him, says Miss Harrison:

He told me that he regarded the stand of President Wilson as frankly inconsistent.

"Wilson was the first representative of a world Power to advocate the principle of self-determination," he said, "and he has been the first to depart from it. Russia is the only country that has consistently lived by this doctrine."

Of all the acts of this country toward Russia he most bitterly resented the deportation of the American anarchists, regarding it as a gross breach of international courtesy that they should have been dumped down on Russia without notice or warning to the Soviet Government.

With regard to internal affairs in Russia, I believe he knew or cared very little, and I think he was frequently out of harmony with the other Communist leaders with regard to foreign policy. His one object was to assert and maintain the prestige of Russia among the nations of the world, and his dream to secure political domination of Asia. Converting the world to Bolshevism interested him very little, but to spread Slav influence in Eastern Europe and make it predominant was his ruling passion. In this he was perhaps unconsciously influenced by his aristocratic background.

To the Russian people, Tchitcherin is practically unknown. He lives in a world of his own, bounded by the Hotel Metropole, almost in self-imprisonment. Personally, I believe that his influence within the party has always been for moderation and for the adoption of a policy that will bring about the rehabilitation of the Russian State even at the price of a sacrifice of basic principles. Only he is not willing to abandon those principles under outside pressure. As a nationalist he feels that any internal political changes must come about spontaneously within Russia. For this reason Tchitcherin has the support of a large proportion of the Russian Intelligentsia, which is out of sympathy with the Soviet Government, and his foreign policy is upheld by many of the bitterest opponents of the system for which he stands.

In principle he is "Comrade" Tchitcherin, representative of the Workers' Republic, but in fact he is "M. Tchitcherin," Slavophile, aristocrat and patriot. There are thousands of Tchitcherins in Russia, most of them entirely unknown to the outside world and in them lies the hope of the regeneration of Russia through a process of evolution within the present Government.

"Bolshevism has destroyed everything . . . except diplomacy," says the Paris *Matin*, paying tribute to Tchitcherin's cleverness. The writer has the customary French bitterness against all the leaders of modern Russia, but in the case of the Foreign Minister he is driven to a grudging admiration. He recounts Tchitcherin's various diplomatic triumphs, including the embargo which the Russian diplomat obtained, by enlisting the aid of English dock laborers, upon shells destined for Poland. He concludes:

After having vainly tried to stir up a revolution in the Occident, Tchitcherin has decided that in that particular direction the ground is not yet fully prepared. "Our future is in Asia," he declared in the course of the debate which decided peace with Poland. He threatens the peace of the world.

"Do it right or not at all."—JOHN DAVEY.

and Fruit-growing, and above all the Theory and Practice of Tree Surgery.

Every man in the Davey organization is a trained man—Davey trained

When a man has been with us long enough, has had the necessary amount of complete training, and has demonstrated to us his ability and qualifications, he is entrusted with the handling of operations—then and only then.

Every man in the Davey organization is a trained man—Davey trained. If a man should apply to us for employment and say that he is an expert and understands all phases of the work—recommends himself highly—we say to him, if we should happen to need men, "All right, you may start in at the bottom and show us." Very few of them ever come and we are just as well satisfied. Our experience has shown us that not more than one in ten of these so-called tree men from the outside is the right kind of man. None of them are real experts when they come to us. All of them have many things to unlearn.

The Davey Research Department does the experimenting—the client's trees are never experimented upon

In addition to all these other things, we maintain a Research Department in charge of scientists of practical experience. It is their duty to work out every scientific and practical problem of Tree Surgery, as fast as possible. They have done wonderful work. They gather data from every available source, particularly from the experience of the Davey organization, in addition to original experiments. Every experiment is conducted in Kent by our Research Department and never on the trees of a client.

For instance, our Research Department has worked out a list of "forbidden trees," those which experience has demonstrated are not worth complete treatment or do not respond properly to treatment. On these trees our experts are permitted to do only first-aid work.

A national organization that carries with it an assured protection to tree owners

There is no other national organization in our field. There are, of course, many local imitators. It is an unfortunate fact that there are mighty few good ones among them. We would be happy if they were all good and well qualified. But who will supervise them? Who will train them? Who will provide the discipline that will hold them to high-quality service? Who will pass judgment on the results of their work?

There are quite a number, who have never had any contact with the Davey organization, who claim falsely that they are Davey men. There are some, unfortunately, whom we have been obliged to let go for obvious faults, who attempt to capitalize on the prestige of the Davey name, to our detriment and to that of the profession we have built up and have endeavored to honor.

The unseen things that make quality are only possible because of large volume

In the Davey organization it is the unseen things (rigid selection of men, practical and thorough training, supervision of chief expert and local representatives, resident school, Research Department, standardization of methods and organization discipline) that make real quality and lasting merit. On a business of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars in 1920, we spent three times as much on these unseen things which make quality as we made in profit. In spite of the depression, we did a business of almost six hundred thousand in 1921 and spent four times as much on these hidden things that make quality as our profit amounted to. The business of the Davey Company is now running at the rate of one million dollars for 1922.

JOHN DAVEY

Father of Tree Surgery

John Davey gave to the world the science of Tree Surgery. Before the publication of his first book, the original "Tree Doctor," not even the idea of the scientific treatment of trees existed. John Davey created the term "Tree Surgery." Every fundamental principle of it was the product of his genius and love. Every improvement and refinement has been worked out in the organization which he brought into being and inspired. But the greatest contribution which John Davey has made to the world, has been to translate into popular form the fact that the tree is a living, breathing organism.

MARTIN L. DAVEY

General Manager, who made of a father's dream a business reality and built the Davey organization.

"And yet the tree lives—it breathes. It has a real circulation. The tree digests its food and assimilates it. It has sexual processes that are just as real and beautiful as in any other form of life. It has the power to adapt itself to its environment. To be sure, it lacks intelligence and a nervous system and the power of locomotion. But in all the other elemental processes the tree functions just as truly as man himself."

"This question of reforestation is of monumental importance. America can not continue to exist as a virile, forward-moving Nation unless we protect what we have and start to build up that which we have so ruthlessly destroyed. We can not afford to be a Nation of vandals much longer. America must reforest, or America must drink the bitter dregs of national decline and impotency."—*Excerpts from a speech in Congress, March 3, 1921, by Martin L. Davey, of Ohio.*

A tree-man may fool the public but he cannot fool us

It has seemed to me that the greatest thing the Davey organization does for its clients, over and above all these other things, is that of relieving the client of all worry and responsibility in the selection of the men who are to treat his priceless trees. A tree-man may fool the public, most of whom know little about trees. But he cannot fool us. A man must be right in every sense of the word or he cannot go very far in the Davey organization.

We, who know Tree Surgery values, select the men to whom this work of very great importance is to be entrusted. We know they are right and worthy of your confidence and our confidence or we would not send them to you. They come to you with our seal of approval.

They carry with them the most priceless possession we have—our reputation. We are as jealous of that reputation as a good woman is of her good name. Business and professional success are merely results. The causes are behind the scenes. And that is the reason for this little story of the Davey organization.

THE DAVEY TREE EXPERT CO., Inc.,
2556 Elm Street, Kent, Ohio.

Branch offices with telephone connections: New York, Astor Trust Bldg. Fifth Ave. and 42nd St.; Boston, Massachusetts Trust Bldg.; Philadelphia, Land Title Bldg.; Baltimore, American Bldg.; Pittsburgh, 331 Fourth Ave.; Buffalo, 110 Franklin St.; Cleveland, Hippodrome Bldg.; Detroit, General Motors Bldg.; Cincinnati, Mercantile Library Bldg.; Chicago, Westminster Bldg.; St. Louis, Central National Bank Bldg.; Kansas City, Scarritt Bldg.; Montreal, 252 Langauchitere, West.

Davey Tree Surgeons are near you—if you live between Boston and Kansas City. They are easily available and handle operations of any size, large or small. Write or wire Kent, Ohio, or nearest office.

DAVEY TREE SURGEONS

Every real Davey Tree Surgeon is in the employ of The Davey Tree Expert Co., Inc., and the public is cautioned against those falsely representing themselves. An agreement made with the Davey Company and not with an individual is certain evidence of genuineness. Protect yourself from impostors. If anyone solicits the care of your trees who is not directly in our employ, and claims to be a Davey man, write Headquarters for his record. Save yourself from loss and your trees from harm

A MEMORIAL TO A NEGRO "IMMORTAL."

This monument to Dr. Washington, lately unveiled at the Tuskegee Institute, was erected at a cost of $25,000, subscribed by more than 100,000 negroes. Speakers at the unveiling, including ex-Secretary Daniels, placed the colored educator among the Americans whose fame will never die.

NEW HONORS FOR BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

A MONUMENT IN BRONZE AND MARBLE, paid for by the contributions of more than 100,000 negroes, was unveiled the other day to the memory of the late Booker T. Washington, the negro educator. Among the newspaper correspondents present was one whose father had owned slaves, who was "brought up in the days of reconstruction," and who now, after years abroad and other years in the West and North of his own country, once more lives in the South. It may be particularly fitting, he intimates, that a Southern newspaper man should prepare, mainly for Southerners, a new appreciation of this negro "Immortal." The writer, Frank Willis Barnett, joins with Josephus Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, in hailing it as "an unprecedented event" that "men of both races, living together in the South, and friends from the North, should gather to unveil a monument in Washington's honor." Mr. Daniels spoke briefly at the dedication, but to Mr. Barnett fell the task of making a new summary of Dr. Washington's career. This summary has been widely circulated and appreciated throughout the South. Mr. Barnett is quoted by the Birmingham (Ala.) *News:*

Had Booker Washington's career been complete before Carlyle wrote his famous work on "Heroes," the dour old Scot would have had a chance to have added another outstanding figure to the ones he enshrined in his gallery of the great. It would be wonderfully interesting to have in print a character study in Carlylese of the negro slave who rose out of slavery and abject poverty to be a world figure.

Biography has always been a passion of the writer, and only one thing has ever gript him more, and that is autobiography. All the way down from the Memoirs of Cellini, through the Confessions of Marie Bashkirtseff, to "The Education of Henry Adams," there have been revelations of individuals of consuming interest; but none have had the simplicity and the pull of Booker Washington's "Up from Slavery."

Let any man, it makes no difference his race, color or creed, read the story and he will have to confess that it is a human document in a class by itself, and of tremendous significance not merely from the standpoint of personal endeavor, but from the impersonal consequences which flowed from one life into the lives of a people. This gives it its status as one of the great autobiographies of all time.

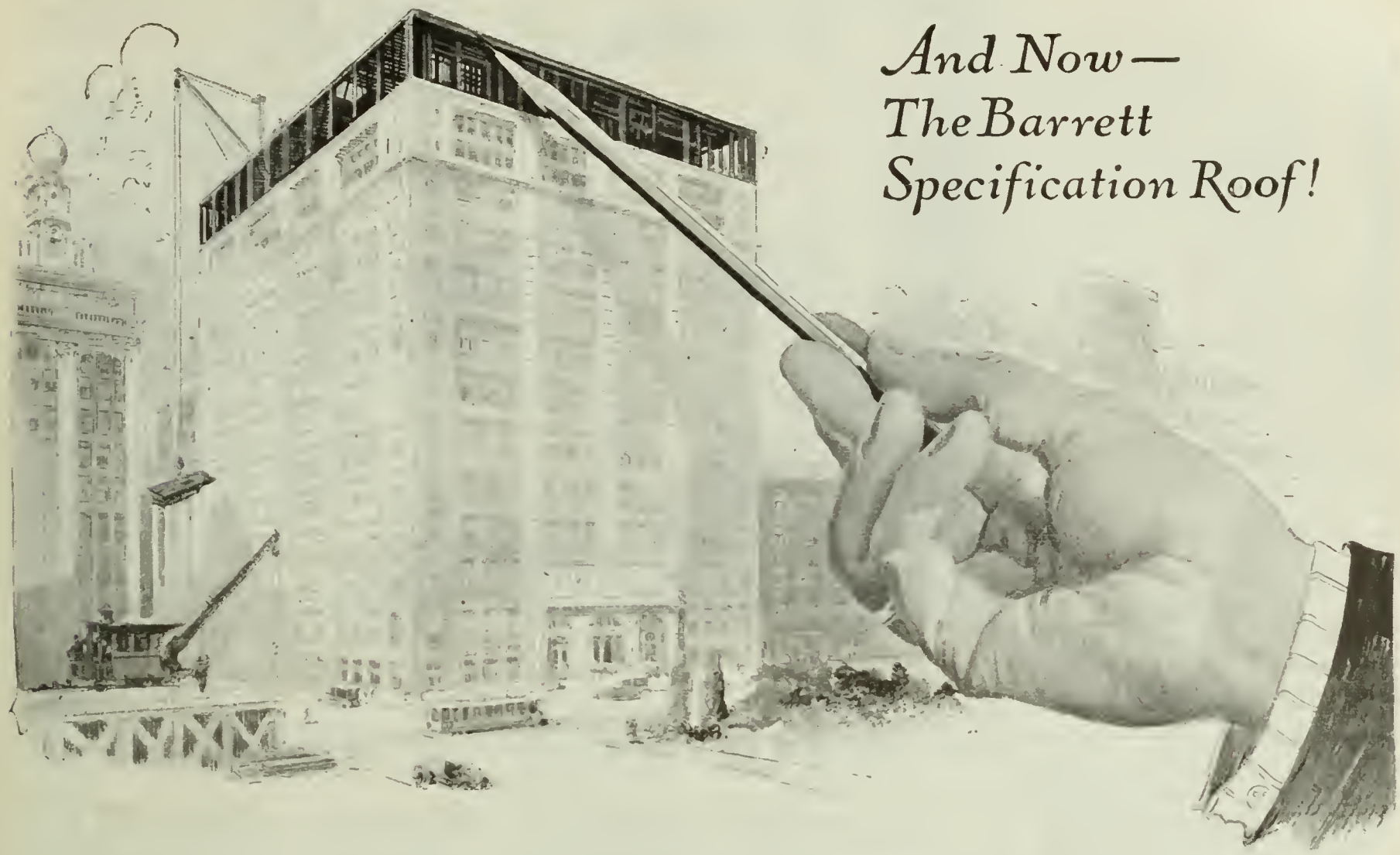
Truth is stranger than fiction, is a trite old adage, and yet it can never grow stale if used in connection with the story of such a one as "The Moses of His Race." The character could not have been invented even by a Shakespeare, "the myriad-minded," and if it had the critics would have written it down as being wholly beyond the bounds of human possibility. It staggers even the credulity of those who lived close to the man or followed the simple facts of the unknown slave boy from obscurity until he touched in a personal way the lives of millions of his race and stood in the presence of presidents and kings.

Born on a slave plantation in Virginia, near a crossroads post-office called Hale's Ford, he is not sure of the place of his birth, but first saw the light in a typical cabin, about 14 by 16 feet square, where he lived with his mother and a brother and sister until after the Civil War, when they were all declared free. The day, the month or the year of his birth was unknown, tho he thought it was some time in the year of 1858 or 1859. The great fact, however, is that he came into the world.

Absolutely in the dark about his ancestry, he only was able to know definitely about his mother, who had a half-brother and a half-sister. He quaintly says, without any trace of bitterness, that scant attention was given to family history and family records, that is, black family records. No use here to go into the relations which existed between the slave women and their owners or their neighbors. He did not even know the name of his father, but heard reports that he was a white man who lived on a near-by plantation. His stepfather did not belong to the same owners as his mother, and, in fact, came seldom to visit her.

At the close of the war the negroes had to get names for themselves. When they were slaves, a colored person was simply called "John" or "Susan." This was enough to identify them in bondage. If "John" belonged to a man by the name of "Hatcher," sometimes he was called "John Hatcher," or as often "Hatcher's John." On being freed, however, most of the negroes gave up the surnames of their former owners, as it meant a deliverance from slavery. For instance, "John Hatcher" would bloom out as "John S. Lincoln," the initial standing for no name, "it being," according to Washington, "simply a part of what the colored man called his 'entitles.'" So the future leader of his race had to get a name:

He says from the time when he could remember anything, he had simply been called "Booker." It never dawned on him until he went to school that it was thought necessary to have an additional one. It came to him at roll-call when the other children always answered to two, and some of them indulged in the luxury of three. And so when the teacher asked him his full name he was equal to the occasion and promptly answered "Booker Washington." He used to say with a smile, "I think there are



FROM corner-stone to cornice, the modern structures that house the nation's business are built to endure. The foundations rest on bed rock. Steel frame-work and steel girders support the weight of walls and floors. And when they are ready to be roofed the great majority of them are covered with Barrett Specification Roofs.

That these roofs should be the almost unanimous choice of owners and architects of such buildings, is not surprising when you consider—

That we can name many roofs of this type in good condition after forty or more years of service. Their durability is *proved*, not estimated.

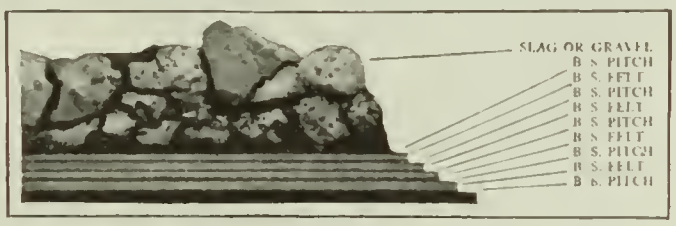
That they are *bonded* against maintenance expense. Barrett Inspection Service *during construction* insures strict compliance with the roofing specifications, and a Surety Company Bond absolutely protects the owner from all roof repair during the bonded period.

That moderate first cost and guaranteed freedom from maintenance make them the most economical roofs it is possible to build.

That they provide a degree of fire protection not exceeded by any other roof. They always take the base rate of fire insurance.

The Barrett Specification Type "AA" 20-Year Bonded Roof represents the most permanent roof covering it is possible to construct, and while we bond it for twenty years only, we can name many roofs of this type that have been in service over forty years and are still in good condition.

Where the character of the building does not justify a roof of such extreme length of service, we recommend the Barrett Specification Type "A" Roof, bonded for 10 years. Both roofs are built of the same high grade materials, the only difference being in the quantity used.



Cross-section, actual size, of Barrett Specification Roof

The Surety Company Bond, absolutely protecting the owner from maintenance expense, is issued free of charge on Barrett Specification Roofs of 50 squares or larger, in towns of 25,000 or more, *and in smaller places where our inspection service is available.*

Copies of The Barrett Specifications sent free on request

The Barrett Company

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Detroit, New Orleans, Birmingham, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Dallas, Syracuse, Peoria, Atlanta, Duluth, Salt Lake City, Bangor, Washington, Johnstown, Lebanon, Youngstown, Milwaukee, Toledo, Columbus, Richmond, Latrobe, Bethlehem, Elizabeth, Buffalo, Baltimore, Omaha, Houston, Denver, Jacksonville

THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited: Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S.

Barrett Specification Roofs

Bonded for 20 and 10 Years

not many men in our country who have had the privilege of naming themselves in the way that I have." It was later in life, after having appropriated the name of "Washington," that he learned that his mother had called him at his birth "Booker Taliaferro."

The nameless boy's early surroundings were in keeping with his lack of "entitlements." The cabin was not only the living-place, but was used as the kitchen for the plantation, as his mother was the cook. It was without glass windows. The window which gave in light was but a shutter, and the door hung on uncertain hinges. It caused the boy to wonder why a "cathole" was provided, as there were plenty of cracks large enough to let "Tom or Tabby" in or out at will. The naked earth was the floor. There was no cooking stove, the cooking being done mostly in pots or "skillets." He never slept in a bed until free. John, Amanda and Booker had a pallet on Mother Earth, or, to follow the record truthfully, "they slept in and on a bundle of filthy rags laid upon the dirt floor." He had never slept in a bed that had two sheets on it until he went to Hampton, and they were quite a puzzle to him. He says the first night he slept under both, the second night on top of both, but by watching the other boys on the third night he got in between them.

The first pair of shoes he ever wore were wooden ones, with rough leather tops with soles of wood an inch thick; but the greatest trial was wearing a flax shirt which cruelly tore his tender skin. It was made of coarse or refuse flax, and they had to be "broken in" like shoes. He not only learned when he went to school that he was shy a last name but that he had no hat or cap, and it was a sore embarrassment to him, as the others wore them. It was then his mother got two pieces of "homespun" (jeans) and sewed them together, and he was the proud possessor of his first "head-piece." While a student at Hampton, for some time, he had only one pair of socks.

Get this picture, suggests Mr. Barnett: Washington tells how when a little boy he saw two of his young mistresses and some lady visitors eating ginger cakes in the yard; and he thought as they talked of the war that if ever he got to be free the height of his ambition would be satisfied if he could rise in life sufficiently to be able to eat ginger cakes. His usual diet was corn bread and pork, but on Sunday morning his mother was permitted to bring down a little molasses from the "big house," for her three children. The writer goes on:

It is pathetic to hear him tell how he would hold up his plate for the sweet morsel, but would always shut his eyes while the molasses was being poured into the plate, with the hope that when he opened them he would be surprized to know how much he had got. And then when he did take a peep he would tip the plate in all directions to make it spread out, in the full belief that it increased in size, and would last longer. His share was usually a couple of tablespoons. He then tells how strange it seemed in later life that he could sit listless and unmoved at a long course dinner.

The man who was to receive an honorary degree from Harvard University says that the first thing he ever learned in a book was the number "18," which was the numeral allotted to his stepfather who worked in a salt factory, it being painted on the barrel under his charge. But it was a great day when his mother procured for him an old copy of Webster's "blue-back" spelling-book, and gave him a chance to wrestle with the alphabet without help from any one, as none of his race could read. Freedom set a race eager to master the art of reading, none were too young or too old to make the attempt. The great ambition of the older ones being to learn enough to read the Bible.

It was by chance that "Booker," while at work in a coal mine, happened to overhear the miners talking about a great school for colored people somewhere in Virginia, and the story of how then and there he made up his mind to go to it and the terrible journey is one of the romances of education. Starting with a "blue-back" speller he gradually began to collect a "library." It was housed in a dry-goods box, knocked out on the sides and arranged with shelves in which were stored a few precious volumes. John helped him, and others gave him from a nickel to a quarter, and the great day came when he started from Malden, West Va., to Hampton, Va., about 500 miles away.

It was a trip as full of hardships for him as was the cross-country voyage of the '49er, who went to California in search of gold, with this difference, the lure before them were the golden sands, while the lone star which drew "Booker" was the chance to get an education. Money gone, he walked the streets of Richmond hungry, while at night he crawled beneath a boardwalk, and with his satchel for a pillow slept, on an empty stomach.

After getting work he continued to use his soft spot on the ground in order to save enough to get to his destination. Many years afterward colored citizens of Richmond gave him a reception at which 2,000 were present near the spot where he had lived almost as an outcast. He reached Hampton with fifty cents, and few things in the realm of literature are more realistic than his description of his appearance when entering the sacred portals, and how "the sweeping of a room was his college examination," for the first thing he was told to do was when a teacher, said: "The adjoining recitation-room needs sweeping. Take the broom and sweep it."

It may seem a strange thing, says Mr. Barnett, but here is where the writer is going to link together Booker Washington and Charles Dickens, for in spite of their color, and in the face of the fact that one was an American and the other an Englishman, there are some things in their lives which almost touch. The great novelist's boyhood was not a bed of roses, for his father was improvident, and when his mother took over a school Charles had to play the janitor as did Booker at Hampton, for he was "boots." Then too—

His labors at a tender age in the blacking factory, pasting labels on bottles, with rough companions, were similar to the tasks of Booker in the salt mines at Malden. The black boy became the leader of his people, while the white boy gave joy around the the globe through his immortal works.

It was in Atlanta, in September, 1895, at the opening of the Atlanta Cotton States and International Exposition that the writer first heard the name of Booker T. Washington, for his speech was the sensation of the hour. James Creelman began his famous wire to the New York *World* as follows: "While President Cleveland was waiting at Gray Gables to-day, to send the electric spark that started the machinery of the Atlanta Exposition, a negro Moses stood before a great audience of white people and delivered an oration that marks a new epoch in the history of the South. Nothing has happened since Henry Grady's immortal speech before the New England Society in New York that indicates so profoundly the spirit of the New South, except, perhaps, the opening of the exposition itself."

Not only did the orator thrill those who heard him, but his oration was the talk in the homes, at the clubs, in the hotel lobbies, on the street-cars and on the sidewalks, and well it might, for as was noted it was the first time that a negro had made a speech in the South on any important occasion before an audience composed of white men and women. It electrified the audience, and the response was as if it had come from the throat of a whirlwind. Washington had declared "that in all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress." Creelman says at these words "the whole audience was on its feet in a delirium of applause," and I thought at the moment of the night when Henry Grady stood among the curling wreaths of tobacco smoke in Delmonico's banquet-hall and said: "I am a Cavalier among Roundheads"; and then he adds, "most of the negroes in the audience were crying, perhaps without knowing why." It was common talk at the time that the unknown negro had outshone in brilliance the dazzling and sparkling orator, Emory Speer; perhaps the reason being that the white man was making a speech while the black man was pleading a cause.

The next great occasion when Booker Washington made himself known to the writer was about a score of years ago when he was attending the Sociological Congress at Harvard University, which was held in Phillips Brooks Hall. It was a wonderful gathering, Mr. Barnett recalls, and the address of the negro educator was worthy of the occasion. Mr. Barnett writes:

Washington spoke for an hour, and when he sat down the writer turned to his wife and said: "If I had been put up to state the position of the Southern white man in his course toward the negro before and after the war, I couldn't have put it half so strongly as did the speaker."

Walking up to the orator, the writer said: "I am from the South, and I want to thank you for the way you stood up for Southerners." With a rare smile he replied, "I did not know there were any Southern people in the audience, but I am glad you liked what I told these Yankees." No one after the incident was ever able to make the writer believe that Booker Washington had one message for those north of the Mason and Dixon Line and another for those on its south side.

There are scores of interesting things which could be set down here to show the ascent of the negro boy born in slavery to be a leader among leaders, but they must be passed over. Suffice it to say that his struggle to get an education is an epic in the educational world and ought to be a spur to every white boy and shame those who complain that they have no chance. But it was a long and hard climb from the day when with "blue-back" speller in hand he mounted the first rung of the educational ladder until the day came when he was the president of the greatest negro institution in all the world, and invited to deliver addresses in the great universities and colleges.

One way to save money

PERHAPS you have never looked at your oil bill in just this way:

Correct oil is not an expense—it is a saving. Oil is the one motoring supply you buy that has a direct effect on the entire operating cost of your car.

Good tires wear longer; good gasoline gives greater mileage. But they are both straight expense. They have no direct effect on the other operating expenses of your car.

Lubrication is conservation—the prevention of wear, the saving of undue expense, the lengthening of the life of your car.

How It Saves

Incorrect oil *adds to* the operating expense of your car; the correct oil *saves* operating expense. Here are some of the ways in which it saves:

Reduces fuel consumption—because the correct oil seals the piston clearance and reduces waste of fuel into the crank-case.

Reduces oil consumption—because the correct oil does not "use up" as rapidly as incorrect or poor quality oil.

Reduces repair bills—because the correct oil protects the moving parts from wear. 50% of all engine troubles are due to faulty lubrication.

Add to these typical savings the satisfaction of driving a car that is delivering full power and for which the yearly maintenance costs are only nominal—and then you realize that correct oil is not an expense, but a real saving.

Not a gasoline by-product

Nine out of ten lubricating oils on the market are simply by-products in the manufacture of gasoline.

Gargoyle Mobiloil is *not* a by-product.

It is produced by lubrication specialists who are recognized the world over as leaders in lubricating practice. Gargoyle Mobiloil is manufactured from crude oil chosen for its *lubricating* quality—not for its gasoline content. Gargoyle Mobiloil is manufactured by processes designed to bring out the highest *lubricating* value—not the greatest gallonage of gasoline.

Warning!

Don't be misled by some similar sounding name. Look on the container for the correct name *Mobiloil* (not Mobile) and for the red Gargoyle.

Don't believe false statements that some other oil is identical with Gargoyle Mobiloil. Gargoyle Mobiloil is made only by the Vacuum Oil Company, in its own refineries, and is never sold under any other name.

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

Domestic Branches:

New York (*Main Office*)
Detroit
Des Moines
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Buffalo
Chicago
Indianapolis
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Philadelphia
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Dallas

Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of both passenger and commercial cars are specified in the Chart below.

How to Read the Chart:
A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
BB means Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be expected.

This Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct automobile lubrication.

"Give me a gallon of oil" "Don't say make the chart your guide"

AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1922 Summer	1922 Winter	1921 Summer	1921 Winter	1920 Summer	1920 Winter	1919 Summer	1919 Winter	1918 Summer	1918 Winter
Allen	A	Arc	A	Arc	A				A	Arc
Apperson	A	A	A	A	A		A	A	A	A
" All Other Models									A	A
Biddle	A	Arc	A		Arc	A	Arc	A	A	Arc
Brewster	B	A	A		B	A	B	A	B	A
Briscoe			A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Buick	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cadillac	A	A	A					A	A	A
Chalmers	A	A	A				A	A	A	A
Chandler	Arc	Arc	Arc		Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chevrolet (4 cyl)							A	A	A	A
" (Model 490, G, & Lt. Del.)	Arc		Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cleveland	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc				
Collier	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Crawford	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cunningham	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dart (1 ton)					A	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc
" (1½ ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc						
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Davis	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dodge Brothers	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Durant Four	Arc	Arc								
Earl	A	Arc								
Erie	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Grant (6 cyl)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Com'l) Model 12)							A	Arc		
" " All Other Models			Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc		
Hanson Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc		
Haynes (6 cyl.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (12 cyl.)			A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Holmes	A	A	A	A	B	A				
Hudson Super Six	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hurlburt (1½ ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Indiana (1 ton)							A	Arc	A	Arc
" (1½ ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc				
" (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
Keystone	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
Kissel Kar (12 cyl.)									A	A
" " All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
LaFayette (Indianapolis)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Lexington	A	A	A	A						
" (Cont. Eng.)			Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Liberty	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Lincoln	A	A	A							
Locomobile	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E	A	E
McFarlan	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Marbohm			A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" Com'l)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
M. H. M.	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Mitchell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Moon	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Nash	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Model 671)									A	A
" (Com'l) (Quad)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" " (1 & 2 ton)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
National (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (12 cyl.)							A	A	A	A
Noble	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Noma (Cont. Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc		
Old Hickory	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile (6 & 8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
Oneida (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Oshkosh (Fire Pump)	B	A								
" All Other Models	A	A	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc		
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Packard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Parker	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc			
Paterson	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Peerless (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models									Arc	Arc
Phianna	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pierce-Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" " (Com'l) (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
" " " All Other Models	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Premier	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
R & V Knight	BB	A	B	A	B	A				
Rainier (1½ ton)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc		
" (3½ ton)	Arc	Arc	A	A						
" (5 ton)	A	A								
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Revere			A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc
Rolls Royce	B	A	B	A						
Sanford (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	A	A
Saxon (Mod. 125G)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc						
" All Other Models			A	Arc	A	Arc	E	E	E	E
Seneca	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Signal (Model R)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Stearns-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Stutz	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Templar	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
White (Mods. 15-45 & 20-45)	A	A								
" (16 valve)							A	A	A	A
" 3 & 5 ton	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Wills Sainte Claire	A	A	A							
Willys-Knight	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Wilson	A	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Winton	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc

Makes of Engines

(recommendations shown separately for convenience)

Austed	A	A	A	A						
Buda (Models OU, QU, TU)							A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Models RU, WU)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Continental (Model BS)	A	A								
" (Model R2)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" (Model T)							A	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Falls	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
G. B. & S. (Model AA)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Hercules	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Herschell-Spillman (Models JU, S, V & VA)							A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hinkley	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
Lycoming	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Midwest (Model 408)	A	Arc	A	A	A	A				
" (Model 409)	A	Arc								
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Northway	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Rochester (Duesenberg)	A	A	A	A	A	A				
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A				
Waukesha (Models CU, DU, FU & FU)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A		
" All Other Models	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Weidely	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wisconsin (Mod. Q & QU)							A	Arc	A	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A

Transmission and Differential:
For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C," "CC" or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

A MAGICIAN WHO MISTRUSTS "SPIRITS," AND ALL THEIR WORKS

A MAN WHO COULD MAKE AN ELEPHANT DISAPPEAR and a grand piano float in the air—at least to all appearances—once undertook the job of being a medium. Since that time he has become known as a magician of parts, as well as the author of several books on magic. Harry Houdini is his name, and, while he does not go so far as to say that there is nothing whatever in spiritism, he does claim to be able to reproduce "any signal or bit of legerdemain which mediums use, no matter how unearthly it may seem to the untrained beholder." The magician has had some experience, both in acting as a medium and in exposing the tricks of mediums. His interest in psychic fields, also, he says, has led him, within the last 25 years, to make compacts with seven persons, since dead, that the one dying first would communicate with the other if it were possible. In no case has he received any communication. In 30 years of experience, he told James C. Young, a correspondent of the New York *Times*, he has never heard of, nor seen, "any so-called spirit manifestation which could not be explained on a purely material basis." Mr. Young quotes the magician:

"The average man who does not believe in spiritism is likely to laugh at the idea that he could be deceived," continued Houdini, "but I have seen men of this kind so astonished that they were ready to believe almost anything. Soon after Roosevelt came back from South America, I was going to Europe on the *Imperator*, and he chanced to be a passenger. I was asked to give an entertainment, and the subject of spirit writing came up. Victor Herbert and a number of other well-known men were present, all of them having intelligence of a high order. Certainly that was not a credulous audience. I offered to summon the spirits and have them answer any questions which might be asked. Roosevelt wanted to know if they could tell him where he spent his last Christmas Day. I had a slate with the usual covering, and in a few moments brought forth a map, done in a dozen colors of chalk, which indicated the spot where he had been on the famous River of Doubt. That map was an exact duplicate of one which was to appear in his book, and which had not yet been published. I never had seen the map, and to make my case stronger, the name of W. T. Stead, the English writer lost on the *Titanic*, was signed below the map with a signature which one man present recognized as a copy of Stead's writing. And I might add that I was unfamiliar with Stead's signature.

"Roosevelt was dumfounded; 'Is that really spirit writing?' he asked. 'Yes,' I replied, with a wink, and I am sorry I can not tell your readers how it was done. But you can see that it is not difficult for one who understands mystification to accomplish things which seem past all explanation. With a demonstration such as I have just outlined it would be possible to convince a large percentage of people that I was possest of mystic powers. But all my work could be done by anybody else if they understood how."

In his early days, Houdini, says the writer, once tried the business of being a medium. It was out in Kansas and the show for which he was working had fallen upon hard times. He told the manager that he would undertake to appear as a medium and help matters along. The manager advertised that Houdini could "float pianos in midair" and do a few other things of the sort. Mr. Young goes on:

When the time arrived for Houdini's act, he puzzled the crowd by telling particulars about the births and deaths in half the families of the town. Gradually he worked up to a climax, exclaiming: "Now, what do I see! What is this coming before me? Why, it is a man—a black man. He's lame—and his throat is cut from ear to ear. Who is this man—why, I know him; he is Efram—Efram Alexander." At that point the negroes in the gallery broke for the doors, because Houdini was describing a man killed recently. He had picked up a few facts which all of them knew, but his "spirit talking" was more than ordinary nerves could stand.

"I had gone around to the cemeteries and read all of the inscriptions on tombstones, looked over a few birth and death records and acquired a lot of information from the gossips," said Houdini. "I was ready to answer almost anything. But the crowd was so anxious, my information began to run out. Then I was amazed to find that no matter what I said, it applied to somebody in the audience, and before the show was over I had the making of a fine reputation as a medium.

"That is the way professional mediums work. I have been to thousands of séances, because this question of spirit communication is one which has interested me all my life. And I have not gone with a skeptical mind, but in a mood to receive the truth if there was any one who could impart it to me."

In the days when Houdini was still a barnstorming entertainer, the story runs, a deputation came to him in a Missouri town and asked that he undertake to expose a local medium who had been playing hob with that community. Houdini agreed, but the medium came to him and told a story of hard luck, requesting that Houdini permit one more séance, when he promised to leave town. Houdini's sympathy was enlisted, and he made a compact with the medium to help him out. When the time for the séance came, three or four men held the medium, one with a hand over his mouth, and waited for the exposure. Instead, Houdini did all of the medium's tricks, with a few more besides. Trouble came out of that situation, for—

"The believers were just as anxious to uphold their medium as the others were to expose him," said Houdini. "While I had the table walking somebody threw a rock on it, and that was not part of my program. I am satisfied that some one brought the rock along so as to help the medium out if he really got into trouble. They were not taking any chances on his being unable to give a sign at the right moment."

A favorite practise with many mediums is the sounding of a trumpet as a kind of introduction for the spirits. Houdini says he met one man who had developed this piece of mystification to the point where he could blow a trumpet lying on a table several feet away by a sort of ventriloquism.

According to Houdini, mediums make capital out of suggestions which sometimes come to people from no apparent source and for no apparent cause.

Houdini was reminded that several men of the first rank have become convinced that they had received messages from the dead, and was asked if his experiments in psychic fields had thrown any light on this subject. He is quoted in reply:

"I have made compacts with seven persons that the one of us dying first would communicate with the other if it were possible, but I have never received a word. The first compact was made twenty-five years ago, and I am certain that if any one of those persons could have reached me he would have done so. The last one was my secretary, a man of mature years, and we were very much attached to each other. The day before an operation he said to me, 'Houdini, this may be the end. If it is, I am coming back to you no matter what happens on the other side, providing there is any way that I can reach you. And if I can come, you will know it is me, because I am going to will it so strong that you can not be mistaken.' He died the next day. That was more than a year ago and there has been no sign. I have waited and watched, believing that if any man ever could have sent back word, he would have been the man. And I know that our minds were so close to each other that I must have received the signal if there had been one. But I never have had even a suggestion that my friend wanted to call me. No one could accuse me of being unwilling to receive such a sign, because it would have been the greatest enlightenment I could possibly have had in this world."

Self-hypnotism, according to Houdini, is a common form of deception practised by those who believe that they have had messages from the dead without the help of mediums. And this willingness to believe, of course, is another prime stock in trade for mediums. Houdini said that even Harry Kellar, now dead, and whom he regarded as the greatest of all magicians, confessed to him that he had been fooled by clever manipulators. Kellar said this was because he did not know what to expect nor in which direction to guide his intelligence when the mystifier began to work.

"The secret of all such performances is to catch the mind off guard, and the moment after it has been surprized to follow up with something else that carries the intelligence along with the performer, even against the will," said Houdini. "When it is possible to do this with a highly developed mind, consider what can be done with persons who are anxious to believe. The distrest relatives catch at the least word which may remotely indicate that the spirit they seek is in communication with them. Even one little sign which appeals to their waiting imagination scatters all ordinary caution and they are converted. Then they begin to accept all kinds of natural events as results of spirit intervention. This state of mind is productive of many misfortunes, as proved by the number of suicides of people who think they are going to happiness with loved ones beyond the pale."

MICHELIN CORDS

Michelin Cord Tire on Michelin Wheel

YOU use Michelin Ring Shaped Tubes and know they are best. Why not use Michelin Cords? They are just as good.

HARTMANN

"NOT A WRINKLE AT THE END OF THE TRIP"

THE IDEAL of complete, convenient and constant clothes protection is the inspiration that is responsible for the Hartmann Wardrobe Trunk. In the pursuit of this ideal the Hartmann Trunk Company has dared to be original and held steadfast to its pledge never to compromise with its standards of quality. Thus was Hartmann leadership established.

The Hartmann Padded Cushion Top is patented. It is found only in Hartmann Wardrobe Trunks. Nothing else will absolutely prevent clothes from wrinkling under all conditions of travel.

Owing to unusual production facilities, and organized methods of distribution, Hartmann Wardrobe Trunks represent the greatest dollar-for-dollar trunk value. This is as true of Hartmann Castle-Grande—the only trunk with an all-steel frame, as it is of the Hartmann Gibraltarized Wardrobe. It is as evident in the Hartmann Berth-High Steamer Wardrobe as it is in the latest luggage convenience, the Hartmann Wardrobe Suit Case.

Hartmann Patented Cushion Top Wardrobes range in price from $30 to $200. See your nearest Hartmann dealer.

HARTMANN TRUNK COMPANY · *Racine, Wisconsin*

BE SURE THE HARTMANN RED ✕ IS ON THE TRUNK YOU BUY

HARTMANN
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
WARDROBE TRUNKS

VACATION TRIPS AND PLAY-GROUNDS—*Continued*

would accommodate Belgium and Holland—with suitable alterations to please the tastes of the jaded inhabitants of continental Europe. We overcrowd dozens of such places at the slightest notice and upon the slightest provocation, and have, besides, a hundred others. . . .

"The Jersey Coast is, on the whole, the most popular part of the American seashore, the most characteristic, the most democratic, the most intensely American. It has no natural advantages, but it has its nearness to the sea and, which is more important, to Philadelphia and New York. . . .

"To catalog the Jersey coast is like cataloging America."

Routes to New England's watering-places are described elsewhere. Long Island beaches are reached by Long Island Railroad direct from the Pennsylvania Station, New York City. Three rail routes provide access to the beaches of New Jersey, according to their location, the Pennsylvania System, Central Railroad of New Jersey and Philadelphia and Reading.

SELECTED BOOKS ON NEW ENGLAND

Along New England Roads, W. C. Prime, Harper & Bros., $1.90.
In Berkshire Fields, W. P. Eaton, Harper & Bros., $3.50.
The Old Coast Road from Boston to Plymouth, Agnes Edwards, Houghton Mifflin Co., $3.00.
Cape Cod, New and Old, Agnes Edwards, Houghton Mifflin Co., $3.00.
A Guide to the White Mountains, M. F. Sweetser, Houghton Mifflin Co., $3.50.
Maine Woods, Henry D. Thoreau, Houghton Mifflin Co., $2.00.
Rambles Around Old Boston, Edwin M. Bacon, Little, Brown & Co., $3.00.
Highways and Byways of New England, Clifton Johnson, The Macmillan Co., $2.75.
Turnpikes of New England, Frederick J. Wood, Marshall Jones Co., $10.00.
A Wonderland of the East, William C. Kitchin, The Page Co., $6.00.
Among Old New England Inns, Mary C. Crawford, The Page Co., $2.50.
Old Boston in Colonial Days, Mary C. Crawford, The Page Co., $4.00.
The Book of Boston, Robert Shackleton, Penn Publishing Co., $3.50.
Connecticut River, Edward M. Bacon, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $5.00.
Narragansett Bay, Edward M. Bacon, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $5.00.
Historic Towns of New England, Lyman Powell, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $5.00.
History of Nantucket, R. A. D. Lithgow, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50.
Old Plymouth Trails, Winthrop Packard, Small, Maynard & Co., $3.50.

PLAYGROUNDS OF NEW YORK STATE

"The Hudson River is a noble threshold to a great continent and New York Bay a fitting portal," says Wallace Bruce in his book, "The Hudson," and as David Lear Buckman writes in "Old Steamboat Days on the Hudson" (Grafton Press.) . . . "The people in every land love their rivers. In some countries they are sacred. . . . To none has been given a more beautiful and useful stream than that which sweeps its majestic course from the forests of the Adirondacks, past the cities that line its shores, through the rocky Highlands and by the parapeted Palisades, until it mingles its waters with those of the bay in front of the great metropolis, the very gateway through which by far the largest

influx of the wealth of the nation, namely, its people, have reached the New World."

The charm and associations of the Hudson are manifold. It is a river of many legends. Its shores were the scenes of battles and important military movements during the nation's early struggles. Its valley was and still is a link in the northern route from New York to Canada, over which have moved untold thousands of Indians, soldiers, colonists and tourists. Its scenery is rich in variety and full of material for the artist.

For many generations travelers have enjoyed the Hudson's attractions from the spacious decks of the Hudson River Day Line steamers. Indeed, there would be something lacking in the Hudson Valley summer without these huge immaculately white vessels appropriately named after some of the great men whose names are stamped indelibly on Hudson River history. Other transportation is provided by well-appointed steamers for night service between New York and Albany or Troy by the Hudson Navigation Company and for other thousands of travelers by the two divisions of the New York Central Railroad which borders either shore-line.

"In the Catskills," says T. Morris Longstreth in his recent description of a tramping trip through these mountains ("The Catskills," Century Company), "one can enjoy an extensive forest, covering a country partly mountainous and partly rolling, a few small lakes, a wealth of running water; a place for camping, or boarding with simple folk, or putting up at expensive hotels. Above all, one has proximity to New York. . . . For the man who must have beetling crags, and whose enjoyment is ruined if there is another man in the same county, there is but little more. But for him who is not blind to one type of beauty simply because he can remember others, the Catskill Mountains and their surrounding hills are rich with a variety of wealth quite unimaginable. Before I visited them I imagined that they were a set of mediocre hills infested by a sandwich-eating summer populace. I found impressive ranges, noble cliffs, forests with game, streams with fish, and I came away with recollections of many cheerful firesides. In no other American vacation-land can one find a more interesting alternation of forest tramping and village living, a richer background of subdued mountain and inviting valley, a more sympathetic native population with finer historic antecedents and more solid qualities."

The Catskills are only a few hours away from New York City's northern exits by the Hudson River Day Line steamers or by two divisions of the New York Central Railroad System. From the west shore of the majestic Hudson, entrance to the Catskills is made at two main gateways. One of these is Catskill, where motor stages provide inland transportation. The other is Kingston, the starting-point of the Ulster

Glacier Park Hotel

Modern Hotels in the Wild Heart of America

Glacier National Park

Go out to the untamed Montana Rockies this summer. Enjoy the old-fashioned forms of recreation in Glacier National Park. Ride horseback—fish—camp—motor—climb mountains. At the end of each perfect day of play find rest and comfort in a big modern hotel or rustic chalet camp.

Summer Tourist Fares Greatly Reduced

The Oriental Limited, new modern Pullman equipment, is a solid steel through train from Chicago, via Burlington Route-Great Northern Railway to Glacier Park, Spokane, Seattle, Portland, Tacoma. Stops at Glacier Park Hotel, —eastern entrance. Also through trains from Kansas City. En route to North Pacific Coast, Alaska or California, visit Lake Chelan and Rainier and Crater Lake National Parks.

All-expense tours of Glacier Park —one to seven days. Longer trips if desired

For free booklets and information apply any ticket or tourist agent or Great Northern Railway offices

226 West Adams St.
Chicago, Ill.

708 Empire Building
Pittsburgh, Pa.

280 Broadway
New York City

516 Railway Exchange
Kansas City, Mo.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

See America First

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

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Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Paul, Minn.

Lake Josephine

The rug on the porch is *Gold-Seal* Art-Rug No. 381. In the 6 x 9 ft. size the price is only $8.10.

GOLD SEAL CONGOLEUM GUARANTEE
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR YOUR MONEY BACK
REMOVE SEAL WITH DAMP CLOTH

Look for this Gold Seal

When you buy a *Gold-Seal* Congoleum Art-Rug, see that it bears a Gold Seal similar to the one shown here. Genuine Congoleum Rugs are guaranteed by the Gold-Seal pledge, "Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back".

This same Gold Seal, in a larger size, identifies the dealer who sells genuine *Gold-Seal* Congoleum.

CONGOLEUM COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Philadelphia New York Chicago Boston San Francisco Dallas
Minneapolis Atlanta Kansas City Pittsburgh Montreal

Gold-Seal Congoleum Art-Rug No. 518

Gold-Seal Congoleum Art-Rug No. 323

Indoors and Out these Rugs are a Joy

"Nothing like Congoleum Rugs for summer-time. They're so easy to keep clean and nothing seems to harm them."

On the porch or indoors—*Gold-Seal* Congoleum Art-Rugs are surely the ideal summer floor-covering. Their cool, cheery patterns add charm to the seashore cottage, bungalow and mountain camp, and besides they are low-priced and extremely practical. They hug the floor without fastening, never ruffle or turn up at edges or corners.

Water doesn't hurt them. The sun doesn't fade them. No need to roll them up when rain threatens. And they are so easy to clean—it's done in a jiffy with a damp mop.

Truly for the summer home there is no floor-covering so satisfying and economical as *Gold-Seal* Congoleum Rugs.

6 x 9	feet	$ 8.10	
7½ x 9	feet	10.10	
9 x 9	feet	12.15	
9 x 10½	feet	14.15	
9 x 12	feet	16.20	

The rugs illustrated are made only in the five large sizes. The small rugs are made in other designs to harmonize with them.

1½ x 3	feet	$ .50
3 x 3	feet	1.00
3 x 4½	feet	1.50
3 x 6	feet	2.00

Owing to freight rates prices in the South, west of the Mississippi and in Canada are higher than those quoted.

Gold Seal
CONGOLEUM
ART-RUGS

VACATION TRIPS AND PLAY-GROUNDS—*Continued*

and Delaware Railroad, which climbs up into hills of a verdure and variety of contour unsurpassed. From the heart of the Catskills, at Stamford, the vacationist may radiate in divers directions to all points of New York State. Perhaps the most attractive call of the road leads him from Stamford on to the lake region of the Empire State.

A tiny body of water as lakes go, a short distance from the Catskills' western slope, yet bigger than many larger ones in its romantic interest is Otsego, the "Glimmerglass" of the beloved Fenimore Cooper, on whose shores still lives the spirit of the *Deerslayer*, *Natty Bumppo* and their immortal author.

Vacation attractions in the Central New York region, including the "Finger Lakes;" with their surroundings, Skaneateles, Owasco, Cayuga, Seneca (the largest), Keuka and Canandaigua, provide summer recreation for thousands who enjoy boating, fishing, fresh-water bathing, motoring and attractive scenery. As their very names suggest, these lakes lie in a region rich in Indian lore, tradition and historical association. Near Seneca is that remarkable grotto, now preserved by the State, Watkin's Glen, and nearby also are the famous Glen Springs, whose healing virtues are said to surpass those of European Nauheim.

Through Central New York a novel trip is promised. According to an announcement by State Superintendent of Public Works, Charles L. Cadle, passenger-boats will be operated through the entire length of the New York State Barge Canal this summer, thus reviving a method of travel which has not been in vogue since the early days of American transportation. The trips between Albany and Tonawanda will be leisurely ones, with numerous stops for sightseeing, including a side trip to Niagara Falls and Buffalo.

The idyllic beauty of Lake George and the majestic sweep of Lake Champlain have drawn summer residents and travelers to their islands and shores for many years. Both lakes lie on the ancient route from New York to the St. Lawrence, which includes between Albany and Lake George, New York's world-famous spa, Saratoga, and may be conveniently made a part of the present-day trip from the metropolis to Montreal. Besides the scenic attractions with which each body of water is blest, there are associations, historical and legendary which give added charm. As Max Reid says in his excellent depiction of the history and legend of these waterways in the "Lake George and Lake Champlain" (G. P. Putnam's Sons), "There is no spot on American soil that has witnessed more battles, small and great, battles that were full of significance for two continents, than the narrow shores of these lakes." On both lakes there still remain many relics of these early days of conflict of intense interest to those who are stirred by the romance and battle of our early history.

The rail and boat schedules are so arranged that a morning train may be taken from Albany over the Delaware and Hudson System, connecting with steamers making the through trip over each lake.

"Despite all modern conveniences, the Adirondack wilderness remains," says T. Morris Longstreth in his excellent depiction of the scenery and spirit of the North Woods in his recent book "The Adirondacks" (Century Company). "Despite the upholstered car, the thermos flask, the automatic fusillader, the mountains furnish humble pleasures that can never be exhausted."

Speaking more particularly of the great Adirondack State Park which includes all the worth-while scenery of the central mountain region: "There are 600 miles of lake line to choose your camp site from. There are about 1,450 lakes and ponds, and nobody knows how many hills and mountains in the Park. You have about 4,000,000 acres to roam over within limits, and the average altitude is about 2,000 feet, high enough for a change, not high enough to over-exhilarate. You have about 16 rivers to paddle on and thousands of little streams to fish in. There are about 50,000 deer to watch, and you won't be shot while watching them, for the law requires the hunter to see horns three inches long before he shoots. The woodcock, pheasants, ducks, quail are increasing. There are about forty kinds of quadrupeds you can set your restless children to observing; and when they know all those, there are a hundred varieties of birds. There are hundreds of miles of excellent motor road and dozens of good hotels; yet there are places still inaccessible except to those who are willing to undergo much toil for much pleasure. There are three great routes, each over a hundred miles long, two of them for canoe, that will prove the extent, the wildness, and the beauty of this Park which it is your privilege to enjoy.

"Whether it be lakes, rivers, shadowy valleys or majestic peaks that appeal to the vacationist, the Adirondacks are satisfying. The Fulton Chain, Raquette, Blue Mountain, Tupper, Saranac, Placid, Cranberry, St. Regis and Chateaugay are among our loveliest inland waters. The Keene Valley, Wilmington Notch, Avalanche Pass, and Ausable are rich in picturesque charm. Tahawus, McIntyre and Whiteface are not of enormous elevation but eminently impressive, and then there are those leaping rivers and streams, the young Hudson, the Ausable and Saranac and scores of others, a delight to the angler."

The Adirondack region is surrounded by two rail systems, the Delaware and Hudson and New York Central. The former reaches the gateways at North Creek, Lake George, Ticonderoga, Port Henry, Westport, Port Kent, Plattsburg and Chateaugay, Saranac and Lake Placid. The latter provides access with Northville in the Southern Adirondacks through connections at Fonda, and via its divisions from Herkimer or Utica to Old Forge, Raequette Lake, Tupper Lake, Saranac, Placid and St. Regis Lakes.

SELECTED BOOKS ON N. Y. STATE RESORTS

The Adirondacks, T. M. Longstreth, The Century Co., $3.50.
The Catskills, T. M. Longstreth, The Century Co., $3.50.
A History of the Adirondacks, Alfred L. Donaldson, The Century Co., $10.00.
Loafing Down Long Island, Charles Hanson Towne, The Century Co., $2.50.
A Loiterer in New York, Helen W. Henderson, Geo. H. Doran Co., $5.00.
Picturesque Hudson, Clifton Johnson, The Macmillan Co., $2.50.
The Hudson River, Edward M. Bacon, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $5.00.
Niagara River, A. B. Hulbert, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $5.00.
Mohawk Valley, W. Max Reid, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $5.00.
Old Roads from the Heart of New York, Sarah Comstock, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.50.

VALLEYS AND SUMMITS OF THE ALLEGHANIES

It is a long flight from Mt. Pocono to "The Land of the Sky" in western North Carolina, yet all along this sweep of the Alleghanies and their neighboring ranges are summer playgrounds of many and varied attractions.

John W. Harshberger, Ph.D., says in the Geographical Society of Philadelphia Bulletin: "No region in eastern Pennsylvania has greater natural beauty and a wider diversity of national features than the elevated Pocono Plateau, which attracts a larger class of nature lovers each year. Topographically, the table-land is elevated 2,000 feet above sea level . . . the plateau is threaded by numerous water courses, which cut deeper and deeper into the geologic formations, as the edge of the table-land is approached, until one stands at a place where deep mountain valleys lie between high mountain ranges with the long almost gapless Kittatinny Mountain range in the hazy distance."

The huge mountain gorges at The Delaware Water Gap, Mauch Chunk and White Haven have been long in favor among summer vacationists.

Continuing south we come to valleys and mountains of great charm. Says Horace Kephart in "Our Southern Highlanders" (Outing Publishing Co.), "South of the Potomac the Blue Ridge is a narrow rampart rising abruptly from the east, one or two thousand feet above its base, and descending sharply to the Shenandoah Valley on the west. These mountains, from the Potomac through to the Tennessee border, consist of a multitude of narrow ridges with steep escarpment on both sides . . . and deep, slender dales.

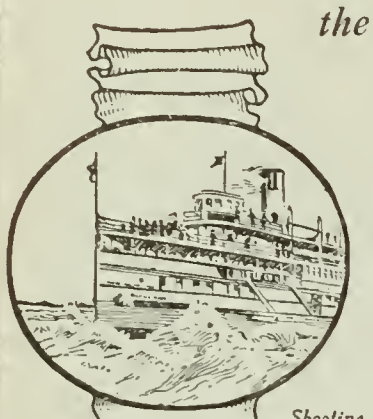
"In Southwestern Virginia the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies coalesce, but soon spread apart again, the Blue Ridge retaining its name, as well as its general character, altho much loftier and more massive than in the north."

Parts of this region offer many attractions for horseback or camping trips. To continue from Mr. Kephart's description:

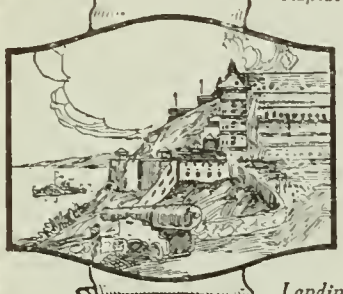
"The back country [western North Carolina] is rough. No boat nor canoe can stem its brawling waters . . . here is a land of lumber wagons, and saddle-

Spend Your Vacation In the Land of Jacques Cartier

Here are Thrills—Here is Romance and Adventure—that Will Take You Back to the Days of French Occupation.

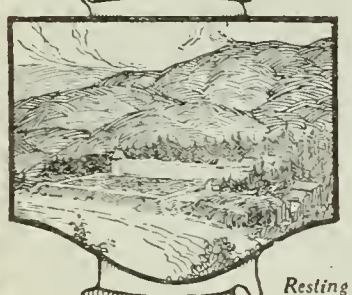


Shooting the Rapids

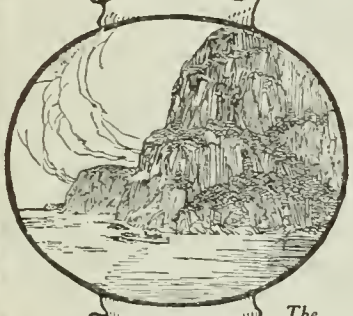


Landing at Old Quebec

Ste. Anne de Beaupré



Resting awhile at Tadousac



The Glorious Saguenay—River of Mystery

THIS year pack your vacation with interest and variety. Here, indeed, are thrills and adventure; an everchanging panorama of charm and beauty on the trip from "Niagara to the Sea."

Breasting the waves on Lake Ontario's broad expanse; threading your way through the Thousand Islands of the historic St. Lawrence River; shooting the Rapids the dusky red men descended in their bark canoes.

You stop at Montreal; then Quebec, where an hour's trolley trip will take you to the miracle-working shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré; then Montmorency Falls, 100 feet higher than Niagara.

From Quebec you continue your voyage down the majestic St. Lawrence towards the Sea, stopping at beautiful Murray Bay; then Tadousac, at the foot of the Laurentian Mountains, where you begin your journey up the far-famed Saguenay, with its stupendous capes, "Trinity" and "Eternity," above which the wheeling eagle is but a speck against the blue.

Throughout the trip history unfolds a story rich in memories of the past. Romantic scenes remind you of the heroes of a bygone age.

Can you afford to spend your whole vacation in any one place when such rich entertainment is within your reach?

Send 2c stamp for illustrated booklet, map and guide, "Niagara to the Sea," including rates, etc., to John F. Pierce, Passenger Traffic Manager, Canada Steamship Lines, Ltd., 115 C.S.L. Building, Montreal, Canada.

CANADA STEAMSHIP LINES

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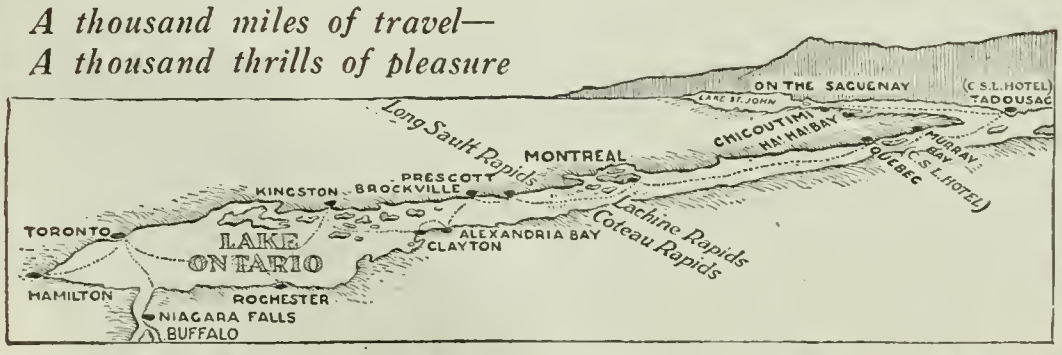
A thousand thrills of pleasure



VACATION TRIPS AND PLAY-GROUNDS—*Continued*

bags, and shackly little sleds that are dragged over the bare ground by harnessed steeds. . .

In the Virginias are those famous resorts among the oldest in our country, Virginia Hot Springs and White Sulphur Springs. Mr. William Alexander MacCorkle says in his book, "The White Sulphur Springs" [West Virginia] (Neale Publishing Co.), "here is a land of surpassing mountains, sweet pastoral scenes, waving grass, beautiful streams, azure skies, a land studded with marvelous elms; a land of soul-touching beauty."

In western North Carolina is that high altitude region designated "The Land of the Sky" of which Asheville is headquarters.

In the book, "Western North Carolina" (A. L. Chatterton Pub. Co.), H. P. Gatchell, M. D., says, "No other spot combines so fine a climate, an air so pure and invigorating and scenery so charming and picturesque."

"Between the Blue Ridge and the Great Smoky Mountains," says John T. Faris in his "Seeing the Sunny South" (J. B. Lippincott), "is a labyrinth of brawling brooks and leaping rivers that come from the springs on the mountain-side, flow restlessly along valleys and forges, and force their way through rocky barriers in titanic gaps."

It is impossible here to describe all of the summer playgrounds within the great Alleghany System or the many routes which reach them. Mt. Pocono, the Delaware Water Gap and their environs are on the Lackawanna Railroad. Maunch Chunk is reached by the Lehigh Valley and the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Mt. Gretna, Pa., is on the Pennsylvania System. Blue Ridge Summit on the Western Maryland; Berkeley Springs on the Baltimore & Ohio; Virginia Hot Springs and White Sulphur Springs on the Chesapeake & Ohio; and Asheville gateway to the western North Carolina Mountain regions on the Southern Railway System.

COASTWISE TRIPS, SHORT OR LONG

For those who are unable, or do not care to cross the ocean, yet who enjoy salt-water trips, there is a selection of routes along both coasts offering an attractive variety of voyages. These range from overnight sails between such ports as New York and Boston, or San Francisco and Los Angeles to a five-day one-way cruise from New York to Quebec or twelve days for the round trip, a twelve-day cruise to Newfoundland and return, or a sixteen-day cruise to the Caribbean, or a month's voyage from New York to San Francisco via the Panama Canal. Summer trips on the southbound passenger-ships are becoming more and more popular. Rates are, in some instances, less than in winter, and when one considers that in the summer months the temperature averages approximately the same as in the winter, and there is freedom from humidity and hot winds experienced in the United States, these summer voyages in southern seas are really delightful. Wind movements during the summer are almost continuous and during sightseeing trips ashore the Caribbean "Doctor," as the daily trade wind is called, insures comfort. A complete table of routes is given on the next page.

ATLANTIC COASTWISE AND SOUTHWARD ROUTES

Ports	*Lines*
Baltimore and Norfolk	Chesapeake S. S. Company
Baltimore and Norfolk	Baltimore Steam Packet
Boston and Yarmouth, N. S.	Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co.
Boston, Eastport, Lubec, St. John, N. B.	International Line
Boston and Bangor	Eastern S.S.Co.
Boston and Portland	Eastern S.S.Co.
Boston, Bath, Kennebec River and Boothbay	Kennebec Navigation Co.
Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Baltimore, Savannah and Jacksonville	Merchants & Miners Transportation Company
Key West and Havana	Peninsular & Occidental S.S.
New Orleans, Havana and Canal Zone	United Fruit Company
New Orleans and Havana	Southern Pacific S. S. Line
New York and Boston	Eastern S.S.Co.
New York, Halifax, N. S., and St. Johns, N.F.	Red Cross Line
New York, Newport, Fall River and Boston	Fall River Line
New York and New Bedford (connection for Marthas Vineyard and Nantucket)	New Bedford Line
New York and Providence	Colonial and Bay State Lines
New York and New London	New London (Norwich) Line
New York and Norfolk	Old Dominion Transp. Co.
New York, Charleston, Jacksonville	Clyde Line
New York and Savannah	Savannah Line
New York and Bermuda	Furness Bermuda Line
New York, Nassau, Havana and Mex. Ports	Ward Line
New York, Nassau, and Antilla, Cuba	Munson Line
New York, Barbadoes, Rio and Santos	Booth Line
New York, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires	Munson Line
New York, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio and Santos	Lloyd Brasileiro Line
New York, Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Aires	Lamport & Holt Line
New York, Grenada, Trinidad, Demerara	Trinidad Line
New York, Cuba, Canal Zone and Costa Rica	United Fruit Company
New York, Jamaica, Canal Zone, Colombia	United Fruit Company
New York, Cuba, Jamaica, British Honduras, Guatemala, Honduras	United Fruit Company
New York and San Juan, Porto Rico	N. Y. & Porto Rico S. S. Co.
New York and Porto Rico	Atlantic Fruit Company
New York, Key West and Galveston	Mallory Line
New York, Porto Rico, Curaçao, Venezuela	Red D. Line
New York and New Orleans	Southern Pacific S. S. Line
New York, Panama, Peru and Chile	Grace Line
New York, Panama, Peru and Chile	Pacific Line
New York, Haiti and Panama Canal Zone	Panama Line
New York, Virgin Islands, British and French West Indies, Demerara, South Am.	Quebec S. S. Company
New York, Halifax, N. S. and Quebec	Furness Bermuda Line
New York, Panama, Los Angeles, San Francisco	Pacific Mail S. S. Company
Port Tampa, Key West, Havana	Peninsular & Occidental S. S.
Rockland to Bar Harbor, Washington and Norfolk	Eastern S.S.Co. N.&W. S'b't Co.

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Are you going? Will you be one of the thousands who will join in the gigantic world celebration of Brazil's 100th year as a Republic?

Every part of the world will be represented there, France, Great Britain, Italy, Belgium, and our own United States. They will all have exhibits there and will join in the study of the fast developing business opportunities of South America.

If you are going, write now and let your Government tell you of its swift new ships which have brought South America 5 to 7 days nearer. These new ships—21,000 ton oil-burners—owned by the U. S. Government, sail from New York fortnightly. Rio de Janeiro is now only 11 days from New York. Montevideo and Buenos Aires are but a few days beyond. South America's treasure chest of pleasure and business opportunities is brought almost to your door.

These splendid new ships are operated for the U. S. Government by the Munson Steamship Lines with 50 years of successful steamship experience.

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Please send without obligation the U. S. Government Booklet giving travel facts and also information regarding the U. S. Government ships. I am considering a trip to South America ☐ to Europe ☐ to The Orient ☐. I would travel 1st class ☐ 2d ☐ 3d ☐. Going alone ☐ with family ☐ with others ☐. I have definitely decided to go ☐ I am merely considering the trip ☐.

If I go date will be about _____
My Name _____
My Business or Profession _____
My Street No. or R. F. D. _____
Town _____ *State* _____

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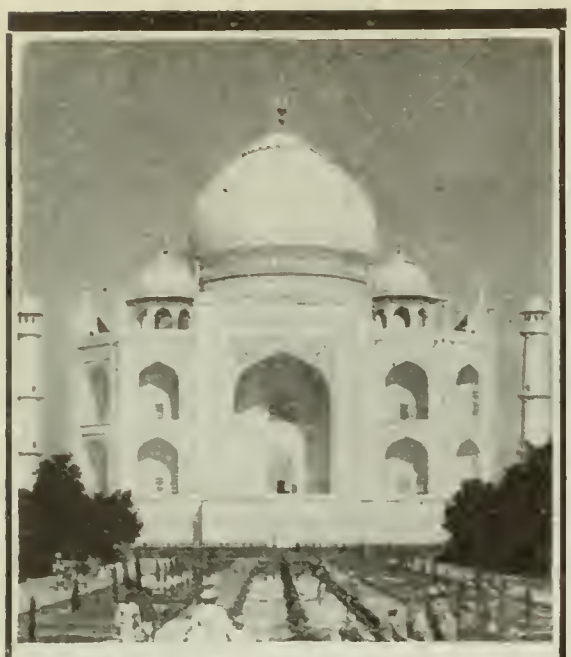
Information Desk A 241 **Washington, D. C.**



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Cost of the Cruise is little more than it will cost to stay at home. $1500 and upwards, according to stateroom. Shore excursions included.

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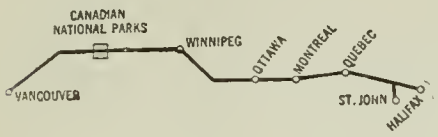
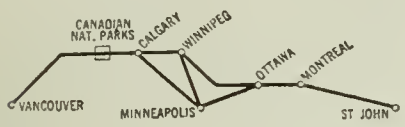
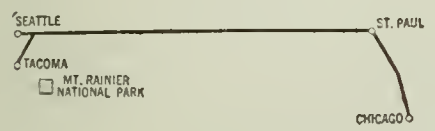
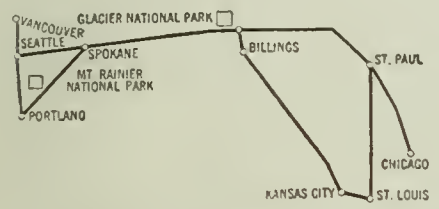
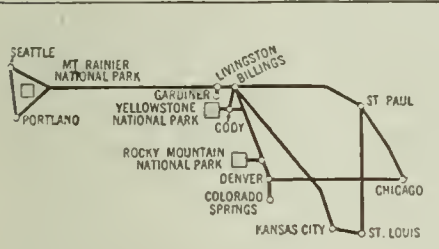
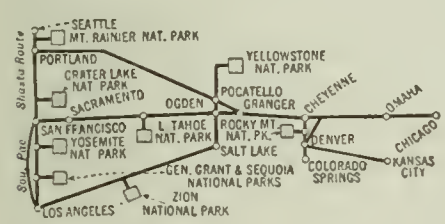
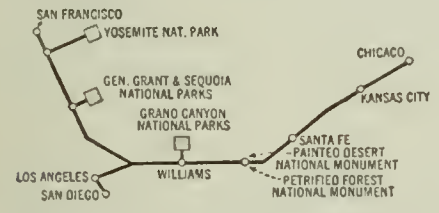
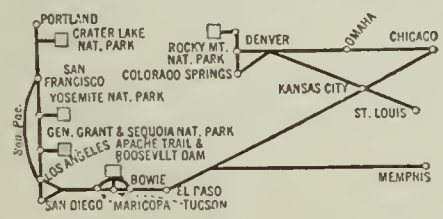
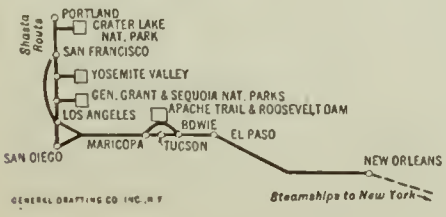
NATIONAL PARKS OF THE UNITED STATES

Name	*Location*	*Nearest Rail Stations*	*Characteristics*
Lafayette	Mt. Desert Island.	Mt. Desert Ferry, MaineCentralSyst.	Forest-clad mountains, picturesque bays, superb seascapes.
Hot Springs	Central Arkansas.	Hot Springs, Rock Island & Missouri Pac. Systems.	46 medicinal springs, with a total flow of 800,000 gallons daily, with 20 bath-houses under public control.
Platt	Southern Oklahoma.	Sulphur, Okla. Santa Fe System and Frisco Lines.	Numerous sulfur and non-mineral springs in mountainous region of scenic attractions.
Sully's Hill	Northeastern North Dakota.	Devils' Lake, N. D., Great Northern R'y and Soo Line.	Region of forest and stream, south shore Devils' Lake, an important wild-animal preserve.
Wind Cave	In Black Hills Southwestern South Dakota.	Hot Springs, S. D., Burlington and Chicago & N'western routes.	Containing a cavern with miles of galleries and many chambers of marvelous natural formations.
Rocky Mountain	In the Rockies of north middle Colorado.	Boulder on Denver & Interurban and Colorado & Southern; Longmont, Burlington Route and Colo. &South.; Lyon's on Burlington; Loveland on Colo.&South.; Fort Collins on Union Pacific and Colo. & Southern.	In the heart of the Rockies, with peaks 11,000 to 14,000 feet, living glaciers, lakes, rivers and canyons.
Yellowstone	Wyoming, Montana and Idaho.	Gardiner Northern Pacific; Cody Burlington Route; West Yellowstone, Union Pacific.	Containing more geysers than in all the rest of the world combined, boiling springs, mud volcanoes, petrified forests, canyons, lakes, cataracts, forests teeming with wild life.
Glacier	Northwestern Montana.	Glacier Park Station and Belton, Mont., on Great Northern Railway.	A region of mountain grandeur with 250 glacier-fed lakes, 60 glaciers, precipices thousands of feet deep, innumerable streams, dense forests.
Mesa Verde	Southwestern Colorado.	Mancos, Colo. Denver & Rio Grande System.	Among America's most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings.
Grand Canyon	North Central Arizona.	Grand Canyon Station Santa Fe System; North Rim motor stage from Lund, on Union Pacific.	The world's most sublime and awe-inspiring chasm, stupendous in proportions, magnificent in colorings, fascinating in its lights and shadows—a masterpiece of scenic wonder.
Zion	Southwestern Utah.	Lund, Utah, Union Pacific System.	A gorge of from 800 to 2,000 feet depth, its precipitous walls resplendent with brilliant colorings.
Sequoia	Middle Eastern California.	Exeter or Visalia, Cal., Santa Fe and Southern Pacific.	The Big Tree National Park—12,000 Sequoias more than 10 feet in diameter, some 25 to 35 feet.
General Grant	Middle Eastern California.	Fresno, Sanger, or Visalia Santa Fe or South. Pacific.	Created to preserve the giant tree "General Grant," 25 feet in diameter, and many other forest monarchs.
Yosemite	Middle Eastern California.	Merced on Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Systems, thence to El Portal.	A valley of surpassing scenic beauty with lofty cliffs, towering waterfalls, crystalline lakes, groves of big trees.
Lassan	Northern California.	Red Bluff, Cal. on Southern Pacific.	Contains Mt. Lassan, 10,465 feet, only active volcano in the United States proper.
Crater Lake	Southern Oregon.	Medford or Klamath Falls, Ore., Southern Pacific.	An opalescent lake, walled by snow-capped mountains, filling a prehistoric crater.
Mt. Rainier	West Central Washington.	Ashford on Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	From the great mountain radiate 28 glaciers, 48 square miles of these 50 to 500 feet thick. Sub-Alpine flora.
Mt. McKinley	South Central Alaska.	Mt. McKinley Park Station U. S. Alaska Railroad.	Three thousand square miles of untouched nature over which towers Mt. McKinley, highest American peak.
Hawaii	Hawaiian Islands.	Inter-island steamers from Honolulu.	Three separate areas including three world-famed volcanoes, Kilauea and Mauna Loa on the island of Hawaii and Haleakala on the island of Maui. Kilauea is continuously active with spectacular molten lava lakes; Mauna Loa is largest active volcano in the world; Haleakala has probably largest of all known craters.

SOME TRANSCONTINENTAL AND INTERMEDIATE ROUTES

Showing the direct and some of the more important of many combination routes with a few of their leading scenic attractions.

Outline Map	*Route*	*Scenic Attractions, etc.*
	Canadian National-Grand Trunk Route (coast to coast by this system).	From the forests of New Brunswick to the St. Lawrence River, Ontario lakes region, across Canadian prairies to the Canadian Rockies, Jasper and Mt. Robson Parks, to Vancouver.
	Canadian Pacific Route (coast to coast by this system).	From the Maritime Provinces to the Ottawa River, Shores of Lake Superior, Canadian Wheat Lands, through the Canadian Rockies and the Lake Region of British Columbia to Vancouver.
	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Route (Chicago to Pacific Northwest by this system).	Includes Upper Mississippi Valley, prairies of Minnesota and South Dakota, Saw Tooth, Bitter Root and Cascade mountain ranges, Mt. Rainier National Park, 649 miles electrically operated.
	Burlington - Great Northern Route, St. Louis or Chicago to Pacific Northwest via Burlington to St. Paul or Billings.	Along the Upper Mississippi Valley through Minnesota Lake region, Northern Rocky Mountains, direct rail gateway to Glacier National Park, over Cascades to Seattle, Tacoma, Portland.
	Burlington-Northern Pacific Routes, St. Louis, Kansas City or Chicago to National Parks and Pacific Northwest.	Burlington Route to St. Paul or Billings, thence Northern Pacific to Yellowstone Park and Pacific Northwest or Burlington direct to Denver (side-trips to Colorado Springs, Rocky Mountain and Yellowstone Parks).
	Overland Route connecting with Union Pacific System to Pacific N. W.; Ogden Route to San Francisco; Salt Lake Route to Los Angeles.	Chicago & Northwestern to Omaha; Union Pacific to Pacific N. W. (Yellowstone side-trip) or Union Pacific to Ogden, thence Southern Pacific to California (Lake Tahoe side-trip); or Union Pacific to Los Angeles.
	Rio-Grande-Feather River Canyon Route (Denver & Rio Grande Western and Western Pacific Railroads).	Pike's Peak region of the Rockies, Salt Lake and Feather River Canyon (Mesa Verde National Park). Connections at Denver with Burlington, Rock Island and Missouri Pacific.
	Santa Fé Route from Chicago to California (Santa Fé System throughout).	Along historic Santa Fé Trail, City of Santa Fé and environs to Los Angeles, including, Petrified Forest, Grand Canyon National Park, Sequoia and General Grant Parks—Yosemite, San Francisco.
	Rock Island-El Paso Route to California and Rock Island Route direct to Rockies.	Chicago, St. Louis or Memphis, Rock Island System, El Paso Southwestern and Southern Pacific, to San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco; also Rock Island System direct to Denver, Colorado Springs.
	Sunset Route from New Orleans (direct steamships from New York) to California and Pacific N. W.; Southern Pacific System.	Spanish America, Apache Trail and Roosevelt Dam, Carisso Gorge, Sequoia and General Grant Parks, Yosemite Valley, connecting with Shasta Route for Pacific Northwest.

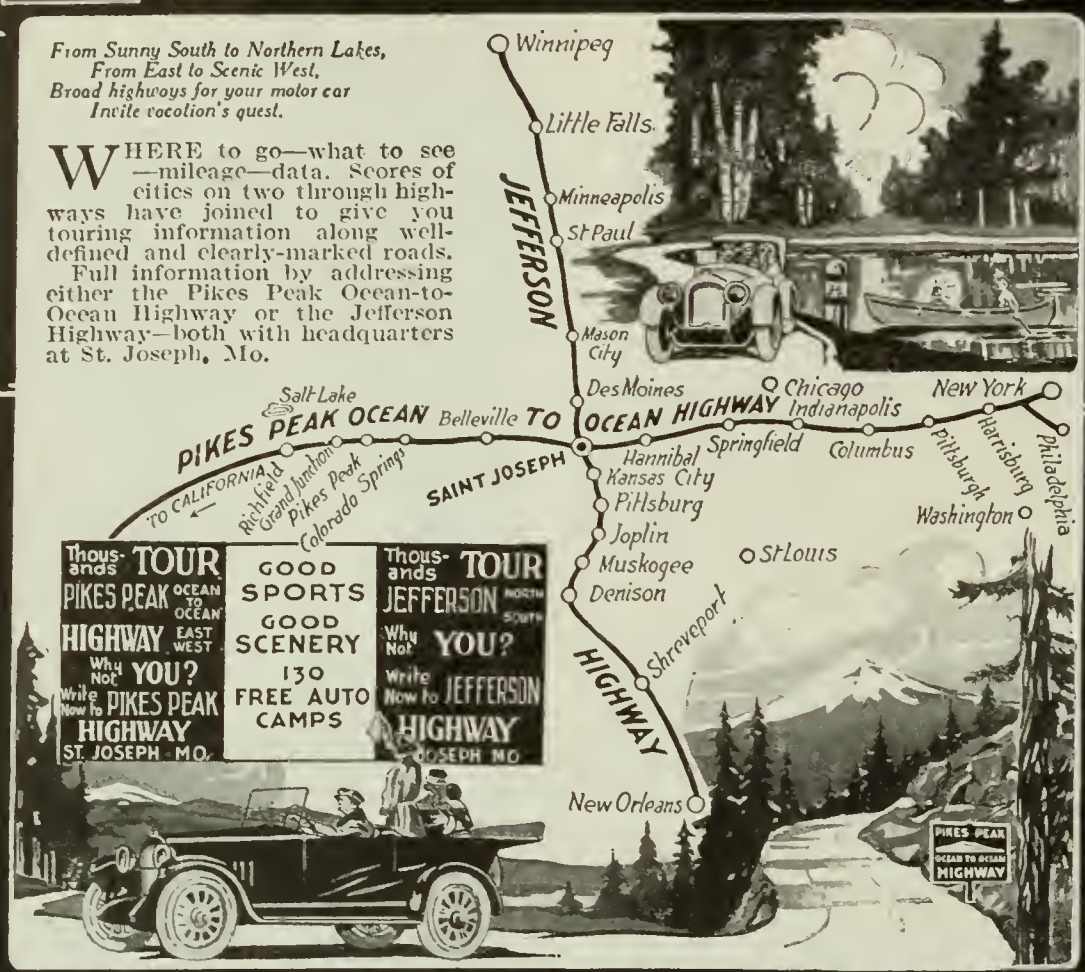
Pikes Peak and Jefferson Highways

PIKES PEAK OCEAN TO OCEAN HIGHWAY

JH

From Sunny South to Northern Lakes,
From East to Scenic West,
Broad highways for your motor car
Invite vacation's quest.

WHERE to go—what to see—mileage—data. Scores of cities on two through highways have joined to give you touring information along well-defined and clearly-marked roads. Full information by addressing either the Pikes Peak Ocean-to-Ocean Highway or the Jefferson Highway—both with headquarters at St. Joseph, Mo.



In the Land of Indian Legend

Get out into the Indian country. You will find traces of red-skins far more thrilling than the tales of Hiawatha. Westward from the field of Custer's last battle, through Montana, Idaho and along the Columbia River Highway, are interesting reminiscences.

Northern Pacific Ry.

"2000 Miles of Startling Beauty"

is the route of history. Again and again do the tracks cross the old Lewis and Clark Trail, following it at times hundreds of miles. Three Forks of the Missouri, Bitter Root Valley, Clark Fork River and many other points on the main line of the Northern Pacific, play a permanent part in the story of the wonderful first Expedition through the Northwest in 1804-06.

$86 Round Trip—Chicago to North Pacific Coast

Go fishing in the deep lakes of Idaho and Montana. Climb snow-covered Mount Rainier. Camp out in Paradise Park. Get off the beaten track, see places of special historic or scenic interest. Enjoy Puget Sound and Lake Washington.

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From Chicago — North Coast Limited — All-Steel Through Train

Stop at Yellowstone Park

Write for free books—as fascinating as fiction.

A. B. Smith, Passenger Traffic Mgr., St. Paul, Minn.

16

VACATION TRIPS AND PLAY-GROUNDS—*Continued*

TRIPS ON THE GREAT LAKES

Speaking of our inland fresh water seas, Frederick A. Talbot in his "Steamship Conquest of the World" (J. B. Lippincott Co.) says:

"A cruise around these Great Lakes has developed into as popular a holiday among Americans and Canadians as a trip to the fjords of Norway or the Mediterranean is among Europeans, while many transcontinental travelers welcome two days on these waters as a pleasant interlude to the 4,000 miles of railway ride from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard."

Along their shores are many delightful vacation centers and points of unusual interest. There is Cleveland, one of the handsomest of American cities; Detroit with its waterside parks and huge motor factories; the island labyrinth of Georgian Bay; Mackinac with its scenic and historical charm; the great locks at Sault Ste. Marie; scores of resorts along both shores of Lake Michigan and Lake Superior. A table of Great Lakes Routes is given elsewhere.

SELECTED BOOKS ON GREAT LAKES REGION

Sketches in Duneland, Earl H. Reed, Dodd, Mead & Co., $3.00.
Tales of a Vanishing River, Earl H. Reed, Dodd, Mead & Co., $4.00.
The Sand Dunes of Indiana, E. Stillman Bailey, A. C. McClurg & Co., $2.50.
A Naturalist in the Great Lakes Region, E. R. Downing, Univ. of Chicago Press, $3.50.
Chicago and Old Northwest, Milo Quaif, Univ. of Chicago Press, $4.00.

MINNESOTA'S SPORTSMEN'S ELYSIUM

Easily accessible for week-end trips from Chicago are a series of lake resorts in Wisconsin much in favor with residents of the Middle West. Boating, bathing and fishing are enjoyed at such popular resorts as Geneva Lake, Lake Winnebago, Fox Lake, Green Lake, Zurich, Mendota, Beaver and a multitude of smaller ones.

If we continue, however, farther northwest to St. Paul or Duluth, we find east and north of the Mississippi Valley the labyrinth of lakes, lakelets and intersecting waters which are designated as the Ten Thousand Lakes of Minnesota, an elysium for the canoeist, camper and fisherman who delights in leaving the beaten paths.

"It is a real wilderness," writes the editor of *Outing Magazine;* "make no mistake about that. If solitude is your key to happiness you can travel for days without seeing another human face or coming within sound of a locomotive whistle. You can be as strenuous or as lazy as you like—work twelve hours a day or loaf and invite your soul. And all around will spread the serene difference and peace of the North Woods."

The main points of entry are by way of Duluth or St. Paul. Details of the above routes with fish and game regulations and special advice to campers should be obtained from the Minnesota Land and Lake Attractions Board of St. Paul.

GREAT LAKES SAILINGS

Ports	*Lines*
Lewiston and Toronto; Toronto, Rochester, Kingston, Thousand Islands and St. Lawrence River points	Canada S. S. Lines Limited
Buffalo and Cleveland	Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Co.
Buffalo and Detroit	Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Co.
Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Mackinac Island, Sault Ste Marie, Houghton and Duluth	Great Lakes Transit Corporation
Buffalo, Detroit, Mackinac Island and Chicago, returning via same ports and Parry Sound and Cleveland	Chicago, Duluth and Georgian Bay Transit Company
Cleveland, Cedar Point, Put-in-Bay, Toledo and Detroit	Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Co. and Detroit & Cleveland Nav. Co.
Toledo, Sugar Island Park, Detroit and Port Huron	White Star Line
Detroit, Put-in-Bay, Lakeside, Sandusky	Ashley & Dustin Line
Port McNicoll, Owen Sound, Sault Ste Marie, Port Arthur and Fort William	Canadian Pacific Great Lakes Service
Penetang, Georgian Bay and Parry Sound	Northern Navigation Co.
Duluth, Ft. William and Washington Habor; Duluth and Cornucopia; Owen Sound and Sault Ste Marie; Owen Sound and Michipicoten Harbor	United States and Dominion Transportation Company
Detroit, Sarnia, Sault Ste Marie, Port Arthur and Duluth	Northern Navigation Co.
Mackinac Island, St. Ignace and Cheboygan; De Tour, Sault Ste Marie and intermediate ports; Mackinac Island and Les Cheneaux Route	Arnold Transit Company
Chicago, Grand Haven and Muskegon; Chicago and Michigan City; Chicago and White Hall; Chicago and Milwaukee; Chicago, Green Bay and Mackinac Island	Goodrich Transit Company
Chicago, Racine and Milwaukee	Chicago, Racine & Milwaukee Line
Chicago and Benton Harbor	Benton Transit Company
Chicago and South Haven	Chicago & South Haven S. S. Co.
Chicago, Holland and Saugatuck; Chicago, St. Joseph and Benton Harbor	Graham and Morton Transportation Co.
Chicago, Traverse City, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, St. Ignace, Mackinac Island and Sault Ste Marie	Michigan Transit Company
Chicago, Mackinac Island, Sault Ste Marie, Houghton and Duluth, returning via same ports and Parry Sound	Chicago, Duluth and Georgian Bay Transit Company
Milwaukee and Muskegon	Crosby Transportation Co.
Milwaukee, Ludington and Manistee	Pere Marquette Line Steamers

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"SAMARIA"

A CRUISE DE LUXE

Strictly Limited to 400 Guests

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THIS magnificent *Golden Jubilee Cruise* will commemorate the 50th year since Thomas Cook, the founder of our organization, conducted his first party around the world.

For over four months our guests will travel amidst the wonderful sights and sites along the Seven Seas—a Cruise covering 30,000 miles.

A superb itinerary embracing — Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, Port Said, Cairo and the Pyramids; Bombay, Ceylon, Calcutta, and other towns in India; Rangoon in Burma; Belawan in Sumatra; Batavia in Java; Singapore in the Straits; Saigon in French Indo-China; Manila, Hongkong, Canton, Macao, Shanghai; Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama; Honolulu and Waikiki; San Francisco, Balboa, Panama Canal and Cristobal.

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North American & South American

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Alluring Trips of Over 2,000 Miles With Ample Time at All Points of Interest to See the Sights

These magnificent steamers are equipped to give service equal to the best Atlantic Linera and furnish every modern comfort and convenience; Promenade and sun decks of unusual width; Large grand salon; Commodious lounging rooms; Inviting berths in elegant state rooms or beds in parlor rooms (all outside rooms); Kitchens all white enamel; Wonderful meals daintily served by waitresses neatly garbed in white; Uniform courtesy from bell boy to captain. Wireless and every device for safety of passengers.

A Week Full of Joyful Entertainment

On every trip a socially gifted hostess introduces the passengers and arranges entertainments. Music and dancing in Ball Room and Roof Garden every evening except Sunday. Music by splendid Orchestra; Piano and Phonograph for use of those who are musical. Radio-phone Apparatus for long distance receiving. For the Children, Open Air Play Ground and Deck Games (carefully screened in)—all these are free.

Tickets bearing rail routing between Chicago and Detroit, Cleveland or Buffalo honored for passage.

Call or Write for Pamphlet and Full Information

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Cunard S. S. "SCYTHIA"

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Twin-Screw Turbine Oil-Burner, 21,500 Tons
Sailing Feb. 6, 1923, returning April 9, visiting

EGYPT

Madeira, Spain, Gibraltar, Algiers, Sicily, Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Riviera, Monte Carlo

The "Scythia" is a veritable floating palace, with spacious decks, lounges, veranda cafés, 2 elevators, commodious state-rooms with running water and large wardrobes; bedrooms and suites with private baths. The famous Cunard cuisine and service. (Only one sitting for meals.)

Free optional return passage at later date by any Cunard steamer from France or England.

Rates, $600 and up, including shore excursions and all expenses. Early reservations advisable.

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True Amount of Oil Right Before Your Eyes!

YOU can't afford to go a day without it

Paul R. Vincent, Holyoke, Mass., says: "Your oil gauge has proven satisfactory in every way; it is easy of installation, it is accurate, and—the best point it gives you the assurance that your motor has the right amount of oil, at a glance. To one who has had to stop and watch the oil drip from a petcock it is a necessity, not an accessory."

Dr. F. R. Coe, Warner, N. Y., says: "It is worth three times the price you ask for it. It should be placed on every Ford car."

CARTER OIL GAUGE

fastens to instrument board or dash; connecting *air* tube with special elbow screws in place of lower petcock. Gauge indicates plainly amount of oil in crankcase—*at all times*, under all conditions. *No oil passes through tube or gauge.* No moving parts, floats, corks or plungers. Cannot get out of order. Soon pays for itself in oil saved.

If your dealer can't suppy, use coupon—money back if not satis..ed.

JOBBERS AND DEALERS—Write for Discounts and Sales Helps.

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CARTER PRODUCTS

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CARTER MOTOR ACCESSORIES,
386 Pearl St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Enclosed find (check) (money order) for $..... Ship prepaid
. . . .(no. or doz.)—Ford Type
. . . . (no. or doz.)—Chevrolet Type

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

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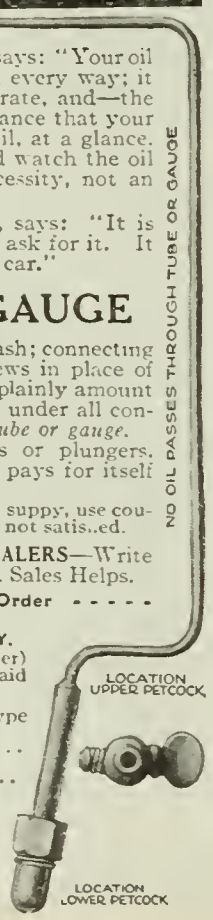
(If coupon is used by Dealer, shipment will be sent C.O.D. with free advertising literature; free demonstrator stand shipped with order for 1 dozen or more.) *From Literary Digest*



VACATION TRIPS AND PLAY-GROUNDS—*Continued*

THE COLORADO AND NORTHERN ROCKIES

Of the Colorado Rocky Mountain region, which is within easy access from Denver and Colorado Springs and the northern part of the same range intersected by the northern transcontinental railways, the late Lord Bryce, in probably his last writing, appearing in a recent issue of *The National Geographic Magazine*, says:

The Colorado Rockies have one feature of unsurpassed grandeur. What the hills do not give is given by the valleys. The deep and extremely narrow ravines which intersect the mountains, enclosed by precipitous walls thousands of feet high, with nothing at the bottom but a roaring stream and sometimes a road, or a railway carried on a shelf cut out of the face of the precipice—these have sometimes a grandeur and sometimes a picturesque variety of views up and down the winding glen unsurpassed in any part of the Western Hemisphere.

The so-called Royal Gorge of the Arkansas River, just where it issues from the mountains west of Pueblo, is perhaps the most tremendous in the sternness of its crags and pinnacles, but there are others hardly less wildly grand.

North of Colorado the range of the Rockies sinks, but some high peaks occur in northwestern Wyoming, and the scenery of the Yellowstone Lake and Yellowstone Canyon, with its splendid waterfalls, as well as that of the Geyser Basins, is extremely interesting.

Still further north, on the frontier line between the State of Montana and Canada, lies a district of great beauty, with snow-covered peaks, occasionally bearing small glaciers and picturesque lakes filling some of the valleys. Here the creation of a national park has happily provided for the preservation both of the scenery and of the wild animals.

From this point, where the Canadian Rockies begin, the tourist finds plenty of fine scenery for hundreds of miles to the north.

SELECTED BOOKS ON THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONS

History of Rocky Mountain Exploration, R. G. Thwaites, D. Appleton & Co., $2.00.
Highways and Byways of Rocky Mountains, Clifton Johnson, The Macmillan Co., $2.75.
Colorado: the Queen Jewel of the Rockies, Mae Lacy Baggs, The Page Co., $6.00.
Hunting in High Altitudes, G. B. Grinnell and Theodore Roosevelt, Harper & Bros., $3.00.

IN THE SIERRAS AND THEIR PICTURESQUE VALLEYS

Quoting again from Viscount Bryce's article referred to in the foregoing:

From the Rockies let us turn westward across the Great American Desert to the parallel range of the Sierra Nevada in California. As its name conveys, it carries perpetual snow, but not enough snow to support glaciers, tho these may be found in its prolongation into Oregon and Washington, where it bears the name of the Cascade Range.

The canyons, however, are of extraordinary beauty, sometimes, as in the Yosemite Valley and the Kings River Canyon, presenting forms of singular grandeur. It would be hard to find anywhere scenery more perfect.

Hudson River by Daylight

DON'T miss it this year!—the most delightful inland water trip on the American continent. Inspiring views of lofty headlands; beautiful shore vistas; points of historic interest. A new thrill at every turn. And the chance to speed over cool, sparkling waters on one of the famous fleet of five

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Daily and Sunday service between New York and Albany; also One-Day Outings. Ideal route to vacation points North and West. Rail tickets accepted. New York to Albany and Albany to New York. Season to October 22.

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do as England does! Ask for Transportation *via* London & North Western Railway when visiting the Universities, Washington's, Shakespeare's, and Burns's Country; North Wales, The English, Scottish, and Irish Lakes.

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Superior Cars, Superior Service
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You can move Savo Steel Boxes indoors or out and have beautiful Flowers and Plants the year round. Leak-proof and rust-proof. Six sizes. Write for Free Catalog.

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CALIFORNIA IN SUMMER

California is and probably will ever be the final objective of the transcontinental traveler. National Parks, National Monuments, the scenic wonders of mountain and desert may hold his interest en route, but like the pioneers of old the magnet of the Golden State draws him on to the very shores of the Pacific.

It is only to those who have never visited California that her playgrounds are regarded as seasonal. Indeed, as Charles Francis Saunders says in his "Finding the Worth While in California":

"Among the permanent residents it is a moot question whether winter or summer in California is the more agreeable season. Each has its good points, but a great deal depends upon the part of the State one is talking about. Relation to the sea is an important factor. The ocean exerts a modifying effect upon the temperature wherever its influences reach, and such sections are on the whole the pleasantest at all seasons."

And as another writer on the same subject says: "For fifty summers Californians who live by the sea have gone to the mountains and those in the interior have migrated to the sea."

Again quoting Mr. Saunders,

"Even during the summer months, tourists will do well to keep a light wrap at hand, particularly at the beaches, where a strong wind from the sea is a regular afternoon occurrence."

With its wide range of latitude and its altitude varying from sea level to snow-capped peaks of fourteen thousand feet, the playgrounds of California are among the most varied in America. From the mountain forest of the Yosemite Valley, to the orchard-lined valleys of the south central regions and the broad sea beaches of the coast-line, there is nowhere monotony.

The National Parks within California, Yosemite, Lassan, Sequoia and General Grant, described briefly in the table elsewhere, are among the most interesting and unusual of our public reservations.

Then there are those monuments of historic interest, the ancient missions, visits to which lend charm to the California trip.

Along the coast stretches the vast Pacific Riviera with its world-famous ocean beaches, Coronado and Santa Monica, and scores of others with that famous chain of oceanside towns, including Santa Barbara, Carmel and Monterey. There is Santa Catalina Island, a short sail offshore from Los Angeles Harbor, a favorite trip with California tourists.

Then there are those cities unlike any others, San Diego with its Spanish "old town," Los Angeles, "the tourist capital," and cosmopolitan San Francisco where the ships and races of the world meet.

These are only the most fragmentary hints of the riches California possesses for the summer tourist, attractions that make California an essential in the Western itinerary. For books on California, see page 71.

A Strange Idea
for a summer trip

By An Easterner

"See a new country, a wonderland of summer. Get a complete change of scene (often the most valuable part of a vacation).

"Be entirely absorbed and self-forgetful. Come back a new man."

That was the advice of my physician seven years ago when I felt in need of real rest and recreation. And then he said what I thought *a strange thing* at the time—*"Go to Southern California this summer."*

"What!—from one warm place to a warmer?"

"You don't know California in the summer," he replied. "It's cool there."

And then he showed me these U. S. Weather Bureau figures:

Average mean temperature for Southern California: June, 66 degrees; July, 70 degrees; August, 71 degrees; September, 69 degrees.—The 41-year record of the U. S. Weather Bureau.

Well, I went—somewhat doubtful—and this is what I found:

That he and the U. S. Weather Bureau were right about the summer weather. I stayed three months—June, July, and August—and slept under blankets ninety nights.

I found a land that offered an amazing variety and quality of summer sports.

4,000 miles of motor roads through some of the roughest kind of country in some places, that I have ever seen, yet paved like city streets.

Great sea shore resorts, mountain lakes and fishing streams, deserts, and the most intensively developed farm and fruit lands bordering on one another.

Stupendous views from mountain tops, great rides along fine oceanside highways, almost impenetrable wildernesses within a few hours of a great city, tenth in size in the United States.

Golf and tennis everywhere. A myriad things to do. The result is I have missed only one summer in the seven since I first learned of this great playground.

GO NOW

Don't put off a trip like this, don't hesitate. Go while you can. *The complete change* alone is worth the comparatively small investment. This trip *is* an investment that yields incomparable returns.

If you wish to take "a trip abroad," here's one in your own United States.

Stay at fashionable hotels or modest boarding places, as you wish.

Your railroad ticket agent will give you complete information. Or send coupon to us for a free book that tells more than we have space here to relate.

All-Year Club of Southern California
Dept. M-106, Los Angeles, Calif.

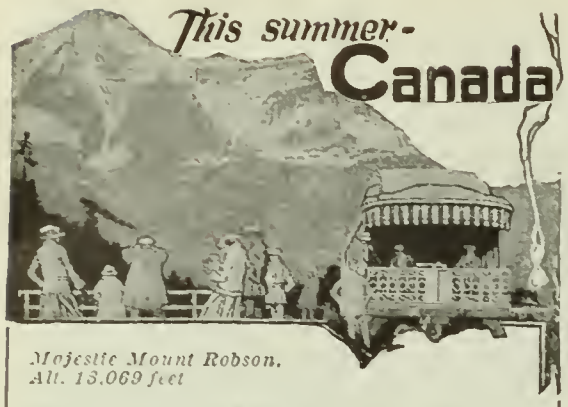
Information Coupon

All-Year Club of Southern California,
Dept. M-106, Chamber of Commerce Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

Please send me full information about the summer vacation possibilities in Southern California.

Name.....

Address.....



Majestic Mount Robson. Alt. 13,069 feet

Jasper Park and Mount Robson Park embrace the scenic mountain wonders of the Dominion. Canadian National Railways cross the Rockies at the lowest altitude, the easiest gradients and in view of Canada's highest peaks.

Your Ideal Vacation

is realized in the "Highlands of Ontario"—Algonquin Park—(Alt. 2,000 ft.)—Muskoka Lakes—Great Lakes—30,000 Islands Georgian Bay—Lake of Bays—Kawartha Lakes—Timagami—Nipigon—Quetico—Minaki. Fishing, Boating, Bathing, Golf, Camping and finest Hotels. Hay fever unknown.

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Real fishing and hunting in virgin streams and unspoiled big game country in NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK, QUEBEC, ONTARIO, ALBERTA and BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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at any of the following addresses. Ask for Booklet R mentioning districts that interest you

Boston, 294 Washington Street
Buffalo, 1019 Chamber of Commerce Building
Chicago, 108 West Adams Street
Cincinnati, 406 Traction Building
Detroit, 527 Majestic Building
Duluth, 430 W. Superior Street
Kansas City 334 Railway Exchange Building
Los Angeles, 325 Van Nuys Bldg., 7th and Spring Streets
Minneapolis, 518 Second Avenue, South
New York, 1270 Broadway
Pittsburgh, 505 Park Building
Portland, Me., Grand Trunk Station
San Francisco, 689 Market Street
Seattle, 902 Second Avenue
St. Louis, 305 Merchants Laclede Building
St. Paul, 4th and Jackson Streets

H. H. MELANSON
Passenger Traffic Manager
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Toronto, Can.

G. T. BELL
Passenger Traffic Manager
Grand Trunk Railway
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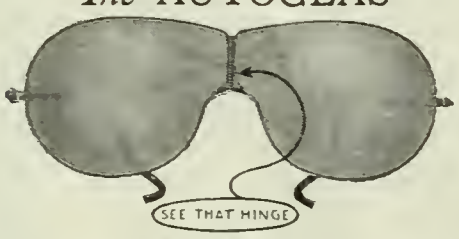
The AUTOGLAS



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Dept. F Box 804, Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL MONUMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

Name	*Location*	*Approaches*	*Characteristics*
Katmai	Southern Alaska	Steamships from Seattle to Kodiak	Volcanic interest including "Valley of 10,000 smokes"
Old Kasaan	Near Ketchikan, Alaska	Steamships, Seattle to Ketchikan	Abandoned Indian village with totem poles, etc.
Sitka	Southeastern Alaska	Steamships, Seattle or Vancouver	Natural park with numerous totem poles
Casa Grande	Southern Arizona	Casa Grande, Arizona Southern Pac.	Most noteworthy prehistoric relics in the U. S.
Montezuma Castle	Central Arizona	Clarkdale, Ariz., Santa Fe System	Prehistoric cliff dwelling in vertical cliff
Navajo	Northern Arizona	Gallup, N. Mex. or Flagstaff, Ariz., Santa Fe System	Pueblo or cliff-dweller ruins, well preserved
Papago Saguaro	South Central Arizona	Phoenix or Tempe, Ariz. Southern Pac.	Collection of desert flora, rocky formations
Petrified Forest	Eastern Arizona	Adamana or Holbrook, Santa Fe	Coniferous trees turned into stone
Tonto	South Central Arizona	Globe, Arizona, Southern Pacific	Cliff-dweller ruins similar to the Gila dwelling
Tumacacori	Southern Arizona	Tucson, Southern Pacific and El Paso & Southern	Ruin of the ancient Franciscan Mission
Walnut Canyon	North Central Arizona	Flagstaff, Ariz., Santa Fe System	Many cliff dwellings
Cabrillo	Point Loma California	San Diego, Cal., Southern Pacific & Santa Fe Systems	Commemorating the discoverer, Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo
Devil Postpile	Central California	From Fresno via Northfork or Laws via Mammoth, So. Pacific System	Hexagonal basaltic columns similar to Giant's Causeway
Muir Woods	Near San Francisco	Mt. Tamalpais & Muir Woods, R.R.	One of California's most noted redwood groves
Pinnacles	South Central California	Soledad or Hollister, Southern Pac.	Remarkable spire-like rock formations
Colorado	Western Colorado	Grand Junction, Denver & Rio Grande Western	Lofty monoliths of great scientific interest
Wheeler	Southern Colorado	Wagon-Wheel Gap or Creede, Colo., Denver & Rio Grande Western	A scenic wonder, example curios, erosion, volcanic action
Yucca House	Southwestern Colorado	Mancos, Denver & Rio Grande W'st'n	Ruins of archeological interest
Chickamauga & Chattanooga	Georgia and Tennessee	Directly or by connection with several southern roads	Scenes of great Civil War battles of 1863
Lincoln's Birthplace	Northern Kentucky	Hodgenville, Ky., Illinois Central	Contains log cabin where Lincoln was born
Antietam	Western Maryland	Antietam, Md., on Norfolk & Western	Enclosing field of the battle of Antietam
Vicksburg	Western Mississippi	Vicksburg, Miss., important Southern roads	Scene of siege and surrender of Vicksburg
Big Hole Battlefield	Southwestern Montana	Divide, Mont. Union Pacific	Site of Battle of 1877, between U. S. troops and Indians
Lewis & Clark Cavern	Western Montana	Temporarily closed to public	Immense cavern with wonderful formations
Scotts Bluff	Western Nebraska	Gering, Nebr. Union Pacific	A region of pioneer day memories
Bandelier	North Central New Mexico	Santa Fe—Santa Fe and Denver Rio Grande W'st'n	Cliff-dweller ruins, artificial caves, stone sculpture, etc.
Capulin Mountain	Northeastern New Mexico	Folsom, Colorado & Southern	Cinder cone of geological recent formation
Chaco Canyon	Northwestern New Mexico	Thoreau, N. M., Santa Fe System	Many ruins of interesting cliff dwellings
Gila Cliff Dwellings	Southwestern New Mexico	Silver City, via Pinos Altos, N. M., Santa Fe System	Well-preserved ruins of prehistoric cliff dwellings

NATIONAL MONUMENTS, CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE

El Morro	Western New Mexico	Gallup, N. M., Santa Fe System	Great rock with early Spanish inscriptions
Gran Quivira	South Central New Mexico	Mountainair, Santa Fe System	Ruins of early mission, also Pueblo ruins
Verendrye	Northwestern North Dakota	Sanish, N. D., "Soo Route"	Includes Crowhigh Butte of historical interest
Guilford Court-house	Northern North Carolina	Greensboro, N. Car. Southern Ry.	Scene of Revolutionary action of 1781
Oregon Caves	Southwestern Oregon	Ashland or Grant's Pass, Ore., S. Pac.	Limestone caverns of great beauty partially explored
Gettys-burg	Southern Pennsylvania	Gettysburg Western Maryland and Reading Systems	Including arena of Civil War's greatest battle
Jewel Cave	Southwestern South Dakota	Custer, S. D., Burlington Route	Limestone cavern of immense proportions
Shiloh	Southern Tennessee	Corinth, Miss. Mobile & Ohio, Ill., Central, and Southern Rys.	Natural park embracing famous battle-ground
Dinosaur	Northeastern Utah	Watson, U. Unitah R. R. or Mack Colo., Denver Rio Grande Western	Deposits of fossil—remains prehistoric animals
Natural Bridges	Southeastern Utah	Mancos, Denver & Rio Grande W'st'n	Three natural bridges, largest of their kind
Rainbow Bridge	Southern Utah	Trail from Kayenta, Ariz., from Flagstaff or Gallup, N. M.	Immense natural bridge, span 278 feet
Mount Olympus	Northwestern Washington	From Port Angeles, via Sol Duc Hot Springs, steamer from Seattle	Many glaciers and formation of scientific interest
Devils Tower	Northwestern Wyoming	Moorcroft, Wyo., Burlington Route	1,200-foot natural rock tower
Shoshone Cavern	Northern Wyoming	Near Cody, Wyo., Burlington Route	Large cavern of geological interest

BOOKS ON THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

A Guide to Florida, Harrison Rhodes and Mary W. Dumont, Dodd, Mead & Co., $3.00.
The Wilderness Road to Kentucky; Its Location and Features, William Allan Pusey, Geo. H. Doran Co., $3.50.
The Carolina Mountains, Margaret W. Morley, Houghton Mifflin Co., $4.00.
The Indians of the Painted Desert Region, James George Wharton, Little, Brown & Co., $4.00.
Seeing the Sunny South, John T. Faris, J. B. Lippincott Co., $6.00.
Historic Houses of South Carolina, Mrs. Harriette Kershaw Leiding, J. B. Lippincott Co., $10.00.
Through Our Unknown Southwest, Agnes C. Laut, Robt. M. McBride & Co., $3.00.
Finding the Worth While in the Southwest, Charles Francis Saunders, Robt. M. McBride & Co., $1.50.
Highways and Byways of Florida, Clifton Johnson, The Macmillan Co., $2.75.
New Orleans, Grace King, The Macmillan Co., $2.75.
Arizona, The Wonderland, George W. James, The Page Co., $6.00.
New Mexico, the Land of the Delight Makers, George W. James, The Page Co., $6.00.
Florida, the Land of Enchantment, Nevin O. Winter, The Page Co., $6.00.
Texas, the Marvelous, Nevin O. Winter, The Page Co., $5.00.
The City of Washington, C. B. Todd, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.75.
Our Hispanic Southwest, Ernest Peixotto, Chas. Scribner's Sons, $3.50.
Florida Enchantments, A. W. Dimock, Fred'k. A. Stokes, $3.00.

SELECTED BOOKS ON CALIFORNIA AND PACIFIC NORTHWEST

The Mountains of California, John Muir, The Century Co., $3.50.
Some Fish and Some Fishing, F. Gray Griswold, Dodd, Mead & Co., $3.00.
Down the Columbia, Lt. Lewis R. Freeman, Dodd, Mead & Co., $3.50.
The Tourist's Northwest, Ruth Kedzie Wood, Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.50.
McLoughlin and Old Oregon, Eva Emory Dye, Doubleday Page & Co., $1.75.
California Desert Trails, J. Smeaton Chase, Houghton Mifflin Co., $3.50.
California Coast Trails, J. Smeaton Chase, Houghton Mifflin Co., $3.50.
Steep Trails, John Muir, Houghton Mifflin Co., $3.50.
My First Summer in the Sierra, John Muir, Houghton Mifflin Co., $3.25.
Where Rolls the Oregon, Dallas Lore Sharp, Houghton Mifflin Co., $1.75.
In and Out of the Old Missions of California, James George Wharton, Little, Brown & Co., $4.00.
Finding the Worth While in California, Charles Francis Saunders, Robt. M. McBride & Co., $1.50.
With the Flowers and Trees of California, Charles Francis Saunders, Robt. M. McBride & Co., $3.00.
Under the Sky in California, Charles Francis Saunders, Robt. M. McBride & Co., $3.00.
The Missions of California and the Old Southwest, Jesse S. Hildrup, A. C. McClurg & Co., $2.50.
Oregon, the Picturesque on Sunset Highways, Thos. D. Murphy, The Page Company, $6.00.
Columbia River, W. D. Lyman, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50.
In the Oregon Country, George Palmer Putnam, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.75.
Romantic California, Ernest Peixotto, Chas. Scribner's, $3.50.

SOME BOOKS ON OUR NATIONAL PARKS

Tramping with a Poet Through the Rockies, Stephen Graham, D. Appleton & Co., $2.00.
The Yosemite, John Muir, The Century Co., $3.50.
Glacier National Park, Mathilde E. Holtz and Katharine I. Bemis, Geo. H. Doran Co., $2.50.
A Tour of America's National Parks, Henry O. Reik, E. B. Dutton & Co., $4.00.
Camping and Tramping with Roosevelt, John Burroughs, Houghton Mifflin Co., $1.50.
Yosemite Trails, J. Smeaton Chase, Houghton Mifflin Co., $3.50.
Your National Parks, Enos A. Mills, Houghton Mifflin Co., $3.00.
Our National Parks, John Muir, Houghton Mifflin Co., $4.00.
In and Around the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River in Arizona, James George Wharton, Little, Brown & Co., $4.00.
The Grand Canyon of Arizona, James George Wharton, Little, Brown & Co., $2.50.
A Guide to the National Parks, E. F. Allen, Robt. McBride & Co., $1.50.
Through the Grand Canyon, E. L. Kolb, The Macmillan Co., $5.00.
Three Wonderlands of the American West, Thos. D. Murphy, The Page Company, $6.00.
Handbook of Yosemite National Park, A. F. Hall, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50.
The Book of the National Parks, Robert Sterling Yard, Chas. Scribner's Sons, $3.00.

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This cannot be said of hickory, for hickory varies. Two golfers playing with hickory shafted clubs have not the same opportunity, for one may have first quality hickory and the other fifth quality. But when two golfers play with Bristol Steel Shafted clubs, they have the same opportunity, for Bristol Steel Shafted clubs are all of the same quality—equal to first quality hickory.

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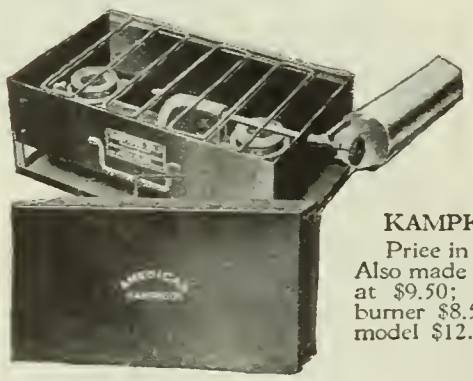

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All Kampkooks fold up like a miniature suit case when not in use with all parts packed inside case, protected against loss or breakage.

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VACATION TRIPS AND PLAY-GROUNDS—*Continued*

THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST

"The Pacific Northwest," says Logan Marshall in "Seeing America" (John C. Winston), is a region of beautiful mountains, broad rivers and fruitful valleys. . . . To the east beyond the Cascade Mountains the climate is similar to that of Maryland or the famous valley of Virginia, colder in winter and warmer in summer than that of the western section, but pleasant and healthful everywhere—a climate productive of growth and vigor, health, energy and success. The mountain-tops ever in view, are always snow-covered . . . while heat prostrations of mid-summer work havoc in eastern cities. . . . people in this country work all day in comfort and at night draw their blankets closely around their shoulders, thankful for the rest they can enjoy."

Notable among the varied attractions of this region are its superb cities. Vancouver is the commercial center of British Columbia and one of the most important seaports of the North Pacific. Its neighboring city, Victoria, is noted for its beautiful surroundings and English flavor. Indeed, as Archie Bell says in "Sunset Canada —British Columbia and Beyond" (The Page Company), "Victoria boasts that it has in its gardens every variety of flower that will bloom in England—and many others."

Seattle is the hub from which radiate trips to surrounding playgrounds offering varied recreation attractions. You may board a steamer for the Puget Sound Archipelago with its wooded islands and sea-bathing and fishing. Elsewhere four eighteen-hole courses await the golfer. You may motor over magnificent highways to Chelan Lake, resting between snowcapped peaks, to Lake Crescent in the Olympics, or dozens of smaller lakes where trout and bass abound. Mt. Rainier National Park, with its white peak towering 14,408 feet, is a few hours' ride via Tacoma.

The city itself, one of the best examples of American civic enterprise, has a remarkable setting. Fronting a deep salt-water port it has behind it a fresh-water harbor in Lake Washington, and always to the east and south a phalanx of snowcapped peaks.

Seattle is an important transcontinental rail center. Four American transcontinental railroads, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Union Pacific, have western terminals here. The Southern Pacific (Shasta Route) and Burlington systems has through passenger service, while Seattle is the western American terminal of the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Pacific systems through steamer connection with Vancouver. Steamship routes to or from Seattle are listed in table elsewhere.

Portland, "the city of roses," of which Ruth Kedzie Wood, F.R.G.S., writes in

"The Tourist's Northwest" (Dodd, Mead & Co.): "A city without a shabby quarter, an alley or a blighting street," is another important rail center and ocean port. Just outside her gates begins that perhaps greatest of our scenic drives, the Columbia River Highway.

"Tacoma," says Ruth Kedzie Wood, F.R.G.S., in her book quoted above, "has a dozen sobriquets bestowed by prophets and advisers. Let another be added: the City of the Mountain."

It is the gateway to Mt. Rainier National Park and has the same glorious background and foreground as the other coast cities of this Northwest country. A complete table of rail routes to the Pacific Northwest will be found elsewhere.

THE TRIP TO ALASKA

Among all summer journeys few are richer in the unusual than a trip to Alaska. In scenery it has no duplicate on the North American continent. As Agnes Rush Burr says in her excellent book, "Alaska, Our Beautiful Northland of Oppportunity" (The Page Co.)—

"From almost the time one starts Alaskaward, there is a succession of snowcapped mountains, a succession of glaciers. . . . There are waterfalls innumerable, lacing mountainsides with slender lines of silvery loveliness amidst the deep green of spruce, or leaping in great foaming torrents from craggy mountain brows to glistening gray boulders, and filling the air with the thunder of their voice and the radiant glory of their rainbows. There are silent fiords lying placid under gray mountain walls; deep, dark canyons through which rivers boil over rocks and rapids. There are great stretches of pleasant valleys filled with grasses and slender, arrow-tipped spruce. And everywhere are wild flowers. . . Seemingly every blossom that nature has made grows here in a profusion that covers the landscape with color and fills the air with fragrance."

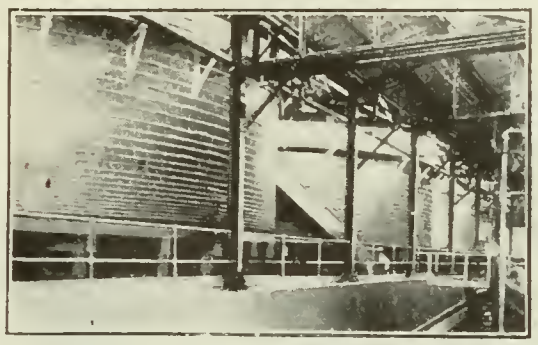
Besides the incomparable scenery there is on every hand in Alaska the spirit of a new land. W. B. Greeley, Chief of the United States Forest Service, writing in "The Outlook," thus describes it:

"Alaska is the last of the American frontier. Alaska is the only place left where 'trails run out and stop,' where people are killed by bears, where unmapped ranges challenge the explorer. In Alaska we are reliving the absorbing story of the West. We see as on the screen the single-handed enterprise of the frontiersman living on the present and the moneyed interest intrenching for the future, men who create industries and men who play with forests, mines, or water-power as with poker chips. It is the story of Idaho or California retold."

Many itineraries are available for the Alaska tourist. The cruise to or from Alaskan ports through the Inside Passage is a wonder trip in itself. But to plunge into the interior country is to experience far more unusual impressions.

Two points of ingress to the interior are available to tourists, Skagway, terminus of the White Pass and Yukon rail line or Seward at the head of Resurrection Bay

Unexcelled as tank material for acid or alkaline solutions



THIS battery of ten Redwood tanks was installed at the plant of the Anaconda Copper Company, Anaconda, Montana, in 1915. Each tank is 50 ft. in diameter and 14 ft. deep. This equipment has a capacity for leaching 2,000 tons of copper per day.

The steel tank hoops are covered with lead pipes to protect them against corrosion in case of any leakage of the strong solutions contained in the tanks.

Redwood is preferred for tanks because it resists fungus and other forms of rot and decay. This unusual characteristic is due to a *natural*, odorless preservative which permeates the wood fibre during the tree's growth. It explains the long service Redwood gives under all conditions of exposure to acids, alkalies, moisture, severe climatic conditions, fungus and insect activity.

In every industrial center are established tank manufacturers prepared to give immediate prices and service in the erection of Redwood tanks.

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For Any Car Any Size~Old or New

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A substantial saving, a noticeable increase in efficiency of operation and additional power is evident where the Stromberg is installed.

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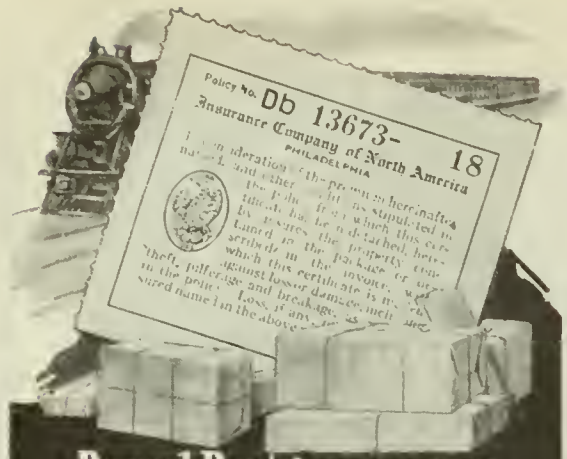

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Your shipping clerk insures the package simply by placing therein a North America Coupon. The entry on the stub of the Coupon Book is your shipping record.

Send us the attached memorandum, and you will receive detailed information.

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PHILADELPHIA
"The Oldest American Fire and Marine Insurance Company"
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Send information regarding Parcel Post Insurance
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YOU CAN have a business-profession of your own and earn big income in service fees. A New system of foot correction: readily learned by anyone at home in a few weeks. Easy terms for training, openings everywhere with all the trade you can attend to. No capital required or goods to buy, no agency or soliciting.
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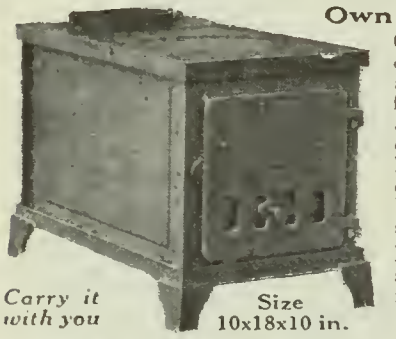
Cook Out-of-Doors This Summer **At Your Camp or in Your Own Back Yard**



Get all the fun out of summer. Cook and eat in the fresh air, but use a real stove that cooks well, that burns wood, coke or charcoal, that burns steadily despite wind or rain. Here's a REAL stove that folds into a space 18x10x4 inches.

Carry it with you Size 10x18x10 in.

AFCO PORTABLE CAST IRON STOVE

Weight 38 lbs. Packed in wood case 42 lbs. F. O. B. Factory **$8.75**

Set it up anywhere in ONE MINUTE

No bolts to lose—cast iron and will not warp as do sheet metal stoves—rust or hard use cannot wear it out for years. No fuel to carry with you on a trip—pick up wood anywhere. After the meal fold up AFCO and slip it into the car, canoe or boat.

Don't let poor meals cooked on a makeshift stove spoil your outing, whether it's a day or a week. You can also enjoy outdoor-cooked meals at home if you have a yard and an AFCO STOVE. Write for name of nearest dealer or more information if desired to Department L.

TROY FOUNDRY AND MACHINE CO.
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VACATION TRIPS AND PLAY-GROUNDS—*Continued*

where begins the U. S. Government Alaska Railroad. This summer, owing to withdrawal of passenger-steamers on the Tanana River, it will not be possible to make the great circle trip inland between either of these ports.

The Skagway entry begins after a four- or five-day voyage from Seattle or Vancouver or two days from Prince Rupert through the Inside Passage which imprest John Burroughs as "probably the finest scenery of the kind in the world to be seen from the deck of a ship."

After debarking at Skagway, train is boarded on the White Pass and Yukon rail line climbing the precipitous sides of White Pass Canyon made memorable in the gold stampede of '97 and '98. Through tunnel and across dizzy bridge the line finally reaches the summit at White Pass, where it enters British territory. Skirting the shores of Lake Bennet the train stops at Carcross where the traveler may leave it for the Atlin Lakes trip.

"Tho" (to quote again Agnes Rush Burr) "not in Alaska, geographically speaking, the trip to Atlin, which begins here at Carcross, is part of an Alaskan itinerary and is taken by almost every tourist to the Northland, so well known has this lake become for its unusual attractions . . ."

From Carcross a steamer carries the tourist over Nares and Tagish Lakes and Taku Arm to a short rail portage, thence across Lake Atlin to the excellent inn at Atlin. This lake, eighty miles long, set among snowcapped mountains with the mighty Llewellyn Glacier near by, is transcendently beautiful "and" as Miss Burr continues, "the days passed under the spell of its enchantment are among the most delightful of the trip to the north."

Returning to Carcross the rail trip continues along river, lake and through canyon to White Horse on the Yukon. Here, the traveler boards a river steamer for the forty-hour sail of more than 400 miles through superb scenery to Dawson, that picturesque gold center of yester-year. From here it is necessary this summer, owing to withdrawal of steamer service between Dawson, Tanana and Fairbanks, to return to White Horse, thence direct by rail to Skagway.

The other gateway to interior Alaska is at Seward, the southern terminus of the nation's new railway, stretching 467 miles through the heart of Alaska to Fairbanks, destined some day to be one of the commercial capitals of the Territory.

This triumph of difficult engineering, costing about fifty-six million dollars, is of momentous importance in opening Alaska to the outside world. As the New York *Herald* says:

"In passenger transportation a two-week dog-sledge journey has been reduced by the

Off beaten path
in New Mexico and Arizona Rockies by saddle and pack, team or auto
"roughing it de luxe."

Explore unbeaten trails across snowy mountains and alongrushing trout streams. Traverse virgin forests and colorful canyons. Unusual Southwest outings. See the Indians of the Painted Desert and their weird ceremonies, including the Snake Dance. Will gladly help plan your trip.

Ask for

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folder, containing maps, pictures, itineraries and approximate cost.

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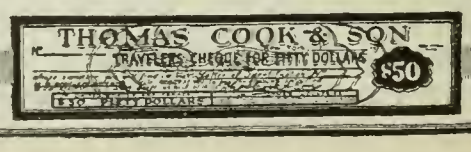


railroad to a comfortable twenty-four-hour ride. This will mean in the not distant future a large tourist travel. The impressive grandeur of the scenery all along the route is alone enough to insure this."

The Alaska Engineering Commission under whose jurisdiction the road is being completed thus sums up its attractions:

"Seward on beautiful Resurrection Bay, surrounded by picturesque mountains, forests, and trout streams; Spencer Glacier with its vari-colored ice masses pushing down within a few hundred yards of the railroad; Anchorage—at the head of Cook's Inlet—the railroad headquarters and outfitting point for many trips of interest; Mount McKinley, monarch of North American mountains, tossing its snowy crest four miles in the air, visible for 300 miles on the railroad; Mt. McKinley National Park, 3,000 square miles of untouched nature, the center of an unsurpassed wild game country, reached from McKinley Park Station."

President Harding's contemplated trip to Alaska in August will include something in the nature of a formal opening of the railway. Through trains are now operated between Seward and Nenana with buffet, observation cars and, as planned, with sleepers during the coming summer. The uncompleted bridge crossing the Nenana River at Nenana necessitates the only break on the line, the river now being crossed by ferry. At Seward, Anchorage, Nenana and Fairbanks will be found hotels far above the average for small towns. They are equipped with electric lights, steam heat, baths and other modern improvements. For complete steamship service to Alaska our readers are referred to table, page 77, "Pacific Coastwise Routes."

SELECTED BOOKS ON ALASKA

Travels in Alaska, John Muir, Houghton Mifflin Co., $3.25.
Alaska, Ella Higginson, The Macmillan Co., $3.00.
Alaska: Our Beautiful Northland of Opportunity, Agnes Rush Burr, The Page Co., $6.00.
Conquest of Mt. McKinley, Belmore Brown, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $5.00.
Guide to Alaska and Yukon, Rand McNally & Co. $2.50.
A Chechako in Alaska and Yukon, Charlotte Cameron, Fred'k. A. Stokes, $6.00.

THE LURE OF HAWAII

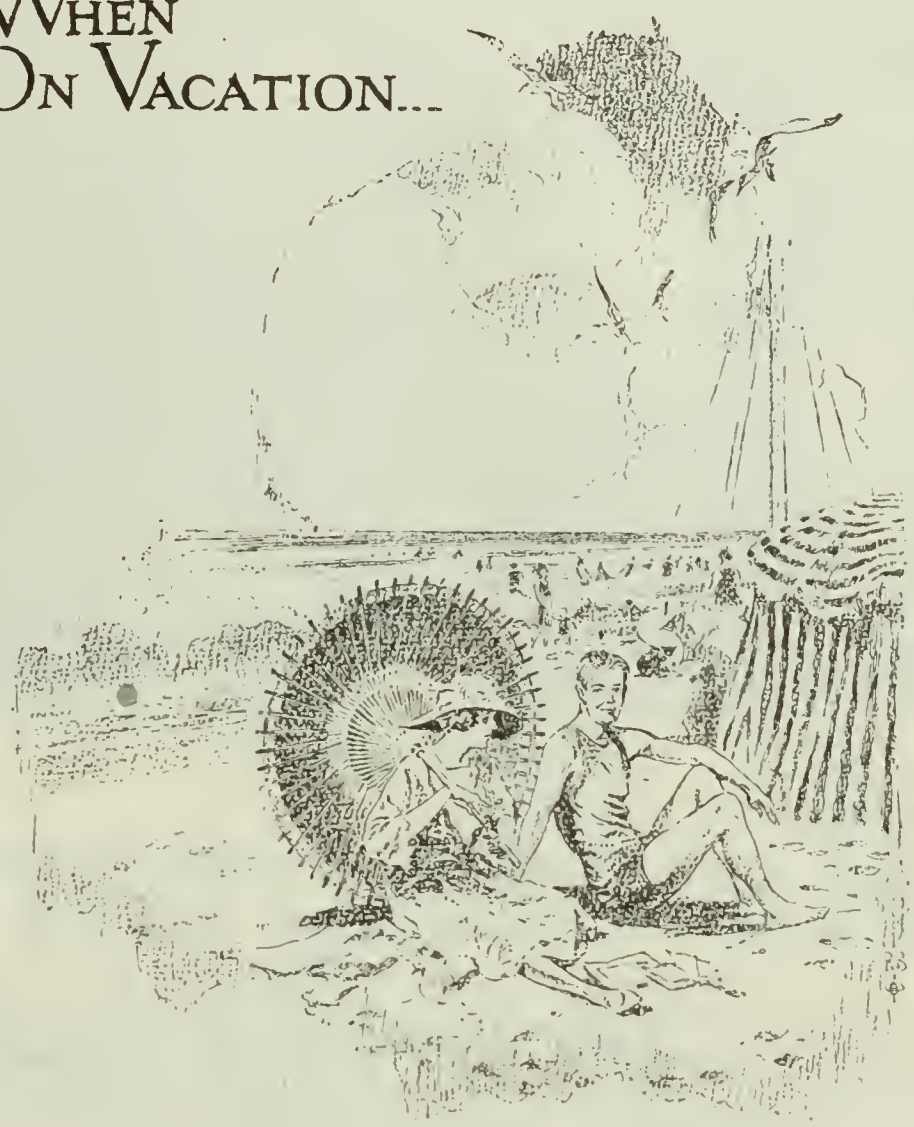
Writing of Hawaii in The London *Times*, Lord Northcliffe recently said:

"No matter what sort of fairyland you have imagined Hawaii to be, no matter what colorless, anemic pamphlets you may have read of it on the way there, its magical reality far and far exceeds its advertised charm. . . . It is just a scrap of Paradise dropt down by a lucky fluke into the middle of the Sea of Endless Summer."

Cooled by the steady, northeast trades sweeping over countless miles of the Pacific the summer temperature of Hawaii is delightful. Indeed as Leland E. Cofer, Assistant Surgeon-General, U. S. Quarantine Service has written:

"The usual medical 'don'ts' do not apply to Hawaii's climate. The influences in these beautiful islands offer the least resistance to bodily well-being of any well-known health resort of the world."

WHEN ON VACATION...



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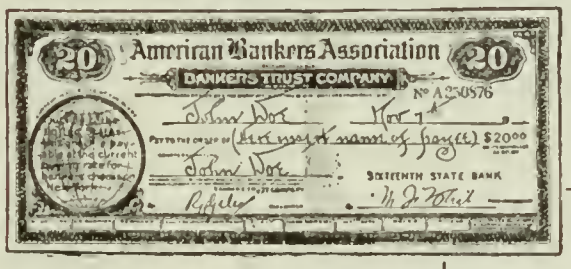

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VACATION TRIPS AND PLAY-GROUNDS—*Continued*

The voyage from either Puget Sound, the Golden Gate or Southern California, occupying six or seven days, is one of the pleasurable experiences of a visit to these Islands. Storms are rare and the sea usually calm.

While the tourist will land at Honolulu, Island of Oahu, no visit to Hawaii is complete which does not embrace trips from this famous port to the four other important islands Kauai, Molokai, Maui and Hawaii.

The attractions of each are of infinite variety and charm.

Honolulu is a fascinating city with its palm-shaded boulevards, tropical parks and its incomparable Waikiki Beach, which prompted the late Sir Frederick Treves, surgeon to the King of England, to say:

"One great joy of Honolulu is the sea bathing, for nothing can surpass it. Those who find delight in this rudimentary pursuit must go the Hawaiian Islands to understand it in perfection. It may be claimed that there is luxurious bathing on the Lido by Venice, or at Atlantic City, or on the coast between Capetown and Dunbar. These places, as Mercutio said of his wound, 'will serve,' but they fail to approach such bathing as can be found in the cove which lies in the shelter of Diamond Head."

Rail and motor trips lead to inland attractions including the celebrated Pali, a precipice flanked by towering mountains, tropical plantations and foam-fringed shores.

Kauai, "The Garden Isle," is noted for the beauty of its scenery, brilliantly colored canyons and natural wonders, including the Barking Sands of Nohili and the Spouting Horn at Koloa.

It is on the islands of Maui and Hawaii, however, that the tourist will find those impressive natural wonders, the craters of the Hawaiian Islands. On each of these islands are areas of the newly established Hawaii National Park enclosing the world's greatest volcanoes.

Over Maui and included in the National Park, towers the great extinct crater of Haleakala ("house of the sun") 10,000 feet in altitude, of which Mark Twain wrote:

"It is the sublimest spectacle I ever witnessed. I felt like the Last Man, neglected of the Judgment, and left pinnacled in mid-heaven, a forgotten relic of a vanished world."

On the Island of Hawaii in another area of the National Park is to be seen the world's greatest living volcano, Kilauea, and nearby that towering summit Mauna Loa, each reached from attractive Hilo, the second largest city of the islands. Describing the former, E. W. Newman, traveler and lecturer says:

"The fires of a visible inferno burning in the midst of an earthly paradise is a striking contrast, afforded only in the Hawaii National Park. It is a combination of all that is terrifying and all that is beautiful, a blending of the awful with the magnificent. Lava-flows of centuries are piled high about a living volcano, which is set

like a ruby in an emerald bower of tropical grandeur. Picture a perfect May day, when glorious sunshine and smiling nature combine to make the heart glad; then multiply that day by three hundred and sixty-five and the result is the climate of Hawaii. Add to this the sweet odors, the luscious fruits, the luxuriant verdure, the flowers and colorful beauty of the tropics, and the Hawaii National Park becomes a dreamland that lingers in one's memory as long as memory survives."

For steamship routes to Hawaii see table below:

SELECTED BOOKS ON HAWAII

Hawaii Past and Present, Wm. R. Castle, Jr., Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.00.
Our Hawaii, C. London, The Macmillan Co., $3.00.

PACIFIC COASTWISE ROUTES

Ports	*Lines*
Los Angeles (Wilmington) and Santa Catalina Island	Wilmington Transportation Company
Los Angeles and San Francisco	Los Angeles Steamship Co.
San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Tacoma and Seattle	Pacific S. S. Company
San Francisco and Portland	San Francisco & Portland S. S. Company
San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexican and Central American ports to Panama Canal	Pacific Mail S. S. Company
Seattle to Southeastern and Southwestern Alaskan Ports, Nome and St. Michael	Alaska S. S. Company
Seattle to Southeastern and Southwestern Alaskan Ports	Pacific S. S. Company
Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Ocean Falls, Swanson Bay, Prince Rupert Anijox	Grand Trunk Pacific Coast S. S. Co.
Tacoma and Seattle to Puget Sound Points	Puget Sound Nav. Co.
Vancouver, Queen Charlotte Islands and Prince Rupert	Grand Trunk Pacific Coast S. S. Co.
Vancouver and Alaskan Ports	Canadian Pacific Railway S. S. Lines
Vancouver, Victoria and Seattle	Canadian Pacific Railway S. S. Lines

TRANSPACIFIC ROUTES

Ports	*Lines*
Los Angeles and Hawaii (about July 15)	Los Angeles Steamship Co.
San Francisco and Hawaii	Matson Navigation Co.
San Francisco, Hawaii, Samoa and Australia	Oceanic S. S. Company
San Francisco, Hawaii and Oriental ports	Pacific Mail S. S. Company
San Francisco and Oriental ports	Toyo Kisen Kaisha
San Francisco and Oriental ports	China Mail S. S. Company
San Francisco, Society Islands, Cook Islands, N. Zealand, Australia	Union Steamship Company of New Zealand
Seattle and Hawaii	Matson Navigation Co.
Seattle and Oriental ports	Admiral Line
Seattle and Oriental ports	Nippon Yusen Kaisha
Tacoma to Oriental ports	Osaka Shosen Kaisha
Vancouver and Oriental ports	Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited
Vancouver and Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia	Canadian Australasian Royal Mail S. S. Line

Consolidation Coal for the Textile Industry

Ranking high among the industries of America, is the great Textile Industry. This industry, in 1919, consumed **$2,727,000,000** worth of raw cotton, wool and other supplies and from it produced **$5,180,000,000** worth of textile products. To accomplish this great increase, 8,000,000 tons of bituminous coal were consumed.

Because of its high heat content, cleanliness and careful selection, Consolidation Coal is ideally suited to the requirements of this progressive and efficient industry.

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NORTH WESTERN FUEL CO., ROCKFELLER BLDG., *Cleveland, Ohio.*
EMPIRE COAL COMPANY LTD., SHAUGHNESSY BLDG., *Montreal, Quebec.*

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If it requires an hour a day to take care of a furnace, that means that you put in over *two weeks* of waking time in the course of a year.

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With Clow Gasteam Radiators in the building, heat becomes your servant—not your master.

They do everything that any other means of heat can do—and a good deal besides. They are adjustable to changing weather. They can be operated singly or in combination. And where it is desirable, they can be coupled to a central heating plant.

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Clow Gasteam Radiators are attractive in appearance. They are built of cast iron and will last as long as the building in which they are placed. Homes, hospitals, schools, public places—in fact, all buildings that require dependable warmth—are being heated with unequaled satisfaction by the Clow Gasteam Heating System.

There is a Clow representative in your vicinity who will be glad to tell you all about Gasteam heating and give you the exact figures of installation cost.

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VACATION TRIPS AND PLAYGROUNDS—*Continued*

PLAYGROUNDS OF THE DOMINION

Across the great sweep of the Dominion of Canada from the Land of Evangeline in the Maritime Provinces to the forest-fringed shores of the Pacific Straits are summer playgrounds of infinite variety. A brief glimpse follows of the more notable Canadian travel and vacation attractions.

"Novia Scotia," says Logan Marshall in his book "Seeing America" (John C. Winston), "like that part of the United Kingdom whence it derives its name—has many bays and harbors on its jagged coast-line. Of these Halifax is the best known for its boating and aquatic sports. Yarmouth, with its beautiful hawthorn hedges, is another well-known Nova Scotian port. At Grand Pré one may in fancy visit the site of the home of Evangeline herself, the forge of Basil, the site of the Church and of Father Felicien's dwelling. Every foot of the ground will breathe the incense of romance and history—indeed, this Land of Evangeline and the closely associated portions of Nova Scotia is acclaimed by thousands of tourists—it has within itself all of the elements that rejuvenate."

Then across the Strait of Canso is picturesque Cape Breton Island with its incomparable Bras d'Or Lakes, a yachtman's paradise.

The chief gateways to Nova Scotia are at Yarmouth, Digby and Halifax. Between Yarmouth and Boston are operated steamers of the Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Line. Between Digby and St. John, across the Bay of Fundy, are operated steamers of the Canadian Pacific System. Halifax is one of the terminals of the Canadian National Railways, this system providing connection with the New England rail lines. It is also a terminus of the Dominion Atlantic Railway. Halifax is on the route of the Red Cross Line from New York and a port of call on the Furness Bermuda Line's New York to Quebec steamer cruises.

New Brunswick perhaps offers a greater variety of summer vacation attractions than her more frequented neighbor Nova Scotia. She has many delightful watering places along her much indented coast-line, a sportman's paradise in the myriad rivers, lakes and dense forests of the interior. At St. Andrews-by-the-Sea you may join Colonel Bogey over one of the most superb golf courses in Canada, while amid the solitudes of the interior you may hunt (in season) moose, caribou, black bear and deer. Of excellent salmon and trout fishing the opportunities are inexhaustible. Speaking of a single river in the north of the Province, the Nepisiguit or "River of Foaming Waters," Theodore Roosevelt wrote:

"Good-by, lovely Nepisiguit, stream of the beautiful pools, the fisherman's elysium; farewell to thy merry, noisy current, thy long quiet stretches, thy high bluffs, thy wooded and thy rocky shores. Long may thy music lull the innocent angler into day-dreams of happiness. Long may thy romantic scenery charm the eye and gladden the heart of the artist, and welcome the angler to a happy sylvan home."

New Brunswick is intersected by the two great Canadian Rail Systems with United States connections, the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways.

On the north also, in the nature of a great inland lake ninety miles long, are the exquisite waters of Chaleur Bay, into which flow sixty rivers and streams from the interior. Sea and brook trout abound in these tributaries.

Beyond the northern boundary of New Brunswick is that romantic land known as the Gaspé' Peninsula, which figured so prominently in the days of early discovery, and about which cluster many traditions, notably those associated with that extraordinary formation which stands like a sentinel of the eastern capes, Percé' Rock.

Another Province with many charms for the summer vacationist is Prince Edward Island—"Abegweit" (cradled in the waves), as the Indians termed it. The modern designation is "Garden of the Gulf." Charlottetown, Tignish, Summerside and scores of other places are favorite vacation resorts. Fresh and salt water fishing abounds and yachting and camping are popular here.

The island is reached from Cape Tormentine, N. B., by steamer to Borden, while transportation on the island itself is afforded by the Prince Edward Island Railway (Canadian National System).

For those who would journey to the far north there is the ocean voyage to Newfoundland, altho politically not a part of the Dominion. Its approach is by steamer from North Sydney, N. S., the leading port being Port aux Basques. Transportation to the interior is by the Reid Newfoundland railway. Newfoundland is a region of big game hunting and excellent fishing.

"The St. Lawrence," says J. Castell Hopkins, F.R.S., in "French Canada and the St. Lawrence" (John C. Winston), "comes down to the Gulf under various names. From the little River St. Louis it pours through the great inland sea of Lake Superior and the St. Mary's River, with crowded canals into Lake Huron; thence in another outflow through the St. Clair and Detroit rivers to Lake Erie, and from there by the Niagara River and its wonderful falls to Lake Ontario. From Lake Ontario for 750 miles it rolls to the gulf and ocean under its own historic name. As it broadens and deepens into beautiful lakes or narrows and shallows into restless rapids; as it sweeps past cliffs crowned with verdure or great natural ridges capped with dense forests; as these break frequently to reveal fertile valleys and a rolling country, or rise into rugged and yet ex-

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THERE'S tobacco, for instance. You can't crowd Nature when the tobacco's growin' an' you can't rush time when the tobacco's agein'.

SO WE take that good ole Burley that ripened slowly in the Kentucky sun and we store it in wooden hogsheads for *two years*. Time makes it mild an' sweet as *nothing else* can.

PUTTIN' quick-sand in the hour-glass won't shorten the day's work, an' quick methods won't mellow tobacco. Stick to Velvet, the aged in the wood pipe tobacco.

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quisitely picturesque embodiments of nature such as the heights of Quebec; there comes the thought that here, indeed, is a fitting entrance to a great country, an adequate environment for the history of a romantic people, a natural stage-setting for great events and gallant deeds."

Tourists delight in the exquisite beauty of the Thousand Islands; they are thrilled by the Rapids Trip; Montreal, Canada's commercial capital, and Old-World Quebec are each of absorbing interest, but it is in the lower river that the heart of French Canada is reached, and we meet the habitant. As Harrison Rhodes in *Town and Country* says: "A trip through this country is indeed a trip abroad. . . . Of course the foreignness of Quebec City is so obvious and so well-known that it is useless to write about it, but down the river toward the gulf is an ancient land, mostly only accessible by boat, which still invites exploration. Artists come back with talk of Quai des Eboulements, where are quaint lodgings and feather beds and strange food and that rarest of all wild fowl to-day, cheapness. There is Murray Bay, like a smart English settlement in a stubbornly French country, where the seventeenth and the twentieth centuries join for your amusement. There are villages farther down, almost unvisited by tourists, while you may find, so you can always tell yourself, some gem of antique furniture or some foolish treasure brought by some early aristocratic adventurer to the wilderness from the gay land of France. Then there are the Laurentian Mountains, dotted with blue lakes, the wilderness and the habitant within a few hours' journey of metropolitan Montreal."

The trip to the lower river must not omit that indispensable extension, a sail into the mighty canyon of the Saguenay, an experience not to be duplicated on this continent.

River transportation really begins with Lake Ontario. From Lewiston near the mouth of the Niagara River to Toronto, and from Toronto to Chicoutimi at the headwaters of the Saguenay River, are operated divisions of the Canada Steamship Lines, long an institution on the St. Lawrence, with summer schedules providing for convenient connections at each of the divisional ports.

Over the surface of Ontario and beyond its immediate boundaries are spread a series of delightful playgrounds of which Lilian Whiting says in her book "Canada, the Spellbinder" (E. P. Dutton Co.): "The colossal scale of the summer resorts of Canada suggests the haunts of the Titans. The Maritime Provinces have long been a recognized locality for vacation days; but the region of Central Canada from Lake-of-Bays, Algonquin Park to Minaki

on the lakes east of Winnipeg opens a new world to the summer visitor. It invites the seeker after health, rest, sport or artistic enjoyment; it offers ideal conditions for the writer or student as well. . . . Take, for example, Lake-of-Bays! Poetic, bewitching, star-crowned Wawa!"

"North of the Lake-of-Bays is Algonquin Park—reservation of nearly two million acres—a sportsman's paradise. The Timagami region is one of great scenic beauty—the crystal clearness of the water is famous—the atmosphere is 'clear and dry.'

"Very engaging is all this country of the Highlands of Ontario, made so easy to access. . . . In the Muskoka region it is estimated that there is a transient summer population, of not less than thirty thousand every year, of people from both States and Dominion. Then, too, what can be said of that sail among the thirty thousand islands of the Georgian Bay? In color and idyllic charm this sail rivals the famous cruise among the Ionian Islands, and all the summer resorts of this region, Minnecoganashene, Sans Souci, Rose Point, and various nooks of verdant charm are peopled by their summer lovers. Lake Nipissing and the French River are attractive grounds for the camper and canoeist—Nibigami, "country of lakes," is a new outing ground in Canada, now made accessible by the Canadian National Railways."

"From the physical geographer's point of view every feature of the Alps has its counterpart somewhere in the Rockies," says A. P. Coleman, F.R.S., in his interesting volume, "The Canadian Rockies, New and Old" (Henry Frowde, Toronto). "Folds and faults and tilted strata are carved into an infinitude of shapes, including risky peaks and aiguilles; snow and ice are present in every form, smooth and easy or torn with blue crevasses and splintered into daring saracs. There is every variety of stream at work—gentle or furious, including much larger rivers and larger valleys than are in the Alps. Small lakes are far more numerous and beautiful. Every element of interest and beauty on the physical side is as well developed somewhere in the Rockies as it is in the Alps. There is a cleanness and virginity, an exquisite loveliness, about many of the Rocky Mountain peaks and valleys that has a peculiar charm."

"Places of unusual interest and beauty were chosen by the Canadian Pacific System for opening the range to mountain climbers and travelers, of which the chief is Banff in the Rocky Mountains Park," says Walter Dwight Wilcox, F.R.G.S., in his book, "The Rockies of Canada" (G. P. Putnam's Sons). "Lake Louise has the enduring attraction of nature in one of her grandest and most inspiring moods. . . . In all the mountain wildness the most complete picture of natural beauty is realized in O'Hara Lake."

Northward on the Canadian National Railway System is Mt. Robson Park and favorite points for mountaineers.

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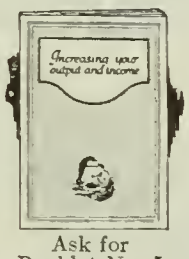

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From ocean to ocean across this vast domain of seashore, river, mountain, lake and plain span the steel bands of Canada's two great rail systems, the Canadian National Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific, the former with almost 40,000 miles of tracks, the latter with a mileage of about 20,000.

Over the Canadian National Grand Trunk the summer tourist may travel from Cape Breton Island, along the shores of Chaleur Bay and St. Lawrence Gulf, through the Quebec and Ontario Lake regions to Lake Nipigon and Lake of the Woods, across the plains to Mt. Robson Park, in the heart of the northernmost Rockies, and through the Fraser and Skeena River valleys to the Pacific.

From the Maritime Provinces we may pass over the Canadian Pacific System through the forests of New Brunswick, along the Ottawa River, into the Highlands of Ontario, on to the Nipissing, Lake Nipigon, Lake of the Woods regions, across vast wheatlands to the great wall of the Rocky Mountains to Banff in the Rocky Mountains Park, Lake Louise, Field and Glacier, each in settings unsurpassed by the Alps, to the picturesque Kootenay, Arrowhead, O'Kanagan Lakes districts, and finally down the Fraser River Canyon to the western ocean.

SELECTED BOOKS ON CANADA

A Winter of Content, Laura Lee Davidson, Abingdon Press, $1.50.
The New North, Agnes Cameron, D. Appleton & Co., $4.50.
The Laurentians, T. M. Longstreth, The Century Co., $3.50.
Among the Canadian Alps, Lawrence J. Burpee, Dodd, Mead & Co., $5.00.
Sunset Canada; British Columbia and Beyond, Archie Bell, The Page Company, $6.00
French Canada and the St. Lawrence, J. Castell Hopkins, John C. Winston Co., $3.50.
Canada, The Spellbinder, Lilian Whiting, E. P. Dutton & Co., $3.00.
The Rockies of Canada, Walter Dwight Wilcox, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $5.00.
The Canadian Rockies, New and Old, A. P. Coleman, Henry Frowde (Toronto).
The Tourist's Maritime Provinces, Ruth Kedzie Wood, Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.50.

GENERAL BOOKS OF INTEREST TO TRAVELERS IN AMERICA

By Motor to the Golden Gate, Emily Post, D. Appleton & Co., $3.00.
Abroad at Home, Julian Street, The Century Co., $5.00.
American Adventures, Julian Street, The Century Co., $5.00.
A Hoosier Holiday, Theodore Dreiser, Dodd, Mead & Co., $5.00.
Old Seaport Towns of the South, Mildred Cram, Dodd, Mead & Co., $3.00.
On the Trail of the Pioneers, John T. Faris, Geo. H. Doran Co., $3.50.
Historic Shrines of America, John T. Faris, Geo. H. Doran Co., $5.00.
Roving East and Roving West, E. V. Lucas, Geo. H. Doran Co., $2.00.
The Wilderness Road to Kentucky, Dr. Wm. Allen Pusey, Geo. H. Doran Co., $3.50.
Potomac Landings, Paul Wilstach, Doubleday Page & Co., $5.00.
In Vacation America, Harrison Rhodes, Harper & Bros., $2.00.
Seeing the Far West, John T. Faris, J. B. Lippincott Co., $6.00.
Seeing Pennsylvania, John T. Faris, J. B. Lippincott Co., $6.00.
Down Historic Waterways, Reuben Gold Thwaites, A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.50.
On the Storied Ohio, Reuben Gold Thwaites, A. C. McClurg & Co., $1.50.
Our American Wonderlands, George Wharton James, A. C. McClurg & Co., $3.75.
What to See in America, C. Johnson, The Macmillan Co., $3.00.
Highways and Byways of Mississippi Valley, Clifton Johnson, The Macmillan Co., $2.75.
Colorado River, F. S. Dellenbaugh, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $5.00.
Mississippi River, Julius Chambers, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $5.00.
Seeing America, Logan Marshall, J. C. Winston, $1.50.

VACATION TRIPS TO EUROPE

"This year," says the New York *Herald*, "the fleets departing from this port for Europe have an aggregate gross tonnage greater than in 1914 and a larger cabin carrying capacity, and this, it is said, will be taxed to its limit by the throngs bent upon seeing Paris and other places before they die. It is believed that the first and second cabin hegira of 1913, more than 245,000, chiefly from New York, will be exceeded comfortably." To care for this summer traffic are numerous new and reconditioned vessels, and a renewal of that competitive battle for steamship supremacy on the North Atlantic which was halted during the war. In the new rivalry for passenger traffic, size, comfort and flag have somewhat replaced the gauntlet of high speed. American competition is also active. The Stars and Stripes are flying this summer over twenty-six passenger ships, representing a total of 350,000 tons.

Each of the leading lines with ships under British register is operating a trio of immense ships. The White Star Line's giantess *Majestic*, the world's greatest ship, has been just put into commission, while their *Homeric* and *Olympic* and smaller vessels are transporting thousands this season.

Heading the Cunard tonnage are the huge *Berengaria* and the swift *Mauretania* and *Aquitania*, with many others of less great dimensions.

The American flag will be also well represented. The United States Lines are operating a fleet including the *George Washington*, *America*, and new ships named after Presidents of the United States, a total of eighteen vessels.

Another fleet flying the American flag is that of the United American Lines operating the new twenty-thousand tonners, *Resolute* and *Reliance*.

Leading the French Line fleet are the new *Paris*, the *France*, and their companions, making calls at Plymouth this summer.

The long-established Royal Mail Steam Packet, a newcomer, however, in the North Atlantic service, is operating an extensive fleet, having chartered for this season several ships from the Lamport & Holt South American trade.

In the steamship news of the summer it should be also noted that there is a partial resumption of service this season by the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines.

A complete outline of transatlantic routes and lines will be found in the table on page 85.

The European itinerary offers a selection so varied in direction, time and expense that no attempt can be made here to present all its possibilities. Whether it be the Lake District and cathedral towns of England; the Highlands and castles of Scotland; Belgium; the battle-fields, chateaux and pastoral regions of France; the quaint scenes of Holland, the Passion Play; the magnificent scenery of Switzerland, or the historic treasures of Italy, there have not been available since the war so many trips, short or long, and satisfying all tastes.

LEE Puncture Proof Tires

B. Borchardt Company, Wholesale Grocers of Brunswick, Ga., report: 'These (Lee Puncture-proof) tires have never been off the car for any cause. One of the tires at one time had nine (9) nails pulled out of same without a puncture. Today there seems at least 40% of the non-skid tread still on the tires, and we have had 12,000 mileage out of them.'

LEE
LEES Smile at Miles

NEITHER latitude nor longitude affects the popularity of Lee Puncture-proof tires. Records of unusual mileage and stability performance in the north, east and west are duplicated in the south.

The endorsement quoted above is typical of the puncture-proof service you may expect, no matter where you place Lee Puncture-proof tires.

They are an absolute necessity to the economical operation of every motor car or truck operated for profit---an important essential wherever punctures or blowouts mean annoying, expensive delays. They carry a cash refund guarantee against puncture.

Lee regular Fabric and Cord tires and Lee G. S. (Government Specification) Tubes make this the only complete line of pneumatic equipment.

Buying from a Lee Dealer is equivalent to having tires made to order for your particular service.

Look for "Lee Tires" in your Telephone Book.

LEE TIRE & RUBBER CO
Executive Offices — 245 West 55th Street
NEW YORK CITY
FACTORIES CONSHOHOCKEN PA.

How was she to know?

FINALLY he appeared one evening — the man who stirred her heart—the man, at last, who captured her instant interest.

All the rest had seemed only casual, arousing never a single serious emotion.

But he seemed so different! The moment their eyes met there seemed to be an understanding. They felt drawn to one another.

Through a mutual friend an introduction was arranged. Then they danced.

But only one dance!

He thanked his partner and went his way. She saw no more of him. Why he lost interest was a mystery to her.

How was she to know?

* * *

That so often is the insidious thing about halitosis (the scientific term for unpleasant breath). Rarely indeed can you detect halitosis yourself. And your most intimate friends will not speak of your trouble to you. The subject is too delicate.

Maybe halitosis is chronic with you, due to some deep-seated organic disorder. Then a doctor or dentist should be consulted. Usually, though, halitosis is only local and temporary. Then it yields quickly to the wonderfully effective antiseptic and deodorizing properties of Listerine.

Fastidious people prefer to be on the safe and polite side. They make Listerine a systematic part of their daily toilet routine—as a gargle and mouth wash.

It is so much easier to be comfortably assured your breath is sweet, fresh and clean; to know you are not offending your friends or those about you.

Start using Listerine today. Be in doubt no longer about your breath—Lambert Pharmacal Co., St. Louis, Mo.

For HALITOSIS *use* LISTERINE

VACATION TRIPS AND PLAY-GROUNDS—*Continued*

One of the notable attractions of the European trip this summer will be the resumption, after an interval of twelve years, of the famous Passion Play of Oberammergau. Thirty-two performances will be given during the present season, from May 14th to September 24th. Steamship officials estimate a total attendance during the summer from the United States of almost 100,000 Americans. As early as April last 25,000 had applied for reservations at Oberammergau. "Elaborate preparations have been made," says the New York *Times*, "by the inhabitants of the Bavarian village to entertain visitors. Since the last performance in 1910 a garage for 200 automobiles has been erected in the village, which can also be reached by the electric railway from Munich in less than two hours."

In arranging a trip which will provide the most for time and money available, the services of the well-established and completely equipped tourist agencies, such as the American Express Co., Thomas Cook & Son, Raymond & Whitcomb Co., and others, will be found of great value. They have reduced travel to a science. Whether the traveler joins one of their escorted tours or avails himself of their individual tourist service he is certain to obtain greater comfort and satisfaction than by making his own plans. Funds for travel at home or abroad may be conveniently carried by purchasing checks issued by the American Express Co., American Bankers Association, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Thomas Cook, and others.

SELECTED BOOKS ON EUROPEAN TRAVEL

The European Tour, Grant Allen, Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.75.
How to Prepare for Europe, H. A. Guerber, Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.50.
How to Visit the Great Picture Galleries, Esther Singleton, Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.50.
How to Visit the English Cathedrals, Esther Singleton, Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.50.
The Colour of Paris, M. Lucien Descaves, Dodd, Mead & Co., $6.50.
Storied Italy, Mrs. Hugh Fraser, Dodd, Mead & Co., $4.00.
Unknown London, Walter G. Bell, Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.00.
The Riviera of the Corniche Road, Sir Frederick Treves, Funk & Wagnalls, $6.00.
Up the Seine to the Battlefields, Anna Bowman Dodd, Harper & Bros., $3.50.
The Lure of the Mediterranean, Albert Bigelow Paine, Harper & Bros., $3.00.
A Little Swiss Sojourn, William Dean Howells, Harper & Bros., 75c.
Seven English Cities, William Dean Howells, Harper & Bros., $3.00.
Romance of the Italian Villas, E. W. Champney, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $5.00.
Rome of Today and Yesterday, J. Dennie, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $4.50.
A Month in Rome, A. Maurel, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.00.
A Fortnight in Naples, A. Maurel, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.00.
French Life in Town and Country, Hannah Lynch, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50.
Dutch Life in Town and Country, P. M. Hough, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50.
Swiss Life in Town and Country, A. T. Story, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50.
Spanish Life in Town and Country, L. Higgin, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50.
Italian Life in Town and Country, Luigi Villari, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50.
Danish Life in Town and Country, J. Brochner, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.
Belgian Life in Town and Country, D. C. Boulger, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.
Swedish Life in Town and Country, G. von Heidenstam, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.
Cathedrals and Cloisters of the South of France, Elise E. Rose and Vida Hunt Francis, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $7.50.
Cathedrals of Midland France, Elise E. Rose and Vida Hunt Francis, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $7.50.
Cathedrals and Cloisters of Northern France, Elise E. Rose and Vida Hunt Francis, G. P. Putnam's Sons, $7.50.
Spain and Morocco, H. T. Finck, Chas. Scribner's Sons, $1.25.
How to See Switzerland, Fred'k Dossenbach, G. E. Steckert, $2.50.
Unvisited Places of Old Europe, Robert Shackleton, Penn Publishing Co., $4.00.

Shake It Into Your Shoes — Sprinkle It Into Your Foot-Bath

ALLEN'S FOOT=EASE

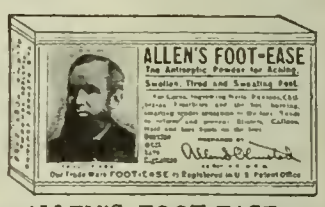
The Antiseptic, Healing Powder for the Feet

Takes the friction from the shoe, relieves the pain of corns, bunions, callouses and sore spots, freshens the feet and gives new vigor.

Makes Tight or New Shoes Feel Easy

At night when your feet are tired, sore and swollen from walking or dancing, sprinkle Allen's Foot-Ease in the foot-bath **and enjoy the bliss of feet without an ache.**

Over One Million five hundred thousand pounds of Powder for the Feet were used by our Army and Navy during the war.



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Easy to Play
Easy to Pay

BUESCHER

True-Tone Saxophone

Saxophone Book Free

Tells when to use Saxophone—singly, in sextettes or in regular band; how to transpose cello parts in orchestra and many other things you would like to know.

Easiest of all wind instruments to play and one of the most beautiful. You can learn the scale in an hour's practice and play popular music in a few weeks. You can take your place in a band within 90 days, if you so desire. Unrivalled for home entertainment, church, lodge or school. In big demand for orchestra dance music. The portrait above is of Donald Clark, Soloist with the famous Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.

Free Trial You may order any Buescher Instrument without paying one cent in advance, and try it six days in your own home, without obligation. If perfectly satisfied, pay for it on easy payments to suit your convenience. Mention the instrument intereated in and a complete catalog will be mailed free.

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Makers of Everything in Band and Orchestra Instruments
1934 BUESCHER BLOCK — ELKHART, INDIANA

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$1.12 Will Paper a Room

1,000,000 ROLLS

12 Single Rolls of Side Wall—6 Single Rolls Ceiling Paper and 20 yards of Border of our "Granite" and "Block" patterns will paper Room 12x14, 9 ft. high. Write for Free Sample Catalog of 50 new designs and colorings.

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Vanished Towers and Chimes of Flanders, Geo. Wharton Edwards, Penn Publishing Co., $7.50.
Belgium, Old and New, Geo. Wharton Edwards, Penn Publishing Co., $7.50.
Holland of Today, Geo. Wharton Edwards, Penn Publishing Co., $7.50.
Alsace-Lorraine, Geo. Wharton Edwards, Penn Publishing Co., $7.50.

TRANSATLANTIC ROUTES

Sailings from New York	*Lines*
Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg	American Line
Mediterranean and Adriatic ports	Consulich Line
Cherbourg and Southampton; Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg; Queenstown and Liverpool; Londonderry and Glasgow; Mediterranean Ports	Cunard-Anchor Line
Lisbon, Palermo, Naples, Piraeus, Marseilles	Fabre Line
Plymouth and Havre	French Line
Plymouth, Boulogne and Rotterdam	Holland-America Line
Naples and Genoa	Lloyd Sabaudo
Piraeus	National Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. of Greece
Azores and Italian Ports	Navigazione Gen. Italiana
Bremen	North German Lloyd
Hamburg	Hamburg-American Line
Bergen, Stavanger, Kristiansand and Kristiania	Norwegian-America Line
Plymouth, Cherbourg and Antwerp	Red Star Line
Antwerp and Danzig	Polish Nav. Co.
Cherbourg, Southampton and Hamburg	Royal Mail Steam Packet
Hamburg, Danzig and Libau	Baltic-American Line
Christiansand, Christiania and Copenhagen	Scandinavian-American Line
Cadiz and Barcelona	Spanish Royal Mail Line
Gothenburg	Swedish-American Line
Naples and Genoa	Transatlantica Italiana
Plymouth, Boulogne and Hamburg	United American Lines
Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen; Plymouth, Cherbourg and London; Queenstown and Bremen; Bremen and Danzig	United States Lines
Queenstown and Liverpool; Cherbourg and Southampton; Azores and Mediterranean Ports	White Star Line
Mediterranean and Black Sea Ports	Ottoman-America Line
Sailings from Boston	
Queenstown and Liverpool; Londonderry, Liverpool and Glasgow	Cunard Line
Queenstown and Liverpool	White Star Line
Sailings from Montreal	
Quebec and Liverpool	White Star-Dominion Line;
Liverpool Glasgow	Cunard Line
Plymouth, Cherbourg and London	
Liverpool; Glasgow; Southampton and Antwerp; Cherbourg, Southampton and Hamburg	Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited
Sailings from Philadelphia	
Queenstown and Liverpool	White Star Line

The Price You Pay

For dingy film on teeth

Let us show you by a ten-day test how combating film in this new way beautifies the teeth.

Now your teeth are coated with a viscous film. You can feel it with your tongue. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays. It forms the basis of fixed cloudy coats.

That film resists the tooth brush. No ordinary tooth paste can effectively combat it. That is why so many well-brushed teeth discolor and decay.

Keeps teeth dingy

Film absorbs stains, making the teeth look dingy. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acids. It holds the acids in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea. Thus most tooth troubles are now traced to film. And, despite the tooth brush, they have constantly increased.

Attack it daily

Careful people have this film removed twice yearly by their dentists. But the need is for a daily film combatant.

Now dental science, after long research, has found two ways to fight film. Able authorities have proved their efficiency. A new-type tooth paste has been perfected to comply with modern requirements. The name is Pepsodent. These two film combatants are embodied in it, to fight the film twice daily.

Two other effects

Pepsodent also multiplies the starch digestant in saliva. That is there to digest starch deposits which otherwise may cling and form acids.

It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. That is Nature's neutralizer for acids which cause decay.

Thus every use gives multiplied effect to Nature's tooth-protecting agents in the mouth. Modern authorities consider that essential.

Millions employ it

Millions of people now use Pepsodent, largely by dental advice. The results are seen everywhere—in glistening teeth.

Once see its effects and you will adopt it too. You will always want the whiter, cleaner, safer teeth you see. Make this test and watch the changes that it brings. Cut out the coupon now.

PAT OFF
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REG. U.S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

Endorsed by modern authorities and now advised by leading dentists nearly all the world over. All druggists supply the large tubes.

10-Day Tube Free 830

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
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Mail 10-day tube of Pepsodent to

ONLY ONE TUBE TO A FAMILY

Why the Judge Named a Trust Company

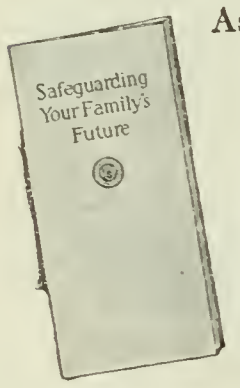
"I NAMED a trust company in my will, as executor and trustee of my estate," writes Judge W., "for reasons which appealed to me so strongly that I do not hesitate to give them:

"*First:* I wanted the appointment of my executor to be a permanent one, not to be upset by the death of any friend that I might choose to act in that capacity, either before or after my demise—the former necessitating revising my will, the latter resulting in the appointment by the court of an administrator of my affairs of whom I could know nothing.

"*Second:* I desired the security offered by the resources and experience of a trust company.

"*Third:* I wanted the settling of my affairs on a strictly business basis, and under the management of men whose business it is to do such work and whose sole object is to comply with the provisions of my will, swayed by neither affection, prejudice nor personal gain or hope of it.

"I named a trust company as executor and trustee of my will, because I wanted the sense of security that comes with knowing that the provisions of one's will surely will be faithfully and efficiently carried out."



Ask a Trust Company for this Booklet

Today, ask a trust company for a copy of "Safeguarding Your Family's Future," which explains the duties of an executor and trustee and why you should name a trust company. If a trust company is not near you, write to the address below for a copy of the booklet.

TRUST COMPANY DIVISION
AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION
FIVE NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

MUST BUSINESS BE ALWAYS UP OR DOWN?

AN intelligent camel, so the story goes, was once asked by his master whether he would prefer to travel uphill or downhill. His answer was to the general effect that he preferred the long level road over the desert, and that he hoped it was still open. This is the point of view which was expressed some months ago by many business writers who at that time seriously suggested "the feasibility of preventing the excessive swings from prosperity to depression or of bringing down the peaks and filling up the valleys of the business curve." Such suggestions, says Mr. William O. Scroggs, the economist, in the financial section of the New York *Evening Post*, generally made more impression on the economist or statistician than on the average business man, whose usual reaction was: "Give me the peaks and I'll take my chances with the valleys." Indeed, continues the writer,

There was a quite prevalent belief at the time that the way to bring about a return of prosperity was to start the general level of prices to swinging upward again. There is not such a keen desire for higher prices to-day as there was then. Business men realize that wage adjustments and smaller earnings by practically all groups will prevent purchasing power from keeping pace with advancing prices, and that any immediate return of inflation will mean only the repetition of the vicious circle of higher prices, higher wages and production costs, and then still higher prices, and so on. So long as this feeling persists, there is little prospect of a resumption of the extreme swings of the business curve.

There is no reason to suppose that the present feeling will last indefinitely. As the various steps in readjustment are completed the desire for a boom will reassert itself.

In fact, a rather feeble call for one is already beginning to be heard. When production costs are brought down to a minimum, business will again experience the tonic effect of a wider margin of profits and will take on new life.

Now this, of course, is just what everybody wants to see, but, as Mr. Scroggs puts the question, "once we have again entered upon the expansionist phase, how far should we go?"

It is just when the country persuades itself that it has entered upon a prolonged period of good times that the way is beginning to be paved for a return of hard times.

Hence the significance of the statement that if we would avoid the troughs of depression we must keep off the peaks of inflation. As business again takes the upward path the time is propitious for its leaders to consider ways and means for making the business curve somewhat smoother. When once the boom psychology gathers headway it will be too late.

IS THE FAIRER SEX ALSO THE THRIFTIER SEX?

AS far as the average woman is concerned it would seem that she spends less on her clothes than the average man and is, on the whole, a better saver. At least, so reports a statistician—a woman, by the way—who is in charge of the Home Service Department of the Bridgeport Savings Bank. This institution is the second savings bank in the country to install such a department, and in connection with it has been making a careful research into the spending habits of the people in the important New England industrial center in which it is located. It was discovered that women whose husbands earn between $2,000 and $3,000 a year are much more economical with their clothes than men, at least that seems to be the case in Bridgeport. But it also seems that when the family incomes rise above $4,000 the feminine impulse toward economy weakens and the wives are apt to spend on dress more than they can afford. As the investigator's statements made at a recent bankers' convention are summarized in a dispatch to the New York *Times*, the explanation is that these women have no very extensive social duties, and therefore need but a modest outlay of clothing, while their husbands are forced to meet the public and look presentable. But it is added that the men are really more extravagant in the way of fine feathers than they need to be. These $2,000 to $3,000 a year husbands not only dress more expensively than their wives, we are told, but also spend more on such "luxuries" as lunches, cigars and amusements. "Women whose husbands earn under $4,000 a year are far behind men in their expenditure on clothing, but," it is asserted, "above that they are larger investors in glad raiment." On this *The Times* comments editorially in not too serious a vein:

That the dividing line should be at just this point is curious, but, accepting it as correct, women in far greater numbers than men must be of thrifty habit, and the familiar charge against them as a sex that they do not know the value of money and how hard it is to get must be unjust.

That no end of men who earn less than $4,000 a year spend money extravagantly is a fact too familiar to be questioned. They submit to compulsions toward expenditures useless or worse far oftener than women do, and they are not as well able to distinguish between economy and meanness. This, however, is not always their own fault. Occasionally they are permitted, if not encouraged, to be lavish by the charming objects of their admiration and pursuit.

But that, of course, applies only to young men—the unmarried ones. Husbands, at least in the United States, are safe from all such temptations toward a noble carelessness with their cash.

4½% on Savings

New U. S. Treasury Savings Certificates

offer an unusual opportunity to save systematically

THE United States Government, through the Treasury and Post Office Departments, has announced a sure way to help men and women everywhere who want to save money and make it earn more.

Treasury Savings Certificates, New Issue, are now added to the previous offerings of Government securities for investment of savings. These new Treasury Savings Certificates will earn 4½ per cent a year, compounded semi-annually, if held to maturity.

The Certificates may be redeemed before maturity at redemption prices which increase from month to month, as stated on the backs of the Certificates, yielding about 3½ per cent interest, compounded semi-annually.

Issued in denominations within the reach of all. At present prices you can buy a $25 Certificate for $20, a $100 Certificate for $80, or a $1000 Certificate for $800. Each matures in five years from date of issue, earning 25 per cent for the full period of investment.

The New Way to Save

This is a new and simpler way to save methodically, devised primarily for weekly or monthly savings. If you can save $20 per week or per month, these Certificates have an unusual earning capacity.

If you save less than $20 per month, you can accumulate Postal Savings Stamps at 10 cents each, or Treasury Savings Stamps at $1 each, both non-interest bearing. Or you can open an interest-bearing Postal Savings account. Then you can convert your savings into a Treasury Savings Certificate when you accumulate $20.

Thus the Government offers the people an ideal system of saving—absolute safety, liberal interest, ready cash if withdrawn. Everybody can and should take advantage of this opportunity and learn how easy it is for savings to accumulate.

United States Treasury Savings Certificates may be purchased at Post Offices, Federal Reserve Banks, banks and trust companies, or direct from the United States Government Savings System, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

How Dollars Grow

Below are shown the results of investment in Treasury Savings Certificates—how your money grows when interest is compounded semi-annually. It shows how to make the money you work for, work for you. And all the time with absolute safety. Observe how soon you will earn 25 per cent—in only 5 years your $20 becomes $25, your $80 becomes $100, your $800 becomes $1000.

Issue Price	Value after one year	Value after two years	Value after three years	Value after four years	Maturity
$20	$20.70	$21.45	$22.20	$23.00	$25
80	82.80	85.80	88.80	92.00	100
800	828.00	858.00	888.00	920.00	1000

Liberal Interest

Treasury Savings Certificates present an ideal form of investment, fully protected, and with a liberal rate of interest. Each dollar saved earns 25 per cent in 5 years, which is at the rate of 4½ per cent a year, compounded semi-annually. If withdrawn before maturity you receive interest at the rate of 3½ per cent, compounded semi-annually.

Safety

These Certificates are a direct obligation of your government, the soundest investment conceivable, backed by the strength of the Nation. Your principal and interest are absolutely safe. Risk is eliminated. Certificates are registered in your name at time of purchase, protecting you against loss or theft.

Certain Value

The Certificates are not subject to market fluctuations and cannot depreciate in value. They are always worth what you paid for them plus the interest.

Payment on Demand

You can withdraw your money at any time, without waiting until maturity of the Certificates. This provides for any emergency. The Government, however, cannot call them for redemption before maturity.

Instant Popularity

These Treasury Savings Certificates are like United States Bonds, and thousands of people all over the land have hastened to take advantage of this new way of saving.

While much information is published on this page, you may desire additional details. Ask your Postmaster, or write to the United States Government Savings System, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Become thoroughly posted on this unusual opportunity. Begin saving by this simpler, more profitable method, and let your dollars work for you.

Many Attractive Features

In addition to the advantages already listed, you will find many other attractions. For instance, any individual can buy Treasury Savings Certificates up to $5000, face value, of any one series.

A new series is issued each year. Each member of the family can own up to $5000 worth; likewise corporations, partnerships, associations, and joint-stock companies; or trustees; or two persons in the alternative, payable to either person or to the survivor; or an infant or infant's guardian; or the Certificates may be made payable to a beneficiary, that is, registered in the name of one person and upon his death payable to another.

The Certificates are exempt from State and local taxation (except estate and inheritance taxes) and from normal Federal income tax.

The Certificates are redeemable upon presentation and surrender, by mail or otherwise, to the Treasury Department, Washington, at the prices indicated in the table printed on the back of each Certificate.

Mail this coupon with remittance to the United States Government Savings System, Washington, D. C.

Application for Treasury Savings Certificates, New Issue

Enclosed find Check, Draft or Money Order for—

Number Desired

.....$25 Treasury Savings Certificates, Price $20 each $.....

.....$100 Treasury Savings Certificates, Price $80 each $.....

.....$1,000 Treasury Savings Certificates, Price $800 each $.....

$.....

Register in the name of and send to (Name)

.....

Street Address.....

City.....State.....

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SAVINGS SYSTEM

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

PYORRHOCIDE POWDER

keeps the gums healthy

If your gums bleed, beware of

Pyorrhea

PYORRHEA will rob you of your teeth unless you check it promptly. It's a disease of the gums and the cause of loose teeth.

The sure way to check pyorrhea—or better still, to prevent it—is to see your dentist frequently and use Pyorrhocide Powder regularly.

The value of Pyorrhocide Powder has been *proved* by dental clinics devoted exclusively to pyorrhea research and treatment.

Use Pyorrhocide Powder for healthy gums and clean, white teeth. Dentists everywhere prescribe it. The economical dollar package contains six months' supply. Sold by druggists and dental supply houses.

FREE SAMPLE
Write for free sample and our booklet on Prevention and Treatment of Pyorrhea.

The Dentinol & Pyorrhocide Co. Inc.
Sole Distributors
1476 Broadway
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Sold by Druggists Everywhere

CLARK'S CRUISES by CAN. PAC. STEAMERS

Clark's 3rd Cruise, January 23, 1923
ROUND THE WORLD
Superb SS "EMPRESS of FRANCE"
18481 Gross Tons, Specially Chartered
4 MONTHS CRUISE, $1000 and up
Including Hotels, Fees, Drives, Guides, etc.

Clark's 19th Cruise, February 3
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN
Sumptuous SS "EMPRESS of SCOTLAND"
25000 Gross Tons, Specially Chartered
65 DAYS CRUISE, $600 and up
Including Hotels, Fees, Drives, Guides, etc.
19 days Egypt, Palestine, Spain, Italy, Greece, etc.
Europe stop-overs allowed on both cruises.
Europe and Passion Play Parties, $509 up
Frank C. Clark, Times Building, New York

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Become a lawyer. Legally trained men wio high positions and big success in business and public life. Greater opportunities now than ever before. Be independent—be a leader. Lawyers earn

$3,000 to $10,000 Annually

We guide you step by step. You can train at home during spare time. Let us send you records and letters from LaSalle students admitted to the bar in various states. Money refunded according to our Guarantee Bond if dissatisfied. Degree of LL. B. conferred. Thousands of successful students enrolled. Low cost, easy terms. We furnish all text material, including fourteen-volume Law Library. Get our valuable 120-page "Law Guide" and "Evidence" books FREE. Send for them—NOW.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

UNEMPLOYMENT NO BETTER IN EUROPE

WHILE we are being told from time to time that conditions are improving in Europe, and while this is borne out by the advance of some of the foreign exchanges, the figures on unemployment show that the condition of industry is still very far from healthy. Taking Europe as a whole, says *The Wall Street Journal*, unemployment is about as bad as ever. Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway and Switzerland report an increase in the number of jobless, while other countries show little or no improvement. As we read in *The Wall Street Journal:*

England showed some improvement in February over January; percentage of unemployed among members of trade unions being 16.3 against 16.8. Total number of unemployed registered at employment exchanges of February 28 was 1,837,000, of whom 1,411,000 were men, 318,000 women, remainder boys and girls. Besides totally unemployed, on February 21 some 156,000 males and 110,000 females were working on short time. Changes in wage rates taking effect in February, in industries covered by reports, showed net reduction of £390,000 in weekly full-time wages of over 2,400,000 workers.

Unemployment in France, as reflected by employment exchanges, has decreased notably. It is now stationary. Crisis in unemployment which began in May, 1920, reached maximum in February-March, 1921, figures being as follows: 39,522, end of December, 1920; 89,289, end of February, 1921; 75,569, end of April; 37,226, July; 16,518, October; 9,602, December; 9,640, January, 1922; 9,244, February; 9,345, March 10. These figures do not give total unemployed, as part-time workers are not included, nor do they show unemployment figures for localities where no provision exists for unemployment funds. Moreover, in localities providing unemployment funds, figures are frequently not complete.

German figures, based on out-of-work donations, show increase from 164,958 on January 1 to 196,103 February 1. Returns from trade unions show that out of total membership of 5,797,753 some 190,614, or 3.3 per cent., were unemployed at end of January.

Holland reports that on February 11 1922, there were 86,842 unemployed men and women seeking work. This was an increase of 10,000 in five weeks. Denmark gives 99,000 unemployed out of 280,000 workers reported on March 13.

Belgium's latest reports up to end of December show out of a total of 756,576 workers, reporting totally unemployed were 49,851; partly, 36,232. Percentage of totally unemployed was 6.6 per cent., contrasted with 7 per cent. in November.

On January 1 Italy had 541,779 persons totally unemployed, compared with 512,260 on December 1. Partly employed January 1 numbered 178,662 against 181,002 on December 1.

At the end of February, Norway reports unemployed numbering 47,200, compared with 41,500 on January 10. Sweden had 140,883 persons unemployed on December 31, or 33.2 per cent. of union membership. Percentage increased in January,

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1922, to 35.6 per cent. January 31, 1921, gave 20.2 per cent. only.

Conditions in Switzerland do not improve, and unemployment figures show a steady trend upward. Compared with December, 1920, when 65,259 were partially and wholly unemployed; and in January, 1921, when there were 106,574. January, 1922, record stood at 145,761. Figures up to January 14 show that Vienna contained 27,000 unemployed, as against 18,000 at beginning of 1922.

EXCHANGES UNAFFECTED BY GENOA

ALTHO the Genoa Conference discust matters of the highest import, financial and economic, affecting practically all of Europe, the effect of the successive crises upon foreign exchange quotations was practically negligible, *The Wall Street Journal* notes. In fact, it seems to be of the opinion that the chief currencies would have fluctuated in just about the same way if there had been no conference at all. The financial editor of the New York *Evening Post* suggests that "financial quarters foresaw the futility of the Conference, and consequently are not discouraged at its failure." Closing demand quotations for April 10 and May 16 and the high and low points reached between those periods for the more important European currencies are set down by *The Wall Street Journal* as follows:

	April 10	*High*	*Low*	*May 16*	*Net Inc.*
Sterling	$4.41¾	$4.44¾	$4.40⅞	$4.44¾	$.03
Francs	.0924½	.0937	.0898	.0914	*.0009½
Lire	.0542½	.0555¾	.0520¼	.0528	*.0014½
Marks	.0035	.0043¾	.0032½	.0035½	.0000½
Belgium	.0857	.0864½	.0820½	.0832	*.0025

*Decrease.

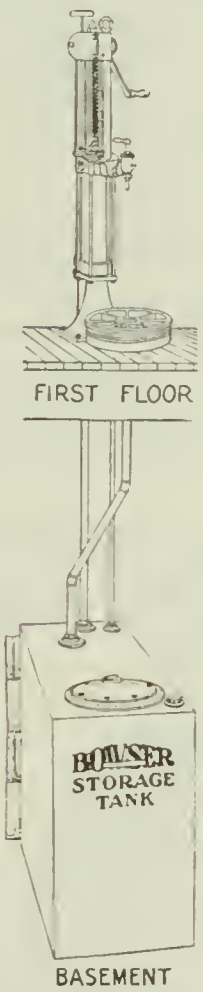
On these figures *The Wall Street Journal* then comments:

Increase of $.03 in sterling since opening of the Conference is generally attributed to presentation of the British budget for next year, and to approval of financial program. Fluctuations have been small, and seemingly paid no attention to Genoa.

Marks underwent practically no net change during the Conference, altho fluctuations were large. High point of $.0043¾ reached was due to the Russo-German treaty and to J. P. Morgan's acceptance of the invitation to sit on the commission which is to consider the German loan. However, as the gain was due to sentiment which caused increased speculation, the inevitable reaction carried the mark to its former level.

Francs, lire and Belgian francs have moved practically in unison, and have been rather sensitive to developments at the Conference. High points were reached on Easter Monday, which was a holiday in Europe, and represented American sentiment only. The low points resulted from the first serious split in allied ranks at Genoa, but rates recovered partly soon after.

Bankers who were bullish on exchange before the Conference claim that unfavorable sentiment created there kept the three Latin exchanges from rising in the same proportion as sterling, but prevalent opinion is that all of them, with the possible exception of lire, were and are selling as high as conditions warranted, and that only the narrow market allowed for the movements which did take place.



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

THE GROCER'S NINETEEN PER CENT.

AN INQUIRY was made not long ago into the grocer's margin of profit, the results of which are likely to surprize those consumers who have been wrathful over the alleged "spread" between wholesale and retail prices. These figures, which were gathered in connection with the work of a Congressional inquiry, are made public by the National Association of Retail Grocers. The report, as quoted in a Kansas City dispatch to the Philadelphia *Retail Public Ledger*, shows that:

The difference between the cost to the grocers and the price at which they were sold, by the 185 grocers reporting on the thirty-seven activities enumerated on the schedule, shows a gross margin of 19 per cent. during the month of October, 1921.

This margin represents the figured price and does not make allowance for the element of natural shrinkage, which will, of necessity, reduce it somewhat. It is plain to see, therefore, that the margins charged by the retail distributor on the articles which the commission is investigating, are indeed not excessive and conclusively proves our statements that they are fair and reasonable and not out of line with the present cost of doing business.

It appeared from the questionnaire that the cost of doing business for the average grocer was about 15 per cent. of the gross margin. This would show a possible net profit of 4 per cent., from which would have to come the natural shrinkage, credit losses and pilfering which of necessity creep into any and all retail grocery operations and always make the net profit materially less than the figures which might be anticipated. The writer states that many grocers failed to report various items of expense and he thinks that if every individual return was minutely analyzed it would be found "that the average is 2 per cent. more than the 15 per cent. indicated."

IS WASHINGTON BECOMING THE BUSINESS CAPITAL OF AMERICA?

WASHINGTON has become the business as well as the political capital of the nation, asserts a writer in *Forbes Magazine*, who points out that:

Out of the more than 200 organizations which now maintain Washington headquarters, one-third to one-half are business organizations. Some of them, like the National Manufacturers' Association, the forerunner of all business establishments in Washington, cover more than one industry. The United States Chamber of Commerce, for example, represents practically all business, as it is the Washington headquarters for virtually all the chambers of commerce in the country, and in its membership are individuals from all lines of industry. It is now erecting a large office building to house its rapidly expanding activities; and the structure is already being referred to as the "Business Capitol" of the United States.

CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

May 17.—The French Government accepts the proposal of the British Government for an international inquiry into Turkish atrocities.

In a pitched battle between police and soldiers and Sinn Fein gunmen in Belfast one man is killed and five are wounded.

May 18.—Michael Collins, Chairman of the Irish Free State Government, and Eamon De Valera, leader of the Republicans, confer in an effort to bring peace between the two parties. Meanwhile disorders in Belfast result in the death of six men and the wounding of several.

May 19.—The Genoa Conference ends with the following accomplishments: an eight months' European and Near Eastern truce embodied in a provisional pact of non-aggression; agreement to meet and discuss Russian affairs at The Hague not later than June 20; approval of proposals for further conference, and the Russo-German treaty, not on the agenda.

Lady Rhondda's claim to a seat in the House of Lords is rejected by the Committee on Privileges, which reverses its former decision.

Michael Collins and Eamon De Valera report to the Dail Eireann that they have failed to reach an agreement. Seven persons are killed and nearly a dozen wounded in outrages in Belfast.

Italy and Jugo-Slavia have reached an agreement by which Fiume is acknowledged as an independent state and a commercial treaty is completed between the two countries.

May 20.—The Free State and De Valera factions reach an agreement under which a coalition ticket will be submitted to the voters, the balance of power remaining with the Free Staters.

Leonid Krassin, Russian Bolshevik representative in London, is appointed Soviet Ambassador to Germany, according to a dispatch from Berlin.

May 21.—Ninety people, including two American missionaries on their way to India, are lost when the Peninsula and Oriental line steamer *Egypt* sinks off the Island of Ushant after a collision with the French freighter *Seine*.

Incendiarism, bombing and shooting mark the week-end in Belfast. Thirteen people are reported to have been killed, bringing the total for the week up to thirty-five.

Russian batteries in the Black Sea are reported to have sunk the Italian steamship *Marte*. Half the crew is said to have been killed.

May 22.—W. T. Twaddell, member of the Ulster Parliament from West Belfast, is shot to death by gunmen.

A rebellion of eight hours' duration in Nicaragua is put down by a handful of American marines without firing a shot.

DOMESTIC

May 17.—Gifford Pinchot, who was a political disciple of Theodore Roosevelt, wins the Republican nomination for governor of Pennsylvania over Attorney-General George E. Alter.

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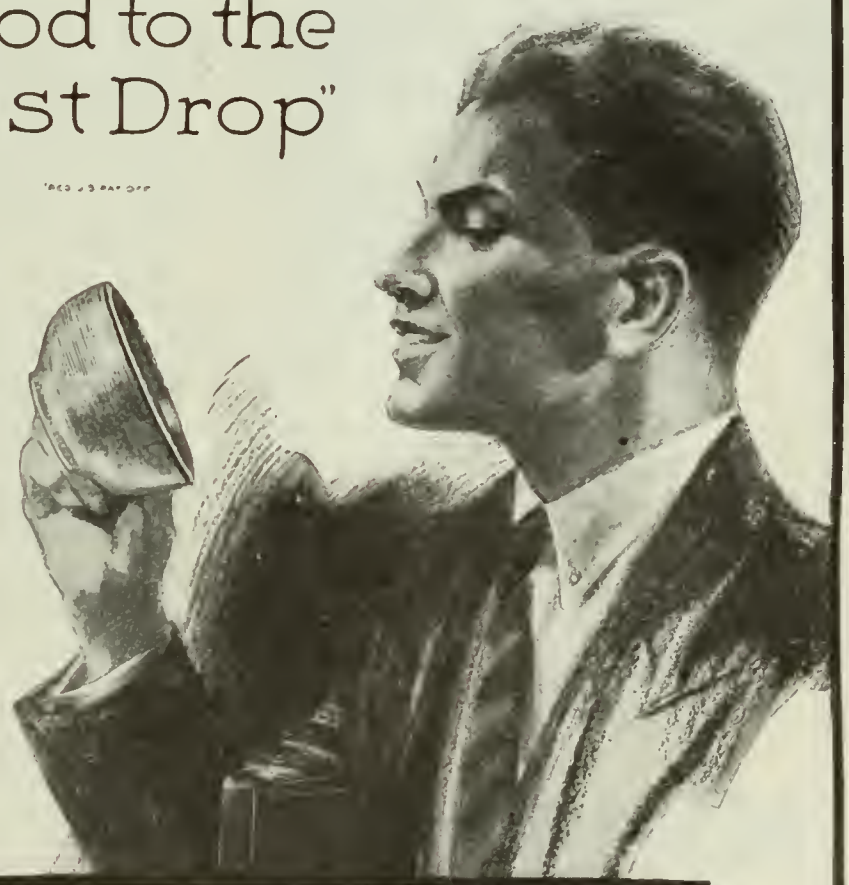

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

flowed by flood or backwater from the Mississippi River, according to a statement by Joseph C. Logan, Assistant Manager in the Southern Division of the American Red Cross.

The House of Representatives authorizes an appropriation of $150,000 to remodel and furnish the J. P. Morgan home in London, donated to the Government for use as the American Embassy.

Representative Fitzgerald, of Ohio, introduces in the House a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution to uphold the validity of the child labor law recently declared by the United States Supreme Court to be unconstitutional.

Ordinary Government expenditures for the ten months of the present fiscal year fell off by nearly $1,500,000 as compared with the corresponding period of last year, while public debt disbursements declined more than $1,000,000,000, according to a statement issued by the Treasury.

May 18.—Forty-one steel manufacturers dine and confer with President Harding at the White House, and approve in principle the President's suggestion for the abolition of the twelve-hour day.

Fifty operators of non-union and open-shop coal mines, after listening to a warning from Secretary Hoover that the Government may be forced to run the industry, adopt a plan requiring the creation of clearing-house committees in the coal-producing districts, made up of operators, consumers and representatives, and a Government agent who will see that coal is sold direct to consumers and that prices are reasonable. A call is issued for another and larger meeting to ratify the plan.

Secretary Hughes sends a memorandum to Ambassador Child at Genoa, instructing him to inform the Powers that the American Government holds that political recognition of Russia can not come before the economic problems of that country are met and solved, and otherwise to clarify the American response to the invitation to attend the Conference at The Hague.

May 19.—Two men are killed and seven are seriously injured by an explosion following an experiment with liquid air at Harvard University.

May 20.—Two negroes are lynched in Texas, making a total in that State of four lynchings in three days.

Nineteen railroad executives confer at a dinner with President Harding on the question of voluntarily reducing railroad rates, and refer the matter to a special committee from their membership.

May 21.—Secretary Hoover issues a call for a conference on May 31, of all the soft-coal mine operators whose mines are still producing, with a view to holding down soft-coal prices.

May 22.—Completion of the proposed Bethlehem-Lackawanna steel merger is delayed, pending an investigation, it is announced from the Attorney-General's office.

The Senate passes the House bill fixing a new basis of pay for officers and enlisted personnel of the army, navy, marine corps, coast guard, geodetic survey and public health service department.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"R. E. M.," Nantes, France.—"(1) Give as complete a definition of the word *dialect* as is possible. (2) Is it possible to speak a Swedish dialect in the English language? (3) What was the amount of money loaned the United States by France during our Revolutionary War?"

(1) *Dialect* consists of (*a*) the forms of speech collectively that are peculiar to the people of a particular district or to a class of people, as distinguished collectively from other forms of the same language; a language as modified by local peculiarities; in a loose sense, a provincial mode of speech or pronunciation as differing from a literary standard.

Dialect, in the proper sense of the word, is not to be defined merely as a non-literary relative of a literary language. It is that, of course, but it is more than that. It is not based always upon distinctions of locality or degrees of education, altho in popular usage this is what is meant when *dialect* is spoken of. . . . But the word *dialect* may with equal truth be applied to the special vocabulary and phraseology of any class or profession, no matter where the members of it may have their habitat. Thus there is a lawyers' *dialect* and a stockbrokers' *dialect* and a physicians' *dialect* and a thieves' *dialect* and a *dialect* of journalism. In all these and many others there exists a swarm of words and phrases and allusions which are as far removed from the current language as the patois of a French-Canadian voyageur is removed from the precise and measured diction of an Academician. *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser*, Nov. 7, 1903, page 4.

The Irish, the Welsh, and the Erse are no other than different *dialects* of the same tongue, the ancient Celtic. BLAIR *Rhetoric*, p. 95.

(*b*) Any given mode or use of speech or language; phraseology.

Shakespeare's passages of passion . . . are in the very *dialect* of the present year. EMERSON *Essays, Nominalist and Realist* in second series, p. 189.

(2) One can not speak a Swedish dialect in English, but one can speak dialectal Swedish, for there are in Sweden Old Swedish, the pre-Reformation language, Modern Swedish, and several dialects. (3) Between 1777-1783 $6,352,000 were obtained from France, $174,000 from Spain, and $1,304,000 from Holland. Small loans were obtained in France as early as 1777, but this is not the entire amount.

"G. E. C.," Washington, D. C.—"Using the word *plead* as the present form, what is the correct word to use for the past tense, *pleaded* or *pled*? Also, when *plead* is used in the past form, is it proper to spell it *pled*, or is it to be spelled *plead* in the past as well as in the present tense?"

The spelling of *pled* for the past is not warranted and is a colloquialism. Careful speakers use *pleaded*. *Plead* is also used for the past tense as well as *pleaded*, altho the latter is the preferred form.

"A. H.," Butte, Mont.—"Kindly tell me the writer's real name who writes under the name of *Lewis Carroll*. What books has he written besides 'Alice in Wonderland' and 'Through the Looking Glass'?"

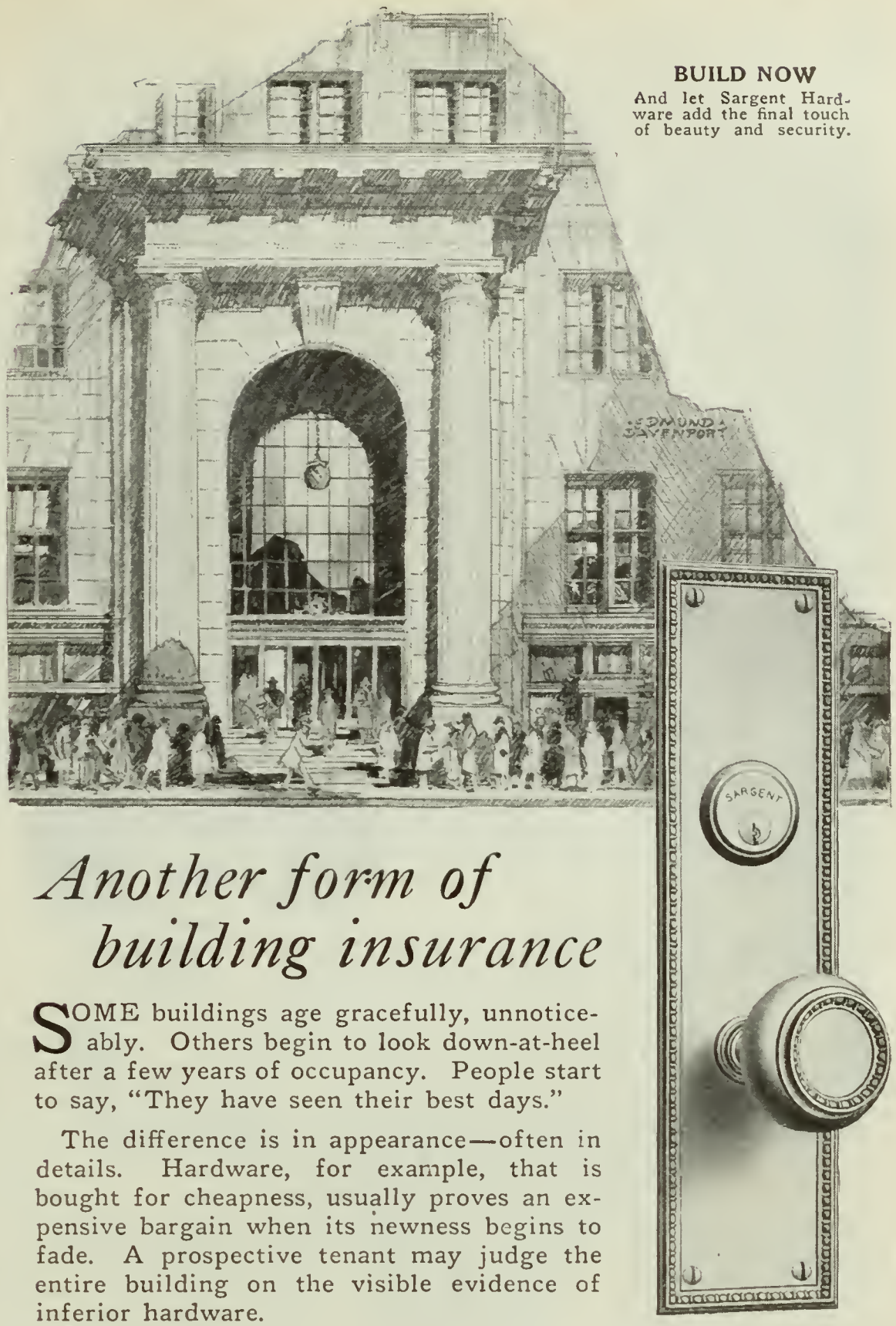
Lewis Carroll is the pen-name of Charles L Dodgson. Besides the two works which you mention, he is the author of "The Hunting of the Snark: an Agony in Eight Fits," "Elementary Treatise on Determinants," "Phantasmagoria and Other Poems," "Euclid and His Modern Rivals," etc.

"E. E. F.," Hemingford, Neb.—"Did Elihu Root receive the Nobel Prize, and if so, what for?"

Elihu Root won the Alfred B. Nobel prize for peace in 1912.

"M. I D.," Mobile, Ala.—"Is it correct, or permissible, to write the words 'in so far' together followed by 'as' in the same way that 'inasmuch as' is written?"

The phrase is correctly written *in so far as*. In this phrase, however, the *in* is redundant and meaningless. *So far as* is complete in itself as an adverbial phrase, and expresses all that is meant.



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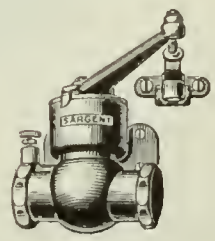

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The Saving Grace.—Good footwork is essential in boxing, we are informed. That would be our only chance with Mr. Dempsey.—*Punch (London).*

Why They're So Busy.—"What makes girls run about the way they do?" snarls a petulant clubwoman, and a timid exchange suggests they may be trying to find their mothers.—*Kansas City Journal.*

Covered.—A policeman recently told an interviewer that visitors frequently asked him where the Strand was when he was actually standing on it. There should be a law against tourists baiting our bobbies as to their size in footwear.—*London Opinion.*

This Is no Joke.—In Maryland, we read, it is illegal for a woman to go through her husband's pockets at night. In our own country it is merely a waste of time.—*Punch (London).*

His Consolation.—MOTORIST—"Yes, it took me about six weeks' hard work to learn to drive my machine."

PEDESTRIAN—"And what have you for your pains?"

MOTORIST—"Liniment."—*Pacific Weekly.*

Breaking It Gently.—MOLLIE (aged six)—"Mummie, I know what I'm going to give you for your birthday. A nice rose bowl."

MOTHER—"But I have one, dear."

MOLLIE—"Yes, I know, but . . . I've just broken it."—*Morning Post.*

Slightly Mixed.—Little Harold had been reading "Treasure Island" since early morning and it was only with a great deal of persuasion on the part of his mother that he finally consented to put it up when he went to bed. But his devout mother was not prepared for the variation he sprung when he was saying his prayers:

"Give us this day our daily bread—yo ho ho and a bottle of rum!"—*Portland (Ore.) Telegram.*

What Are the Best Preparations for the Ordeal, Henry?—Yet this talk with Dean's friend, unsettling somehow, seemed to rake up the whole matter afresh; now he couldn't seem to get it out of his mind. Doing about, making his preparations for a dreary hour with THE LITERARY DIGEST, George's thoughts turned back for the hundredth time.—*From "Saint Teresa,"* by Henry Sydnor Harrison.

Merciless.—"You say that this man has a grudge against you?" demanded the judge.

"Yes, your honor," replied Bill the Beggar. "When I was blind he useta steal the pennies from my cup, and when I was a cripple he'd run down the street with my box of pencils."

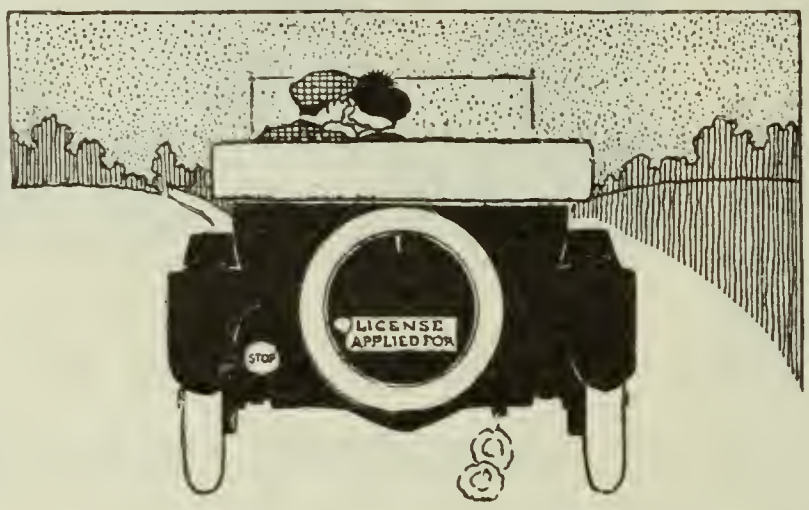
"Anything else?"

"Yes, your honor. Once when I was deaf and dumb he shot off a firecracker underneath me."—*American Legion Weekly.*

Repeated History.—"That is rather an extreme gown Miss Golden is wearing. Do you notice how it is held up by a single strap over one shoulder?"

"Yes, and it reminds me of old times. I knew her grandfather when he had but one suspender and wore it just the same way."—*The Christian-Evangelist (St. Louis).*

When K. of K. Saw a Joke.—When Kitchener of Khartoum returned from India to England by way of Japan and the United States in 1910, efforts to interview him began as soon as he set foot on these shores. His lordship abhorred publicity and detested reporters. Their enterprise resulted in nothing more exciting than K. of K.'s reiterated assertion that he thought the United States an amazing country—was fascinated by its people, charmed with its scenery, and bewildered by its vastness. When Kitchener's train reached the old Wells Street Station at Chicago fifty South African war veterans waited to welcome their former commander. Wearing a gray tweed suit of becoming shapelessness and a floppy golf cap, Kitchener descended the Pullman steps and was surrounded. The main thing was to get an interview and a good picture. "Sorry, can't talk," snapt Kitchener; "against orders, y'know—soldier—on duty—that sort of thing—photograph? Lord no! Can't really—sorry, y'know—awfully." Nate Meissler, the photographer, was horrified. Something must be done. Kitchener was already starting for the gate with his escort. Meissler waddled after him. "Lord!" shrieked the fat little camera-man, "Lord! Oh, my lord! Oh, dear lord! Just a minute, lord!" He chanted it like a prayer. Kitchener stared coldly at his pursuer. Suddenly the hard Kitchener lips quivered, and—epochal event!—Kitchener laughed. He literally shook. "Curious chap, that!" remarked his lordship to the escort as he strode away, still chuckling. "That's no way to address a lord," some one said to Meissler. "You should have called him your lordship." "Lord Ship or whatever else," grinned Nate. "I didn't get his name, but I got four plates." And that is how a Chicago newspaper happens to possess the only laughing picture of Earl Kitchener in the world.—*The Argonaut (San Francisco).*



SIGNS THAT MEAN SOMETHING.
—*American Legion Weekly.*

Seeing Snakes, Anyway.—GUIDE—"This is the Laocoon."

TOURIST—"Looks as if he'd got mixed up with his still."—*New York Herald.*

Bygones Are Bygones.—The geological expert who points out that ages ago, before the seas swept between them, Ireland and England were one, is advised to let the matter drop.—*Punch (London).*

Righting a Cruel Wrong.—Burglars are now said to be carrying means of testing plate and gems. The profession has been too often imposed upon by the cheap and trashy stuff left about in some houses.—*Punch (London).*

So Say We All.—"Is Life Possible on Everest?" asks a newspaper heading. If it is, Everest is the place for us.—*Punch (London).*

The Kneadfuls.—To be college bred means a four-year loaf, requiring a great deal of dough, as well as plenty of crust.—*Hamburg.*

More than Willing.—"Sir, would you give five dollars to bury a saxophone player?"

"Here's thirty dollars. Bury six of 'em."—*Judge.*

Keen Competition.—It is said that sharks will not bite a swimmer who keeps his legs in motion. The difficulty of course is to keep kicking longer than a shark can keep waiting.—*Punch (London).*

Diplomacy.—"Ten guineas! My husband would never buy me a ten-guinea hat!"

"Oh, yes, he would, my dear, if you started off by asking him for a Rolls-Royce."—*London Opinion.*

Nothing Long Drawn-Out.—"Did you interview the eminent statesman?"

"Yes."

"What did he have to say?"

"Nothing."

"I know that. But how many columns of it?"—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Extraordinary Prejudice.—"If Russia is to get help," said Lloyd George, "Russia must not outrage the sentiments—call them prejudices if you like—of the world. What are those prejudices? I will name one or two, for they were all trampled on in the Russian memorandum. The first prejudice we have in Western Europe is this—if you sell goods to a man, you expect to be paid for them. The second is, if you lend money to a man, you expect he will repay you. The third is, if you go to a man who has already lent you money and say, 'Will you lend me more?' he will say, 'Do you promise to repay what I gave you?' And you say, 'No, it is a matter of principle with me not to repay.' There is a most extraordinary prejudice in the Western mind against lending any more money to that person."—*From a New York Times report of the Genoa Conference.*

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. B. C.," Kansas City, Kan.—"Please give me the correct pronunciation of the word *copra*—the dried meat of the coconut."

The word *copra* is pronounced *kop'ra—o* as in *not*, *a* as in *final*.

"C. M.," Monju, Korea.—"What is the meaning, pronunciation, and derivation of the word *runcible* as found in Edward Lear's 'The Owl and the Pussy-cat'—

'They dined upon mince and slices of quinee,
Which they ate with a *runcible* spoon'?"

The word *runcible* means "Designating a spoon or fork having three broad tines: probably a variant of *runcinated*." The word is pronounced *run'si-bl—u* as in *but*, *i* as in *habit*. It is one of a class of words like "quangle wangle" "youghy boughy," etc., used by Mr. Lear in writing nonsense verses.

"T. J. E.," Pittsburgh, Pa.—"Can you tell me how the custom of eating eggs on Easter originated? I have looked in vain for the information in several encyclopedias."

"Because the use of eggs was forbidden during Lent, they were brought to the table on Easter Day, colored red to symbolize the Easter joy. This custom is found not only in the Latin but also in the Oriental Churches. The symbolic meaning of a new creation of mankind by Jesus risen from the dead was probably an invention of later times. The custom may have its origin in paganism, for a great many pagan customs, celebrating the return of spring, gravitated to Easter. The egg is the emblem of the germinating life of early spring. Easter eggs, the children are told, come from Rome with the bells which on Thursday go to Rome and return Saturday morning. The sponsors in some countries give Easter eggs to their god-children. Colored eggs are used by children at Easter in a sort of game which consists in testing the strength of the shells. Both colored and uncolored eggs are used in some parts of the United States for this game, known as 'egg-picking.' Another practise is the 'egg-rolling' by children on Easter Monday on the lawn of the White House in Washington."—*The Catholic Encyclopedia.*

"E. T. H.," Richmond, Va.—"In regard to the spelling of a river in the eastern part of Virginia which flows into the York, is *Mattaponi* or *Mattapony* correct?"

The correct spelling is *Mattaponi*.

"A. C. P.," San Quentin, Calif.—"In using the word *perfected* in the following, 'Love is *perfected* in us,' and '*Perfected* praise,' both being Bible quotations, what is the correct pronunciation?"

The word *perfected* is correctly pronounced *pur'fekt-ed—u* as in *burn*, *e's* as in *get;* or *par-fekt'ed—a* as in *final*, *e's* as in *get*—the second pronunciation is now infrequently used by careful speakers.

"C. E. L.," Fordville, N. Dak.—The correct pronunciation of the word *safety* is *sef'ti—e* as in *prey*, *i* as in *habit*.

"N. L.," New York, N. Y.—"Please tell me whether *memorandums* is correct as the plural for *memorandum?* Also, what is the correct plural for *index?*"

The plural of *memorandum* is either *memoranda* or *memorandums*. The word *index* has two plurals—*indices* in the sense of mathematical or other abstract signs; *indexes* in the sense of tables of contents.

"A. P. V.," Fort Myers, Fla.—"What is the meaning of the phrase *riparian rights?*"

The phrase is defined as—"The rights, varying locally, accruing to an individual whose property borders on or contains a watercourse, river, etc., as to the use of such waters."

"M. E. L.," High Point, N. C.—The term *Pomeranian* is correctly pronounced *pom''a-re'ni-an—o* as in *not*, *a's* as in *final*, *e* as in *prey*, *i* as in *habit*.

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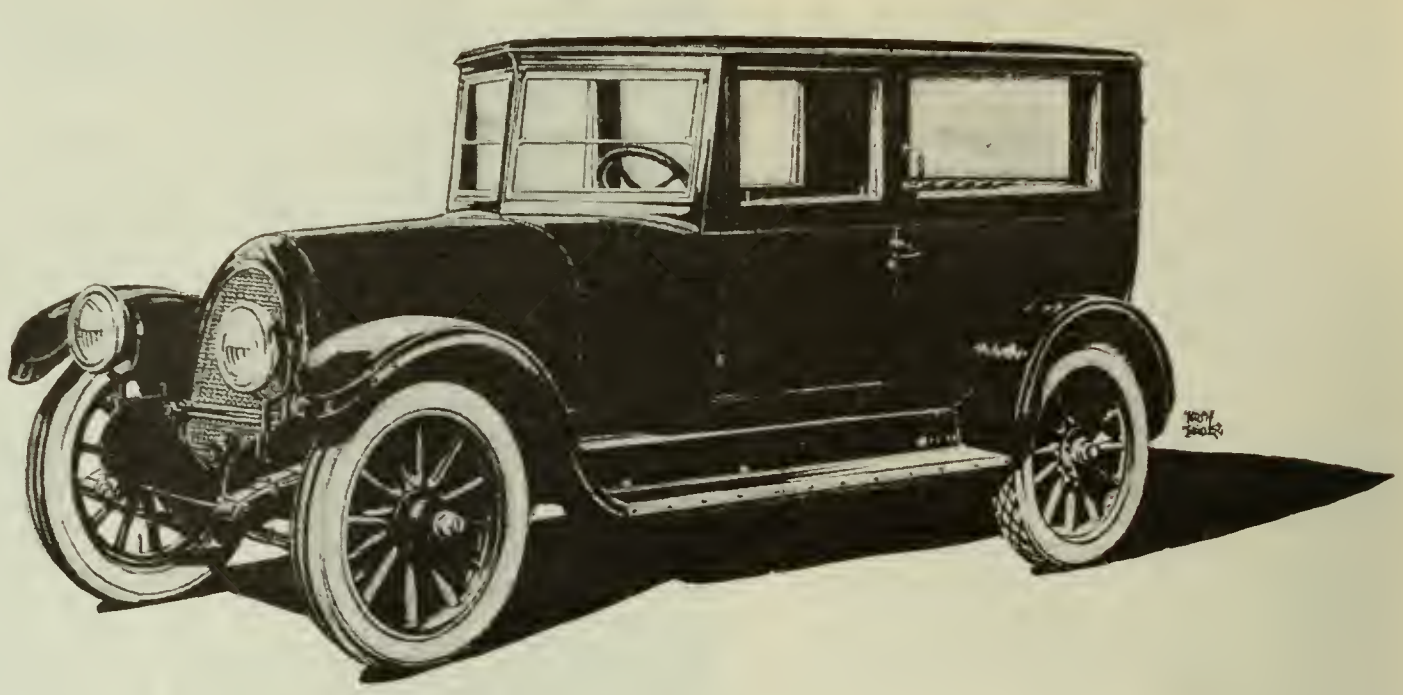

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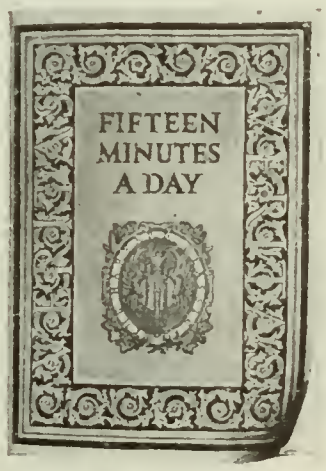

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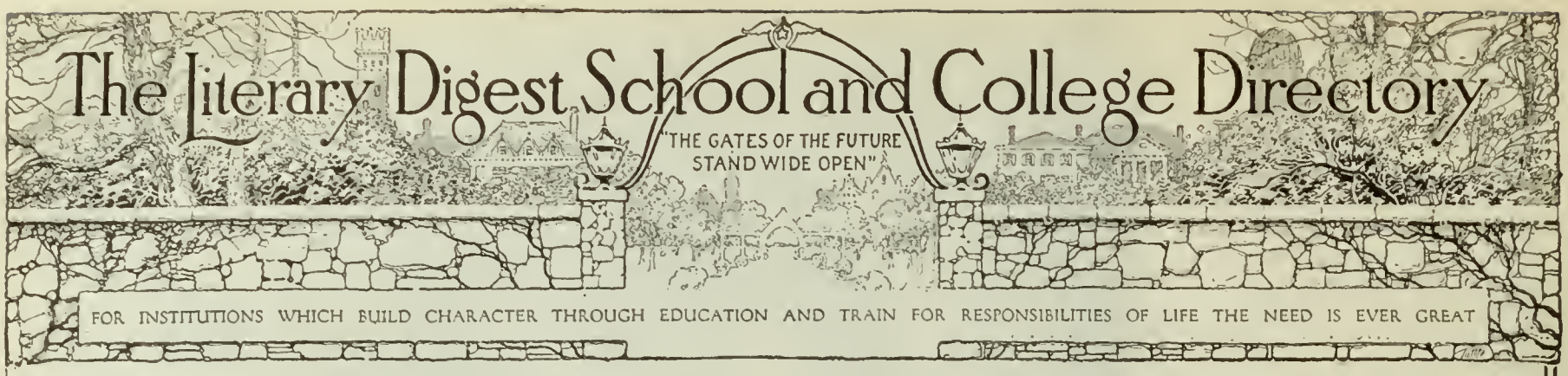

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You are invited to write for information to any of the institutions in which you are interested. We list only such schools as we believe are under highly trained and public-spirited executives. Our School Advisory Department continues to serve, as it has for many years, our readers and the schools without fees or obligation. It is necessary for inquirers to give specific information that may aid us in giving prompt service.

Schools for Girls and Colleges for Women

Crescent College.....Box L, Eureka Springs, Ark.
The Marlborough School.....5041 West Third St., Los Angeles, Calif.
The Ely School.....Ely Court, Greenwich, Conn.
The Gateway.....St. Ronau Terrace, New Haven, Conn.
Hillside School.....Norwalk, Conn.
Saint Margaret's School.....Waterbury, Conn.
Chevy Chase School.....Box D, Washington, D. C.
The Colonial School.....1533 18th St., Washington, D. C.
Fairmont School.....2105 S St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Gunston Hall.....1920 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C.
Immaculata Seminary.....4230 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D. C.
Illinois Woman's College.....Box C, Jacksonville, Ill.
Frances Shimer School.....Box 648, Mt. Carroll, Ill.
Girls' Latin School.....1223 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
National Park Seminary.....Box 157, Forest Glen, Md.
Maryland College.....Box 6D, Lutherville, Md.
Lasell Seminary.....103 Woodland Rd., Auburndale, Mass.
Sea Pines School of Personality.....Box B, Brewster, Mass.
Rogers Hall School.....Lowell, Mass.
Walnut Hill School.....24 Highland St., Natick, Mass.
Mount Ida School.....2306 Summit St., Newton, Mass.
Howard Seminary for Girls....8 Howard St., West Bridgewater, Mass.
Gulf Park College.....Box R, Gulfport, Miss.
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Lindenwood College.....Box 722, St. Charles, Mo.
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Ossining School.....Box 60, Ossining, N. Y.
Putnam Hall.....Box 811, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
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Cedar Crest College.....Allentown, Pa.
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Birmingham School for Girls.....Box 109, Birmingham, Pa.
Rosemont College.....Box 25-F, Rosemont, Pa.
Rydal School.....Rydal, Pa.
Academy of The Holy Child.....Box 25-F, Sharon Hill, Pa.
The Mary Lyon School.....Box 1522, Swarthmore, Pa.
The Darlington Seminary, Inc.....Box 628 West Chester, Pa.
Lincoln School.....Providence, R. I.
Centenary College.....Box F, Cleveland, Tenn.
Ward-Belmont.....Box 14, Belmont Heights, Nashville, Tenn.
Fairfax Hall.....Box D, Basic, Va.
Sullins College.....Box D, Bristol, Va.
Virginia Intermont College.....Box 175, Bristol, Va.
Southern Seminary.....Box 988, Buena Vista, Va.
Hollins College for Women.....Box 313, Hollins, Va.
Virginia College.....Box T, Roanoke, Va.
Mary Baldwin Seminary.....Staunton, Va.
Stuart Hall.....Box L, Staunton, Va.
Warrenton Country School.....Box 21, Warrenton, Va.
Lewisburg Seminary for Girls.....Box 80, Lewisburg, Va.

Boys' Preparatory

Litchfield School.....Litchfield, Conn.
Suffield School.....9 Main St., Suffield, Conn.
Tome School.....Port Deposit, Md.
Chauncy Hall School.....539 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Noble & Greenough School.....Dedham, Mass.
Powder Point School.....50 King Cæsar Rd., Duxbury, Mass.
Williston Seminary.....Box M, Easthampton, Mass.
Wilbraham Academy.....Wilbraham, Mass.
Worcester Academy.....Worcester, Mass.
Blair Academy.....Box W, Blairstown, N. J.
Peddie Institute.....Box 6P, Hightstown, N. J.
Mount Pleasant Academy.....Box 531, Ossining, N.Y.
The Stony Brook School for Boys....Box H, Stony Brook, L. I., N. Y.
Woodmere Academy.....Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
Irving School.....Box 905, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Gettysburg Academy.....Box B, Gettysburg, Pa.
Franklin and Marshall Academy.....Box 407, Lancaster, Pa.
Mercersburg Academy.....Box 103, Mercersburg, Pa.
Moses Brown School.....Providence, R. I.
Moran Schools.....(Rolling Bay) Seattle, Wash.

Co-Educational

Cushing Academy.....Ashburnham, Mass.
Kimball Union Academy.....Meriden, N. H.
Starkey Seminary.....Box 437, Lakemont, N. Y.
Grand River Institute.....Box 7, Austinburg, Ohio
George School.....Box 274, George School, Pa.
Wyoming Seminary.....Kingston, Pa.
Temple University, College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.

For Backward Children

Stewart Home Training School.....Box C, Frankfort, Ky.
Trowbridge Training School.....2827 Forest Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Military Schools and Colleges

Marion Institute, The Army and Navy College....Box B, Marion, Ala.
San Diego Army and Navy Academy.....Box L, Pacific Beach, Calif.
Hitchcock Military Academy.....San Rafael, Calif.
Stamford Military Academy.....New Canaan, Conn.
Georgia Military Academy.....College Park, Ga.
Western Military Academy.....Box 44, Alton, Ill.
Morgan Park Military Academy.....Box 800, Morgan Park, Ill.
Howe School.....Box 250, Howe, Ind.
Kentucky Military Institute.....Box 105, Lyndon, Ky.
Gulf Coast Military Academy.....Academy R 5, Gulfport, Miss.
Kemper Military School.....706 Third St., Boonville, Mo.
Wentworth Military Academy...187 Washington Ave., Lexington, Mo.
New Mexico Military Institute.....Box L, Roswell, New Mexico
St. John's School.....Box 106, Manlius, N. Y.
St. John's School.....Ossining, N. Y.
Bingham Military School.....Box L, Asheville, N. C.
Carolina Military-Naval Academy.....Hendersonville, N. C.
Bingham School.....Box 71, Mebane, N. C.
Miami Military Institute.....Box 72, Germantown, Ohio
Junior Military Academy.....Box 100, Bloomington Springs, Tenn.
Columbia Military Academy.....Box D, Columbia, Tenn.
Castle Heights Military Academy.....Box 141, Lebanon, Tenn.
Branham & Hughes Military Academy.....Box 4, Spring Hill, Tenn.
Tennessee Military Institute.....Box 124, Sweetwater, Tenn.
Texas Military College.....College Park, Terrell, Texas
Danville Military Institute.....Box D, Danville, Va.
Randolph-Macon Academy.....Box 410, Front Royal, Va.
Staunton Military Academy.....Box D, Staunton, Va.
Fishburne Military School.....Box 404, Waynesboro, Va.
Greenbrier Military School.....Box 25, Lewisburg, W. Va.
St. John's Military Academy.....Box 12F, Delafield, Wisc.
Northwestern Military and Naval Academy.....Lake Geneva, Wis.

Vocational and Professional

Cumnock School of Expression.....Los Angeles, Calif.
New Haven Normal School of Gym..1466 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn
American College of Physical Education.....Dept. D6, Chicago, Ill.
Burdett College.....18 Boylston St., Boston 11, Mass.
Erskine School.....4 Chestnut St., Boston, Mass.
Garland School of Homemaking.....2 Chestnut St., Boston, Mass.
Katherine Gibbs School of Secretarial Training..Boston and New York
Northeastern University.....Boston, Mass.
Posse Normal School of Gymnastics.....779 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
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Ithaca Conservatory of Music.....5 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Ithaca School of Physical Education....205 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Williams School of Expression.....105 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
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Pace Institute.....30 Church St., New York City
Training Sch. for Kindergartners, Froebel League..112 E. 71st St., N. Y.
Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute.....Rochester, N. Y.
Skidmore School of Arts.....Box L, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Cincinnati Conservatory of Music.....Cincinnati, Ohio
Irving College and Music Conservatory....Box D, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
Keystone Institute.....133 N. 4th St., Reading, Pa
Cumberland University Law School.....Box 22, Lebanon, Tenn.

Technical

Colorado School of Mines.....Golden, Colo.
Bliss Electrical School.....408 Takoma Ave., Washington, D. C.
Coyne Engineering School..Dept. 208, 39-51 E. Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.
Tri-State College of Engineering.....10 "D" St., Angola, Ind.
Michigan College of Mines.....266 College Ave., Houghton, Mich.
South Dakota State School of Mines....Box L, Rapid City, S. Dak.

Special

Miss Arbaugh's School for Deaf Children....Vineville, Macon, Ga.
Miss Compton's School.....3809 Flad Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
Renzelver School.....Rhinebeck-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Devereux Schools.....Box D, Berwyn, Pa.
Miss Woods' School for Exceptional Children.....Box 160, Roslin, Pa.

Camps for Girls

Sea Pines Personality Camp.....Box D, Brewster, Mass.
Dr. Pettit Camps, Shelter Is.,N.Y., Address, 106 Gates Av.,B'klyn,N.Y.
Camp Winnahkee.....Mrs. Wm. H. Brown, 311D W. 83 St., N. Y. C.

Camps for Boys

Big Chief Elkhart Camp.....Address W. E. Gordon, Elkhart, Ind.
Camp Champlain..Address Wm. H. Brown, 311D W. 83rd St., N. Y. C.

Summer Schools

Northwestern University.....309 University Hall, Evanston, Ill.
Phidelah Rice Sch. of Spoken Word..484 Clark Rd.,Brookline 46, Mass.

Theological

Gordon College of Theology and Missions.....Boston, Mass.

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Deep Breathing
Catarrh
Smoking
Colds
Consumption
Dancing
Death Rates
Degeneracy
Despondency
Diabetes
Disinfection
Drugs
Dyspepsia
Diet
Eugenics
Eye Strain
Fat
Fatigue
Flat Foot
Grippe
Headaches
Heart Troubles
Heredity
Infectious Diseases
Kidneys
Outdoor Living
Overstrain
Overweight
Insomnia
Malaria
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Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y) 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LXXIII, No. 11 New York, June 10, 1922 Whole Number 1677

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

CLEARING THE TRACKS FOR PROSPERITY

WILL THE PROMISE OF PROSPERITY held out to the country in the proposed railroad rate and wage-cuts be dashed from our grasp by a railroad workers' strike? Or, if that peril is averted, will the continuance of the coal strike make it impossible for industry and business to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Railroad Labor Board? Altho such grave questions as these make themselves heard, our newspapers are virtually unanimous in hailing the rate and wage reductions ordered for July 1 as harbingers of a generally increased activity in all lines of business. They mean, says the Worcester *Gazette*, "a cut in the cost of overhead for American industry," because "manufacturers can now bring raw materials to their plants more cheaply, and get the finished product to the retailer at a reduced expense." Coal, notes this Massachusetts paper, "can now be moved at a much less killing cost; but while the operators and miners are at grips the coal isn't being got out." "While the Commerce Commission gives us air," it adds, "the coal strike shuts off our windpipe." Meanwhile hundreds of thousands of railroad workers are voting on whether to accept the wage-cuts recommended by the Labor Board, or to paralyze business further by following the example of the miners.

The average 10 per cent. cut in railroad freight rates will mean a saving to the American shipper, variously estimated in Washington dispatches at from $250,000,000 to $400,000,000. "Freight rates," remarks the Grand Rapids *Herald*, "constitute the most constant factor in all commodity prices, and have been one of the major contributors to the high cost of living." "Demands of the business world for lower costs of transportation have been imperative for more than a year," the Cincinnati *Enquirer* reminds us. No one but the rail executives will deny the necessity for this downward revision, says the New York *Globe*, which is convinced that high rates have been damming the streams of commerce. For these reasons, thinks the Kansas City *Journal*, the finding of the Commerce Commission "is glad news for the farmer, for the laborer, for the business man and for the average consumer." It should cause "an almost immediate reaction in better business conditions," says the Washington *Herald*, which offers the following cheerful prophecy:

"Now will come a scramble to take advantage of the new rates. A heavy movement of all sorts of commodities should start July first and continue until the markets throughout the country are flooded with goods. Then it will be the duty of wholesaler and retailer to reduce prices in accordance with the lower costs. Thus will come more prosperity for the public, who will resume buying and put money into circulation."

The new rates "will particularly foster the building industry," says the New York *Tribune;* and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* agrees that "heavy commodities, bricks, lumber and building materials in general, that have been tied to a short radius of distribution, are expected to be affected first." The reduction, notes the Pittsburgh *Dispatch*, "tends to help close that wide gap between agricultural prices—the basic value—and prices in manufacturing industries." The Detroit *News* notes that the response of business the country over "has been in a tone of rejoicing"; and it predicts that the railroads themselves will be better off than before, because of the increased shipments that will result from this stimulus. "Optimistic business men have now new cause for confidence," declares the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*, which goes on to say:

"American business and industry have been making slow but certain progress for a year or more. Recently the times appreciably brightened. There is plenty of money in the country awaiting action, foreign and domestic trade are increasing slowly, and now comes along a wonderful accelerator of American business in the shape of cheapened transportation rates.

"Farmers and lumbermen have been long moving for lower freight rates. The farmer's short margin of profit will be appreciably increased. To our lumber-mills lower Western rates mean increased shipments of their products to the great lumber markets of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kansas City and Omaha. And eastward the new advantage is only slightly less. To the railroads, too, the new rates will mean the acquisition of new business.

"Not only is our business and industrial domestic situation rapidly clearing, but the world's markets are improving. The war nations are recovering from their wounds, and normal conditions are returning."

The rate-cut will save millions of dollars, concedes the Minneapolis *Minnesota Star*, "but the question remains as to how this saving will be distributed." Says this labor daily:

"Take the case of coal in which the ordinary person is directly interested because he is frequently a direct consumer of the commodity. The office of the State railroad and warehouse commissions figures the new freight rates will reduce the cost of soft coal coming to Minnesota by the lakes route from 80 to 85 cents a ton, and the cost of hard coal from 60 to 65 cents a ton. Will this saving or a fair proportion of it be passed on to the consumer?

"We shall have to wait to see. The Interstate Commerce Commission has no control over the prices of goods. There is no machinery to control the distribution of savings in costs."

Other editors warn us not to expect a real business boom until the European atmosphere is clear, since this country can

THE improvement or deterioration in the manners and morals of our young people during the past year has been made the subject of a nation-wide inquiry by THE LITERARY DIGEST *among college presidents, college deans, student editors, school principals and editors of the religious press. Hundreds of thoughtful and earnest replies have been received covering the entire country, and the results will be published in two striking articles in our next two issues. The first, entitled "The Case Against the Younger Generation," will appear next week. Every parent, pastor, and teacher, to say nothing of the young people themselves, will find these articles of supreme interest and value.*

not consume the entire output of its factories and we must look abroad for markets. And *The Railway Age*, a leading railroad organ, urges that something should now be done about the coal strike, since "the roads are at present losing at least 80,000 cars of coal traffic weekly." On May 15, according to the report of the American Railway Association, there were 512,190 freight cars idle because of business conditions.

In the main, however, the news columns agree with the editorial pages in taking a roseate view of the outlook. According to a Washington dispatch to the New York *Globe*, "Government officials and economists look upon the freight rate reductions ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission as distinctly encouraging to the prospect of a revival of business. They believe it will have an immediate effect in stimulating industry and increasing the movement of freight from points of production to consuming centers." Another Washington dispatch to the Chicago *Journal of Commerce* tells us that "according to estimates of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the farmer alone benefits by approximately $127,000,000 a year on goods that he buys normally." *The Wall Street Journal* estimates that the rate-cut "should reduce steel-making costs an average of at least $1.25 a ton." And Mark Sullivan, Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, quotes business men and economists who regard the railroad rate and wage-cuts as removing the last impediments to business recovery left us by the war. Says Mr. Sullivan:

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HOLDING UP THE GRAND MARCH.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune*.

"It is believed that with these two embarrassing factors readjusted the way is clear for a thorough-going resumption of maximum business activity. It is predicted by those who speak with most authority in this field that in the course of a few months there will not be an unemployed worker in the United States. It is not expected, of course, that the volume of business will reach at any time in the near future the maximum that America had during the height of the war. That was abnormal. But it is predicted and with great confidence that America will shortly reach a volume of business activity and degree of prosperity far above what this country had before the war began. If the war had not occurred, and if there had been merely the normal peace-time increase from year to year, the volume of business of 1923 would not have been greater than what is now predicted for that year.

"American business is about to go forward on what is to be its post-war normal basis. America is past all the abnormalities. America is completely through with both the abnormal inflation of the height of the war and the equally abnormal deflation that followed immediately after the war. This new normal basis for the future is to be much better than was commonly expected. The departments of the Government which have charted this matter carefully show that in the final net result America has suffered almost nothing by the interruptions and dislocations of the wartime period.

"The volume of business for 1923 promises to be at the point where it would have been if the war had never taken place. The year 1923 is expected to show the same increase in volume over 1913 that would normally have taken place through the gradual increases of ten normal years.

"But while America is to be normal as compared with her own past, America is to be much more than normal compared to other countries. If the volume of business done by each of the countries of the world in 1913 be taken as the basis, it is found that America is relatively much further ahead of that basis than any of the other nations are."

The 10 per cent. rate-cut announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission goes into effect on July 1. On the same date, by an independent decision of the Railroad Labor Board, the wages of at least 400,000 railroad employees will suffer an average reduction of five cents an hour, which represents a saving to the railroads estimated at more than $48,000,000. This cut applies to the maintenance of way employees, but wage reductions for other classes of railroad labor are also predicted. The Labor Boards' decision was signed by the six members representing the railroads and the public, but the three members representing labor filed a dissenting opinion. Even after the reduction, says the majority report, the purchasing power of the wages of maintenance of way employees will be 44.5 per cent. over the purchasing power of their wages in 1917. Moreover, reads the decision—

"The Board is of the opinion that after the reductions made under this decision common labor on the roads will still be receiving, as a rule, a wage in excess of that paid to similar labor in other industries, and that the same will be true of all other classes of labor covered by this decision.

"The Board is of the opinion, however, that the hazards and hardships of the employment, the training and skill required, the degree of responsibility to the public and other elements mentioned in the Transportation Act of 1920 combine to justify the payment of a better wage to these employees than is paid to similar labor in outside employment."

But the dissenting minority opinion offers figures to show that the purchasing power of the reduced wages will be only 15.9 per cent. higher than the purchasing power of the wages of 1917; and it declares that "The rates of pay established under this decision will mean annual earnings far below any minimum standard of subsistence which has been formulated, even below those of most conservative employer groups."

President E. F. Grable of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers told an Associated

Press representative in Detroit that the wage-cuts were "unwarranted and unfair," because they would reduce wages on an average 13.2 per cent. while living costs the country over, he insisted, had not declined more than 3 per cent. As Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, sees it, labor is to pay for the freight-rate reductions. Says Mr. Gompers:

"It is a most unjust and inequitable proceeding. The minority decision, which says that the new wage will not allow the father of a family to purchase as much food as is allowed an inmate of the Cook County Jail, leaves little to be said in characterization of the majority's action.

"It is announced that the reduction just ordered amounts to 13.2 per cent. My calculation shows that the wages of the lowest paid, those getting 28 cents an hour, are to be reduced 17.8 per cent., down to 23 cents an hour. Those least able to stand the loss are hit hardest.

"The railroad workers waited until July 20, 1920, for an increase in wages. During the four years preceding the cost of living had been rising steadily. The railroad workers had been compelled to bear this increased cost without any compensating wage increase. It is proposed now to put wages back where they were before the increase of 1920.

"No one will contend that it costs less to live now than in 1920. The fact is there has been almost no appreciable change in the cost of living, so far as the average family is concerned. Rent, the largest single item for every family, remains as high as ever, and in most cases is higher.

"The decision penalizes the workers and helps the railroads."

The Socialist New York *Call* denounces the wage reduction as "an outrage," and the Allentown *Pennsylvania Labor Herald* says that the lower pay will force railroad laborers to work ten or twelve hours a day in order to earn enough to support their families. To quote this Pennsylvania journal:

"If these men work ten hours per day they will have a daily wage of $2.30 and for one week's work they will have a sum of $13.80, that is, if they have the privilege of taking Sunday off to go to church and thank God for his wonderful blessings to them. The railroad laborers can either accept longer hours, or take their children out of school and put them in the factories, or they can put their wives to work, so that between the men, women and children all working at 'normalcy wages, enough is earned to feed, clothe, and support a family as we are told Americans should live."

But the Boston *Post* remarks that "it seems quite conclusively proved in the mass of data presented that whatever might be said as to the relation of railroad wages and cost of living, the railroad men were getting considerably higher wages than workers in other lines of industry doing similar work." And the New York *Evening World* reminds us that "even the labor members of the Labor Board admit the purchasing power of the new wages will be 15.9 per cent. higher than the purchasing power of the wages of 1917." The reduction "is manifestly in accordance with the logic and equities and exigencies of the situation," argues the Philadelphia *Enquirer*.

In declaring for a general wage reduction of 10 per cent. in freight rates, the Interstate Commerce Commission said in part:

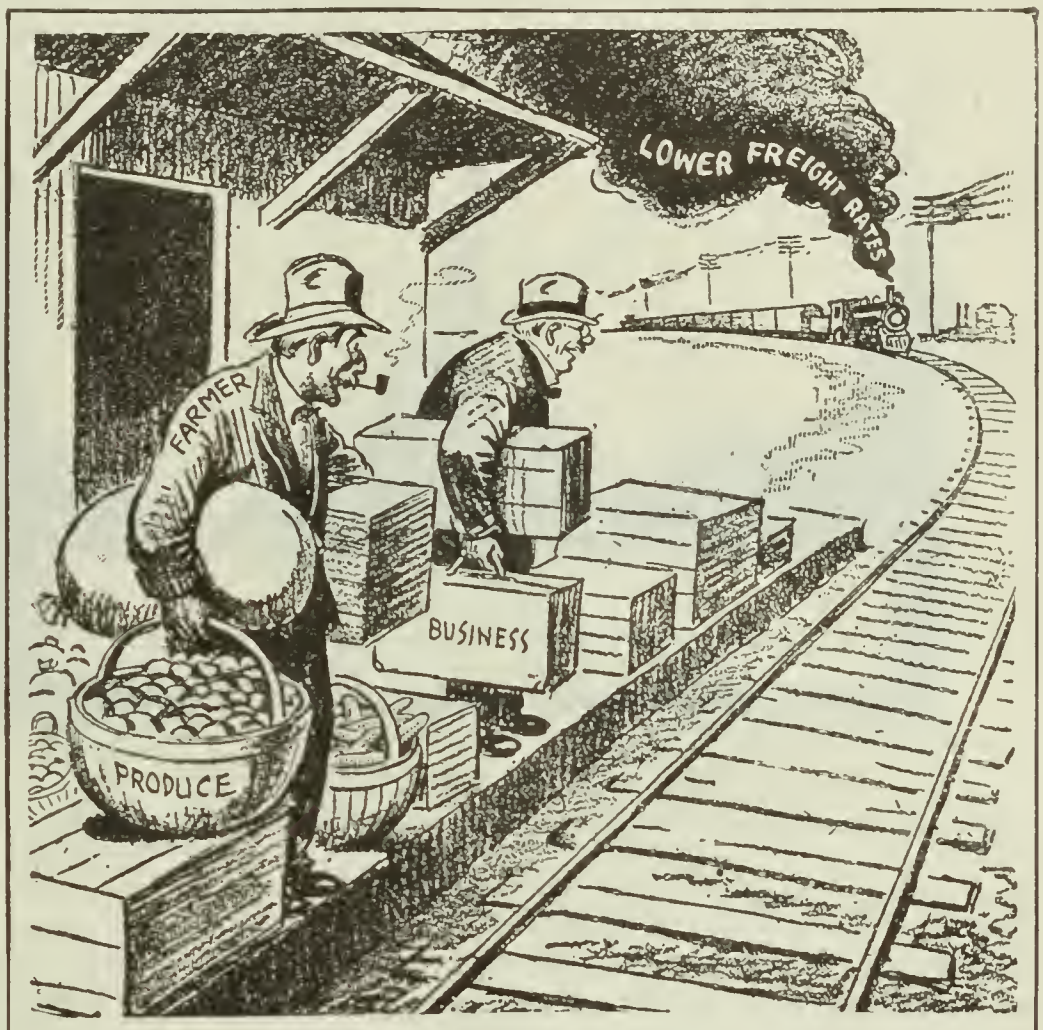
"We are of opinion that general reduction in the rate level, as substantial as the condition of the carriers will permit, will tend not only to lessen the transportation burden, but also to equalize and stabilize the conditions under which commerce and industry are carried on, with consequent fuller assurance to the carriers of realizing the fair return contemplated by the law. . . .

"Freight rates and charges herein determined will enable the carriers in the respective rate groups under honest, efficient and economical management and reasonable expenditures for maintenance of way structures and equipment, to earn an aggregate annual net railway operating income equal, as nearly as may be, to a return of 5.75 per cent. upon the aggregate value of the railway property of such carriers held for and used in the service of transportation."

Chairman McChord, of the Interstate Commerce Commission, exprest the opinion that railroad freight rates on basic commodities should be still further reduced, and that "reductions should also be applied to passenger fares." And in the New York *Annalist* we read:

"Even with the decreases ordered, the rates which the railroads retain are greatly in advance of rates the management of any of the carriers would have hoped for at this time prior to the changes in the economic fabric of the nation incident to the World War. Even with the present wage schedules the railroads are left in a position where they are obtaining revenues for which few precedents can be found. . . .

"It is significant that the tone of the Interstate Commerce Commission decision indicated that the Commissioners felt that the rate-cuts ordered were less than they would like to have granted for the welfare of business. Certainly there was nothing in the decision to indicate that any of the Commissioners felt that a serious blow had been dealt at the solvency of the lines."



"HERE SHE COMES!"

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

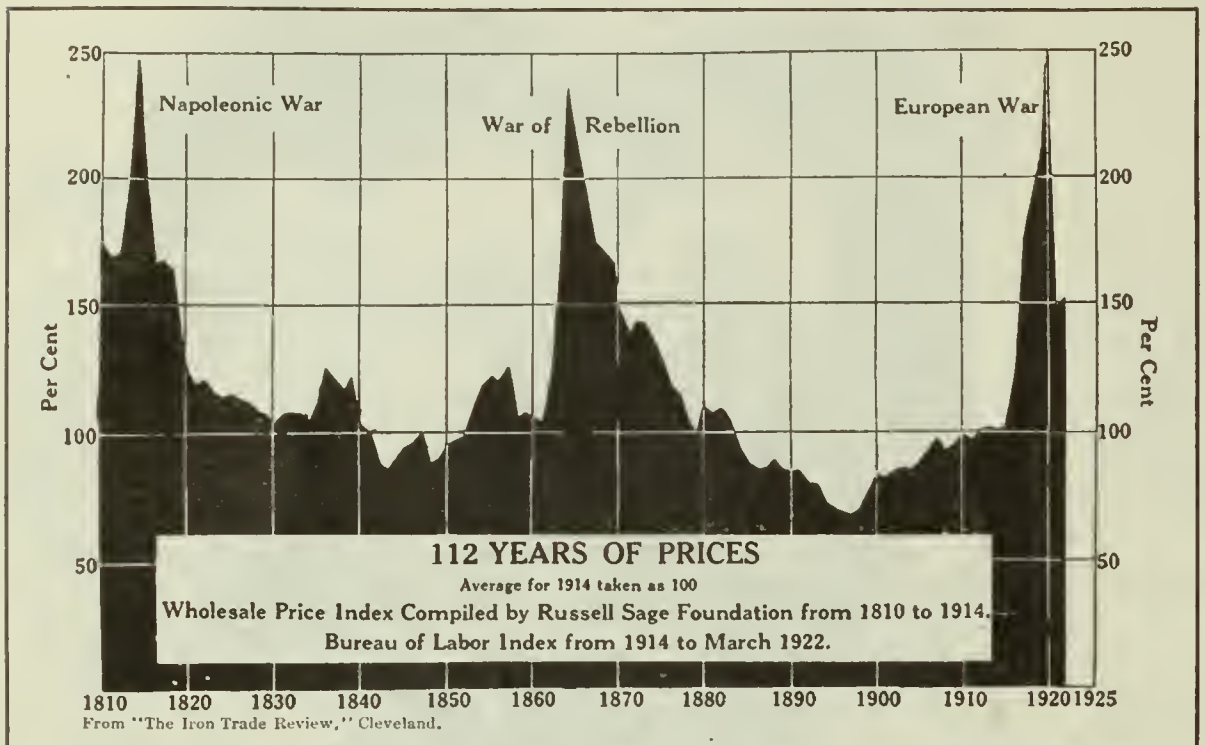
On May 24, when the Commission's ruling was announced, the recent history of railroad rates and railroad wages was reviewed in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald:*

"Since the enactment of the Transportation Act the Interstate Commerce Commission has made four sweeping rate reductions and several minor ones. It is estimated the reductions previously ordered have resulted in a lessening of revenue to the roads of approximately $186,000,000, and that the reduction ordered to-day will lop off $225,000,000.

"In the same period the Railway Labor Board, following the wage increase of 22 per cent. made in 1920, has made one wage reduction of 11 per cent., or half of the increase of 1920. The railroads now have an application pending for a further wage reduction of 11 per cent., which the board is considering. It is estimated the reduction made and the one proposed would add to the revenues of the roads approximately $350,000,000 or $400,000,000, balancing the loss of revenue suffered by reduction in rates."

THE HALT IN THE PRICE DROP

ONE HORROR OF WAR which directly affected each one of us was the rise in the cost of living which began about a year after the German Army invaded Belgium and France. That the same thing happened to other generations who lived through great wars—as shown by the chart on this page—made the hardship no whit the less. For five years, as indicated by the ascending curves in the diagram at the top of the next page, wholesale prices and retail prices went up the hill like Jack and Jill. What this meant to everybody's dollar is shown by the third diagram. To some there was, of course, compensation in greater profits and increased wages, but to the great mass of consumers depending on not easily readjusted salaries and fixt incomes, the high prices spelled distress and deprivation—at least enforced economies. When the fighting stopt there was a temporary drop in prices, but this did not last long, nor go far, and with the after-war business boom, the price ascent continued until it reached its peak in the Spring of 1920. At that time wholesale prices in this country were more than double those of 1914 and the dollar in the pay envelop bought less than fifty cents' worth of food or rent. Then, as shown on all three of the charts, there began the sharp price drop which lasted almost exactly a year. It started with wholesale quotations and a little later the execrated H. C. L. came tumbling after. But this downward rush has now slackened, almost stopt. All the price indices show little change of late, and some indicate a slight rise.



From "The Iron Trade Review," Cleveland.

WILL PRICE-HISTORY REPEAT ITSELF?

That this slowing up means an equalization of prices, which all agree would be a good thing for business, is stoutly affirmed by some and no less strongly denied by others. All the available evidence for the time being, says a writer on the New York *Evening Post's* financial page, points to an upward trend of prices throughout the world. But this, say others, does not mean that the after-war decline has really stopt. The President of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World is one of the latter. He has been carefully watching tendencies while on a fifty-thousand-mile trip through this country and Canada, and tells a gathering of business men, as quoted in the New York *Times*, that the best message they can send to their customers is this:

"If you people are going to stop buying until prices reach the bottom you are going to stop living, because the price line will go down for thirty years. You might just as well start buying right now."

This gentleman's views are to some extent sustained by the chart on this page showing the thirty-year decline which followed the conclusion of the Napoleonic and Civil wars.

Now let us look into this matter of prices a little more closely and see to what extent other authorities back up the diagrams which put the general situation so clearly. Different computers use different combinations of commodities, and different methods of computation, so that their figures do not always exactly agree. But generally speaking, as the New York *Evening Post* notes, "wholesale prices hold firm," at a level several points above the low reached a year ago "when the long downward sweep in prices was checked." A comparison of wholesale prices by three leading authorities is printed on *The Evening Post's* financial page as follows:

	Bradstreet's		*Dun's*		*Bureau of Labor*	
	Index	*Change*	*Index*	*Change*	*Index*	*Change*
Av'ge, 1913	100	....	100	....	100	....
Jan. 1, 1922	123	+0.5	136	0.0	149	0.0
Feb. 1.....	124	+0.4	137	+0.3	148	—0.7
March 1...	126	+1.5	141	+2.9	151	+2.0
April 1...	125	—0.6	138	—2.0	152	+0.7
May 1.....	127	+1.5	139	+1.1	152	+0.0
May 1, '21.	118	—4.9	138	—4.4	154	—4.9

The price estimates made by the Federal Reserve Board show less than one per cent. advance in March in wholesale prices, and 1.4 per cent. in April. The Department of Labor's April figures showed declines in wholesale foodstuffs, farm products, clothing and furniture, only metals and chemicals advancing. The Department of Agriculture reports ten principal farm products advancing in price at the source of production during April. This, we read in *Science Reports*, is partly seasonal and partly "the result of improved conditions for the entire industry of agriculture." To quote further:

"The April increase follows a steady climb of prices paid farmers for their products, which began last fall. The climb is taken to indicate that agriculture has passed completely beyond the low point of depression."

This is very fine for the people who produce food. But how about the consumer? What has been happening to the cost of living is graphically shown in the two diagrams on the next page. The National Industrial Conference Board, which prepared them, comments as follows:

"Between July, 1914, and July, 1920, the cost of living among the wage-earners' families in the United States rose 104.5 per cent. From July, 1920, there was an almost steady decline to March, 1922, when the cost of living was 54.7 per cent. above the 1914 level. Between July, 1920, and November, 1920, the average cost of living decreased 5.6 per cent.; between November, 1920, and March, 1921, there was a decrease of 12.6 per cent.; between March, 1921, and July, 1921, the decrease was 3.3 per cent. The decline between July, 1921, and November, 1921, was almost negligible, a decrease of less than one-tenth of one per cent. This was followed by a decrease of 5.1 per cent. between November, 1921, and March, 1922. It is seen, therefore, that the decrease was more rapid in the first year of the downward movement of prices than during the later months, but, due largely to the marked decline in food prices between November, 1921, and March, 1922, the decrease in the total cost of living within this four-month period exceeded that of similar periods immediately preceding. The total decrease in the cost of living between July, 1920, the peak of high prices, and March, 1922, was 24.4 per cent."

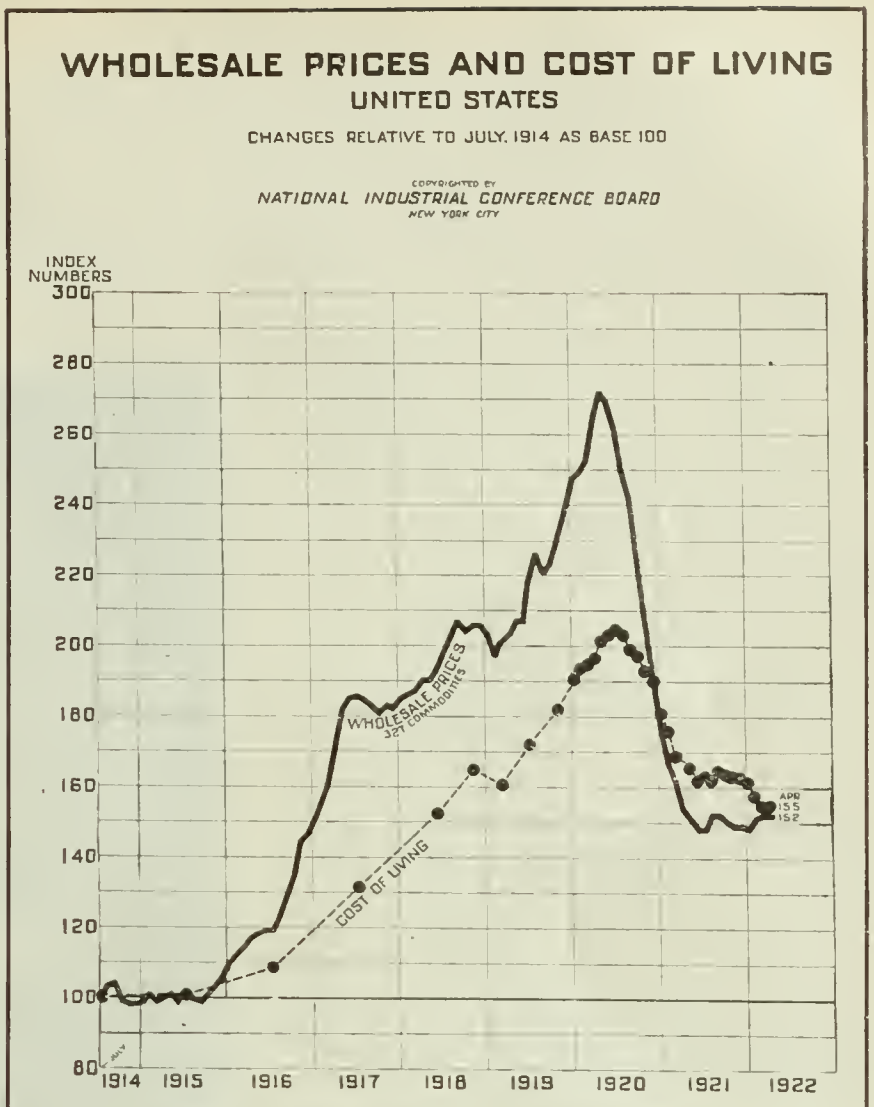
On April 15 living costs were practically identical with those for the month before, thus bringing to at least a temporary halt the decline which had been going on for nearly two years.

As a whole, the cost of living is, according to the National Industrial Conference Board, 24 per cent. lower than at the peak, but 54.8 per cent. higher than before the war. Wholesale prices on the other hand have fallen about 44 per cent. from their peak and now average 52 per cent. above the pre-war level. The changes in the chief items entering into the cost of living are:

	All Items	*Per cent Charge*	*Food*	*Shelter*	*Clothing*	*Fuel, Light*	*Sundries*
July, 1914	100	....	100	100	100	100	100
Peak, 1920	204.5	....	219	166	288	200	192
January, 1922	161.4	—0.8	150	169	156	178	178
February	157.7	—2.3	142	169	156	177	177
March	154.7	—1.9	139	165	154	174	174
April	154.8	0.0	139	165	155	174	174
April, 1921	167.6	—0.7	156	171	169	179	185

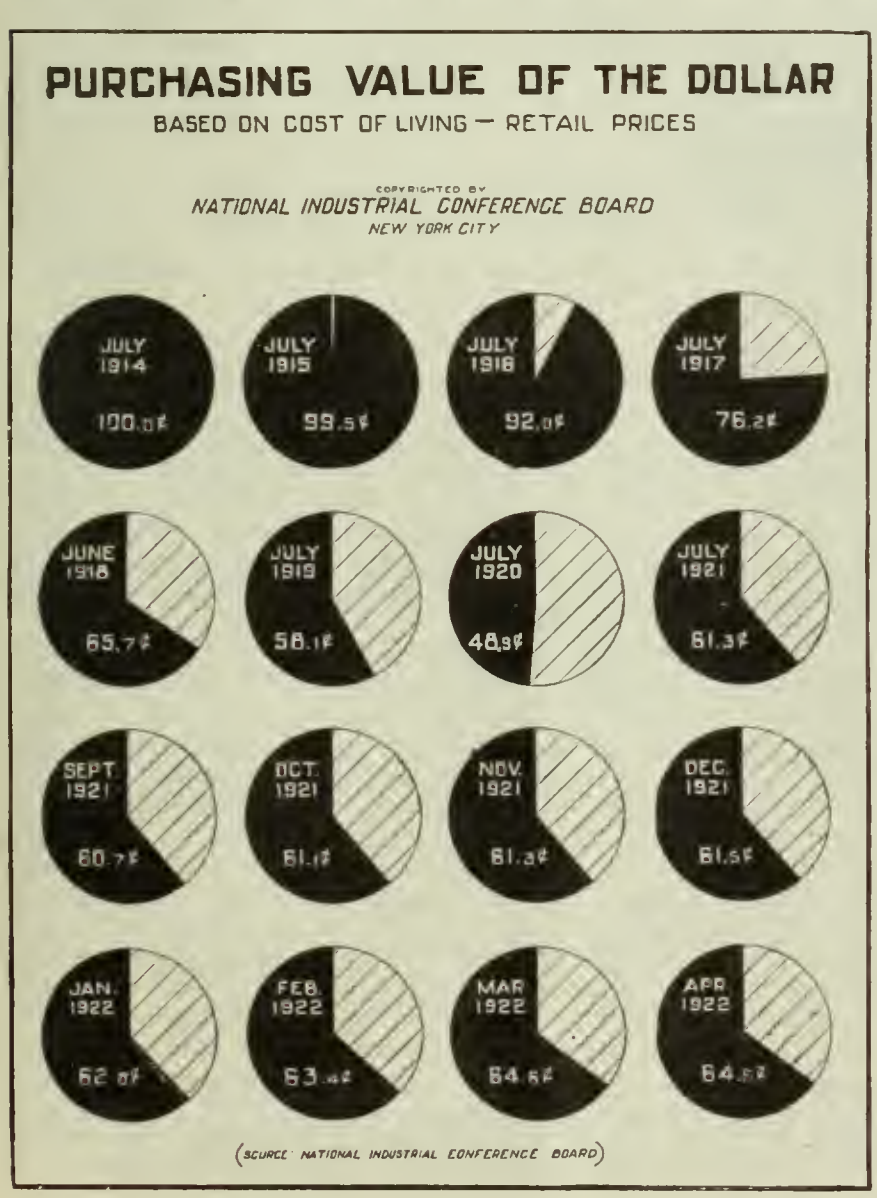
The Conference Board notes a slight increase in clothing prices, but dealers are said to be of the opinion that there will be little or no change in clothing prices in the next few months, and real estate operators report the same regarding house rents. The cost of coal will, of course, depend upon the strike. In fifteen out of nineteen of our representative cities the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reported increased food costs between March 15 and April 15. This draws from a labor weekly, the Cleveland *Citizen*, the remark that "the boasted drop in food prices during the past year is not sustained by the Bureau, despite the fact that many farmers have been ruined because of low prices."

Now that mention is being made of certain specific commodities, we are reminded that prices are not yet equally readjusted. And permanent prosperity, says Mr. Byron W. Holt, speaking for various economic authorities, "can come only when prices of different classes of commodities are equalized so that each class of producers can purchase its normal share of the products of all the classes of producers." While prices have recently been much steadier, it seems to the New York *Evening Post* that "no very impressive headway has been made toward correction of the wide disparities between various groups." But *The Wall Street Journal* sees prices actually well on the way to equalization. A comparison of wholesale prices in recent months with the peak prices of 1920 will show, it remarks, "not only how far prices are fallen, but that they are coming to a common resting-place, some climbing up, and others slowly moving down to meet them." Here is the comparison in the shape of Labor Department figures, 1913, prices being 100:



WHAT GOES UP MUST COME DOWN—

Or part way down, for the recent drop in both wholesale and retail prices halts considerably short of the 1914 level. At present, according to the above diagram based on the researches of the Labor Department and the National Industrial Conference Board, the cost of living has come half-way back to its pre-war level, while wholesale prices have come two-thirds of the way.



	April 1922	*March 1922*	*Feb. 1922*	*April 1921*	*May 1920*
Farm products	127	128	126	115	246
Food	137	138	138	144	287
Cloths and clothing	181	182	183	186	356
Fuel and light	187	183	185	199	284
Metals	117	114	115	138	195
Building materials	201	202	202	203	341
Chemicals and drugs	160	159	159	168	218
House furnishings	211	213	213	274	371
Miscellaneous	152	153	150	154	247
All commodities	152	152	151	154	272

At the present moment, notes a Boston bank bulletin, "practically every raw commodity of importance is well above the low point and on the up-grade." And this, we are told, means, first, more profits for the producers, and second, "eventually higher prices for the articles into which those commodities enter." In nearly every direction, asserts Mr. William O. Scroggs in the New York *Evening Post*, "there are signs that producers are seeking to force prices to higher levels":

"In some, as in clothing and dry-goods lines, such efforts are causing no little uneasiness on the part of merchants who know the prevalent attitude of the buying public toward prices. Retail business is still in the midst of a buyers' market. On the other hand, the rise of prices of certain basic commodities like steel appears to have stimulated demand and increased output, so that the effect may be regarded as constructive."

GERMANY IN RECEIVERSHIP

ANDREAS HERMES, the German Finance Minister, named after the Greek god of traders, travelers and thieves, is credited by impartial foreign correspondents with having averted the reparations crisis which was scheduled for May 31. Last year, the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* recalls, the crisis came on the eve of May 1, with French troops moving toward the Rhine bridgeheads, ready to go into the Ruhr valley, and some such move on the part of the French was anticipated this year when Germany indicated that she was unable to meet the demands of the Allied Reparations Commission. The situation, in the words of the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, was this: France says Germany must pay. Germany says you can not squeeze more than a certain amount of blood from a turnip, and proceeds to show France that the German turnip can not be bled to the extent demanded by France.

NAMED FOR THE GOD OF TRADE.

Herr Andreas Hermes, Germany's Minister of Finance, who is said to have made the German reparations settlement possible.

It was at this critical juncture that eight international bankers, sitting as a commission in Paris, concentrated their attention on ways and means of settling a problem which apparently Allied politicians had found incapable of solution. In every known manner the Government representatives had tried to persuade Germany to balance her budget through new taxation and internal loans, and to check inflation by stopping the printing of paper money. As far back as March 21 the Reparations Commission issued what at that time was considered an ultimatum, calling upon Germany to consent to the following before May 31:

"1. Reduce expenditures and balance the budget.

"2. Take measures to prevent the further flight of capital and to get back $2,000,000,000 [mainly in securities] spirited out of the country in the last two years.

"3. Halt the increase of the foreign debt and the growth of paper money circulation.

"4. Accept Allied supervision of her efforts in that direction.

"5. Assure the Reichsbank's autonomy from politics.

"6. Resume publication of Government fiscal statistics."

Germany's reply to this virtual demand for Allied supervision of her finances was slow in coming, due, it is said, to vigorous opposition by Chancellor Wirth and other members of the German Cabinet. Finance Minister Hermes, however, report Berlin correspondents of New York newspapers, held out for acceptance of the Commission's demands, which were finally agreed to "as a basis of further discussion." While the controversy in Berlin was at its height, it should be recorded, the committee of bankers in session at Paris notified the German Government that further consideration of a billion-dollar loan to Germany was out of the question unless Germany should accept the Reparations Commission's ultimatum. Germany's reply, received on the eve of May 31, was that she would do as requested if she could get a foreign loan; that she could not halt the floating debt and stop paper money issue unless she did get such a loan. As for the supervision asked by the Allies, we are told by the Paris correspondent of the New York *Times:*

"Germany accepts it with the understanding that it in no way affects the sovereignty of the German Government nor violates the secrecy of the private affairs of taxpayers. As for the flight of capital, Germany says she has not yet been able to stop it, but that she attaches great importance to the return of evading capital, and will willingly listen to any suggestion the Allies have to make on the subject.

"Germany agrees to resume publication of Government statistics as before the war, and autonomy of the Reichsbank, the German note says, is guaranteed by a law of May 25, 1922."

The German reply is said to be entirely satisfactory to the Reparations Commission, which has granted Germany a provisional moratorium for the year 1922, or partial postponement of reparations payments.

A big feature of the situation is the fact that the reparations settlement is hailed as the first step in the rehabilitation of all Europe by several New York bankers, for, as the New York *Herald* points out, "Germany, with her feet planted again on solid economic ground, will become an important factor in the rehabilitation of the whole of Europe." And an international loan, which foreign correspondents predict will be forthcoming in a few weeks, "will mean the spinning of economic threads between Germany and her late enemies," agrees the New York *Evening Post.*

But Hugo Stinnes, German industrialist, and the People's Industrial Party are dissatisfied with the reparations settlement. Improvement of the German mark will cause an enormous increase in unemployment, avers Herr Stinnes, who believes that the internal loan which Germany is about to raise as a part of its taxation program will result in the selling of factories and other private possessions in order to escape high taxes and assessments. Besides, declares this capitalist, "the settlement merely gives Germany a respite for a couple of years." In the words of the Houston *Chronicle*, "the settlement might be compared to licking the devil around a stump." The view of the Washington *Star*, regarding the proposed loan to Germany, as far as the United States is concerned, is that:

"A decision by the bankers to undertake the loan would bring to the United States one of the most serious problems it has had to face since the signing of the Armistice. If so large a sum as a billion dollars is to be loaned to Germany, the bulk of it will have to come from American investors. The United States is the only country in the world which has lendable funds to any such extent. With Europe already owing this country nearly twenty billions of dollars for loans and credits, the proposal that another billion dollars of American money shall be invested there is one that calls for the gravest consideration.

"The understanding is that the proceeds of the proposed loan will be applied largely to the payment of reparations, chiefly to France and Belgium. It would amount, in fact, to a loan to France and Belgium, with their reparations claims against Germany as security. That being the case, American investors will insist upon knowing what security is back of these bad debts.

"The total bill of reparations against Germany, under the terms of the London ultimatum, amounts to thirty-three billion dollars, and constitutes a first lien on all German assets. The total of German wealth upon which this mortgage lies is estimated at twenty billions of dollars, or thirteen billion dollars less than the claim. If the loan it now is proposed to make Germany is to be a thirty-fourth billion-dollar lien on the twenty billions of assets, Americans will not participate in the loan. It is not a gift horse that is being offered American investors, and not only are they going to look the animal in the mouth, but they are going to call in experts to examine all its teeth with painstaking care before any more American dollars are sent to Europe."

MR. DAUGHERTY AS AN ISSUE

McKINLEY HAD HIS ALGER, Taft his Ballinger, and Warren G. Harding, it is now being said here and there, may well profit by their example. Nor is this merely a Democratic cry. Many independent and Republican dailies are convinced by the recent publicity given to Mr. Daugherty's connections with the pardon of C. W. Morse in 1911 that he has become a distinct liability rather than an asset of the Administration. At all events, he has become an issue and a "storm center" at the capital. "Mr. Daugherty's first name should be Eliza," observes the *Minnesota Star*, a labor daily which views Republican and Democratic politicians with equal unfriendliness; "the way our Attorney-General is leaping from one precarious landing-place to another, bearing in his arms the precious bundle Reputation, and with the howling hounds of scandal hot on his heels, reminds one of the hapless heroine of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'" That Mr. Daugherty looks upon himself as no jumping Eliza is, however, evident enough from his sage remark to questioning reporters that "faith, hope and charity are excellent virtues, but the greatest of all is patience."

Patience is also an essential for any one who would endeavor to extract the actual facts back of the new "Daugherty issue" from the maze of accusations, denials, explanations, old letters and ancient political history that have been filling *The Congressional Record* and the Washington dispatches for weeks. To understand the attacks on the Attorney-General we must remember that he has been engaged for some time past in organizing his Department to investigate war frauds perpetrated under the last Administration and to prosecute grafters and profiteers. Whereupon comes Senator Caraway (Dem., Ark.), scattering seeds of controversy by asserting in the Senate that Mr. Daugherty was hired back in 1911 to help C. W. Morse get out of the Atlanta Federal Penitentiary. In reply, one of the Administration Senators quotes the Attorney-General as having denied that he ever had anything to do with getting Morse out. Whereat Mr. Caraway shows a photostatic copy of a letter establishing the Daugherty connection with Morse. And then Mr. Daugherty in turn quotes ex-President Taft and former Attorney-General Wickersham as saying that Mr. Daugherty's connection with the case was perfectly proper and aboveboard. Finally, Mr. Daugherty denies that he ever denied having helped Morse. Critics for the most part agree that Mr. Daugherty's worst crimes were poor taste and evasion. In the course of the discussion it was noised about that besides having fooled the examining physicians by "fake" symptoms brought on by imbibing soapsuds, Mr. Morse had also fooled the lawyers—Daugherty and an Atlanta attorney—who helped secure his Presidential pardon, by working off a bundle of worthless stock certificates instead of the bulk of the $25,000 promised them. It needs only to be noted here that attempts of Representative Woodruff, of Michigan, and other Republican Congressmen to secure an inquiry into the Department of Justice's fraud prosecution activities was blocked by House leaders.

THE HUNTER HUNTED.

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

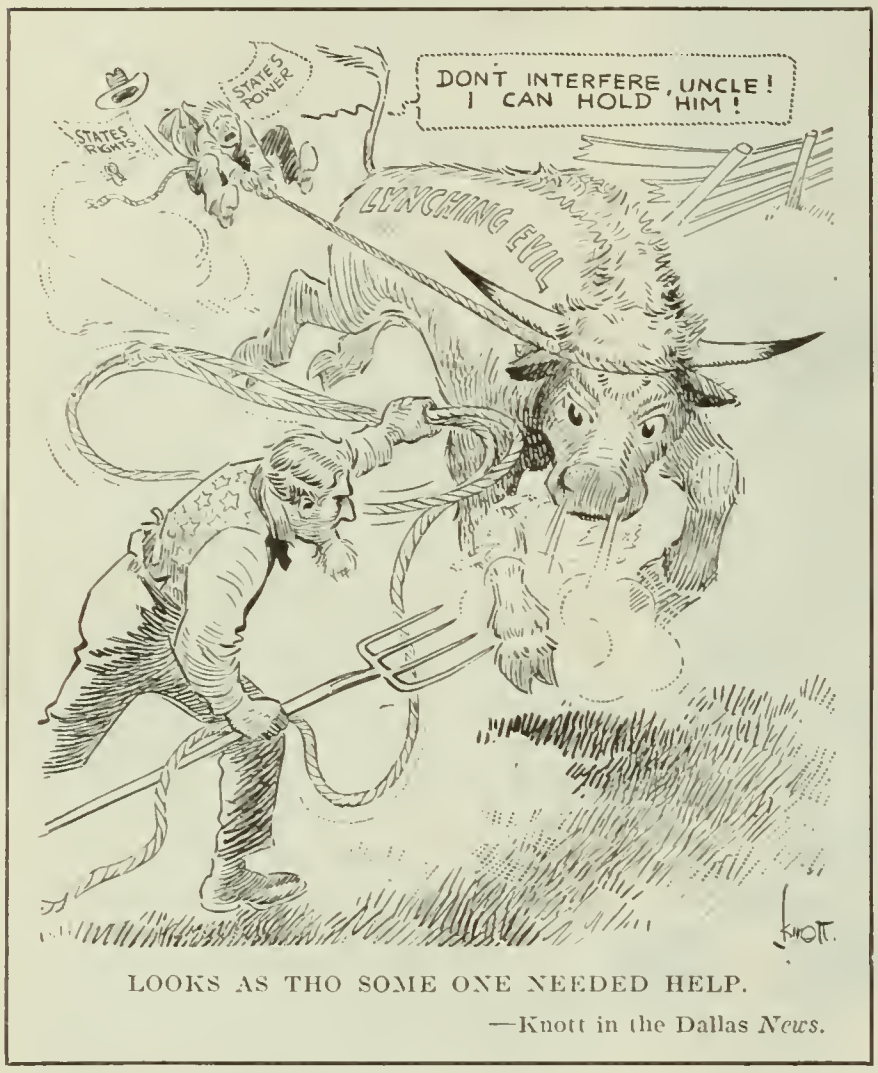
The orthodox Republican view of the affair, judging from editorials in dailies like the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* (Rep.), Buffalo *Commercial* (Rep.), and Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), would seem to be that Mr. Daugherty's professional services for Mr. Morse were perfectly proper and legitimate. And anyway, remarks the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), "the whole business about Morse is merely by-play to the affair of the war contracts prosecutions." The Attorney-General has told Congress that more than a hundred million dollars can still be recovered from war contractors, and, observes the Omaha *Bee*, with a sly thrust at the Democratic accusers, "if he can be discredited before he completes his work, and be forced to resign, it will extend the time for the suspected looters to dig in still further and make the process of recovering from them more difficult for the Government."

But from the Democratic press comes a loud demand for the Attorney-General's resignation. In the New York *World's* opinion he "has become the moral test of the Harding Administration." The conclusion seems inevitable to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* "that he can not in full justice to Government and people remain head of the Department of Justice in the forthcoming war-fraud prosecutions." The Philadelphia *Record* declares emphatically: "Harry M. Daugherty is unfit for the high position he holds, solely on his past record and conduct of his office during fifteen months." The Houston *Chronicle* looks upon the Attorney-General as a liability to the nation, who "is rapidly becoming a liability to the Republican party." In Mr. Daugherty, concludes the Baltimore *Sun*, "Mr. Harding has made a blunder that may develop into something worse than the Ballinger scandal."

Independent dailies like the Springfield *Republican*, Providence *News*, and New York *Journal of Commerce* join in this chorus. So do a number of important dailies which lean to the Republican more than to the Democratic side of the fence. For instance, the New York *Globe* says that Mr. Daugherty in the Morse case was simply selling his political influence for money, and if Republican leaders intend to stand by Daugherty, they might just as well go out and parade the streets of Washington with "Votes for Democrats" signs. The New York *Herald*, which is most friendly to the Administration and has a good word for Mr. Daugherty's "warm human instincts and kindly feeling," admits that the Morse case is distressing to the Attorney-General's friends and to his party. A Philadelphia daily, *The North American* (Prog. Rep.), also recalling Ballinger, finds features in the Daugherty episode which make it "the most deadly case brought against a national Administration in many years." Finally, we find the more regular New York *Tribune* insisting that it is time for Mr. Daugherty to resign; and it advises the President "to ask for a speedy resignation if one is not tendered."

WOULD THE DYER BILL HALT LYNCHING?

WHILE THE DYER ANTI-LYNCHING BILL halts in its passage through the Senate—it passed the House last January by a vote of almost two to one—"the American pastime of torturing human beings to death continues to be practised, largely in the Southern States," observes the New York *Globe;* the tenth victim in Texas during a period of three weeks, reports the New York *Tribune*, was shot to death, and his body then dragged through the streets of Waco and later burned in the public square. Moreover, "these instances could be multiplied several-fold by an examination of newspaper files during the past two months," asserts the Washington *Herald*, which notes that "a sinister contagion of lynch law is sweeping



LOOKS AS THO SOME ONE NEEDED HELP.

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

the country." "The passage of the bill by the Senate," declares *The Globe*, "will be a step forward in American civilization."

"The real problem," agrees a Texas paper, the Dallas *News*, "is how to stop lynchings. For they must be stopt, and if the State can not do this the Federal Government will stop them." And it should be said here that several other Southern editors reveal an abhorrence of lynching as sincere as that of *The News*, but nevertheless maintain that the Dyer Bill, if made a law, will result not in less lynchings, but in more. The question of its constitutionality also has been raised by members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, and the charge is made by the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* that the bill was introduced by a Congressman who has a majority of negro constituents, mainly for the purpose of holding the Republican colored vote in line.

Under the Dyer Bill, the county in which a lynching occurs would be compelled to forfeit $10,000, which would go to the surviving relatives. This provision, it is declared by no less a person than Senator Caraway, of Arkansas, in a New York *Times* interview, is not unlikely to cause relatives who would benefit by such procedure to organize a lynching party. Nor would it be practicable to collect the fine, points out Mark Sullivan, in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*. Moreover, avers the Memphis *Commercial-Appeal*, "a number of those who voted for it in the House did so while believing fully that it would be declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court." With this statement many Northern editors agree. In the opinion of a Southern paper, the Asheville (N. C.) *Times:*

"The Dyer anti-lynching bill is a political measure designed to propitiate the colored vote in the North and West. This bill is a dangerous invasion of the residuary powers of the States. It clothes the Federal Government with the authority to sit in judgment upon the police administration of the individual States. It places the United States in the position of a super-government that levies penalties upon the counties of the nation.

"But we could overlook these undesirable features if the bill bore promise of stamping out lynching. This is a false hope. The natural effect of this law will be to discourage those in the South who have been fighting organized lawlessness. Once the Federal Government steps in with its penalties and punishments, these foes of lynching will feel that they can withdraw. This measure will aggravate the very question that it attempts to correct, and the evils that will flow from it will more than counterbalance the good."

Another objection to the Dyer measure, as the New York *World* sees it, is that "a jury that would fail to convict [in a lynching case] in a State Court would be no more likely to convict under a Federal judge; the jury would still be local; and it is the jury, and not the judge, that weighs guilt and innocence."

Throughout the South, we are assured by the New Orleans *States* and the Nashville *Tennessean*, "there is not a decent white man or a decent newspaper which is not bending every effort to prevent lynchings."

The Wichita (Texas) *Eagle* is particularly optimistic about the future of Texas. Says this paper, complacently commenting upon recent lynchings:

"Texas has gone amuck, but there is no cause for alarm. The good old Lone Star will come to itself after a few more burnings at the stake, and the customary quietness of midsummer will return. Just at this time of year the fires in the city squares always burn a little brighter in Texas, and the suburban trees with overhanging limbs always have unpleasant duties to perform. Within the next month the number of crimes punishable by burning and hanging will decrease, and Texas will devote itself to business as usual. The present excitement is temporary and seasonal."

"The barbarous and revolting lynching of three negroes at Kirvin, Texas, in May," however, declares the Boston *Post*, "should speed along the Dyer anti-lynching measure." "That Congress has a right to enact such a law is clear," in the opinion of *The Post*, "because lynchings are in direct violation of the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution, which declares that 'no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.'" "The lynching curse will never be controlled by the States themselves," we are told by the Grand Rapids *Herald*. Nor is the "practise confined entirely to the Southern States," points out the Milwaukee *Sentinel*. The fact, notes the New York *Globe*, is that—

"The great majority of decent Southerners have spoken against this crime, but their protest has been rendered ineffective by the very fact that they condone the system of oppression of which lynching is the logical expression."

"More law enforcement by the States would make unnecessary the passage of the Dyer Bill," points out the Providence *Journal*, but the Utica *Press*, the Indianapolis *Star*, the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times* and the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph*, among others, have grown tired of waiting for States to punish participants in lynching "parties." As the last-named paper puts it:

"It has been found virtually impossible to secure the conviction of lynchers in a State Court. As for the punishment of local officials for dereliction of duty, that has not been even attempted. Even the most conscientious State officers seem helpless in the face of local public opinion. Evidently the time has come for the Federal Government to step in and restore the reign of law in those regions. It is not a question of partizanship, but of the reputation of our country. No other civilized nation is stained by such a disgrace."

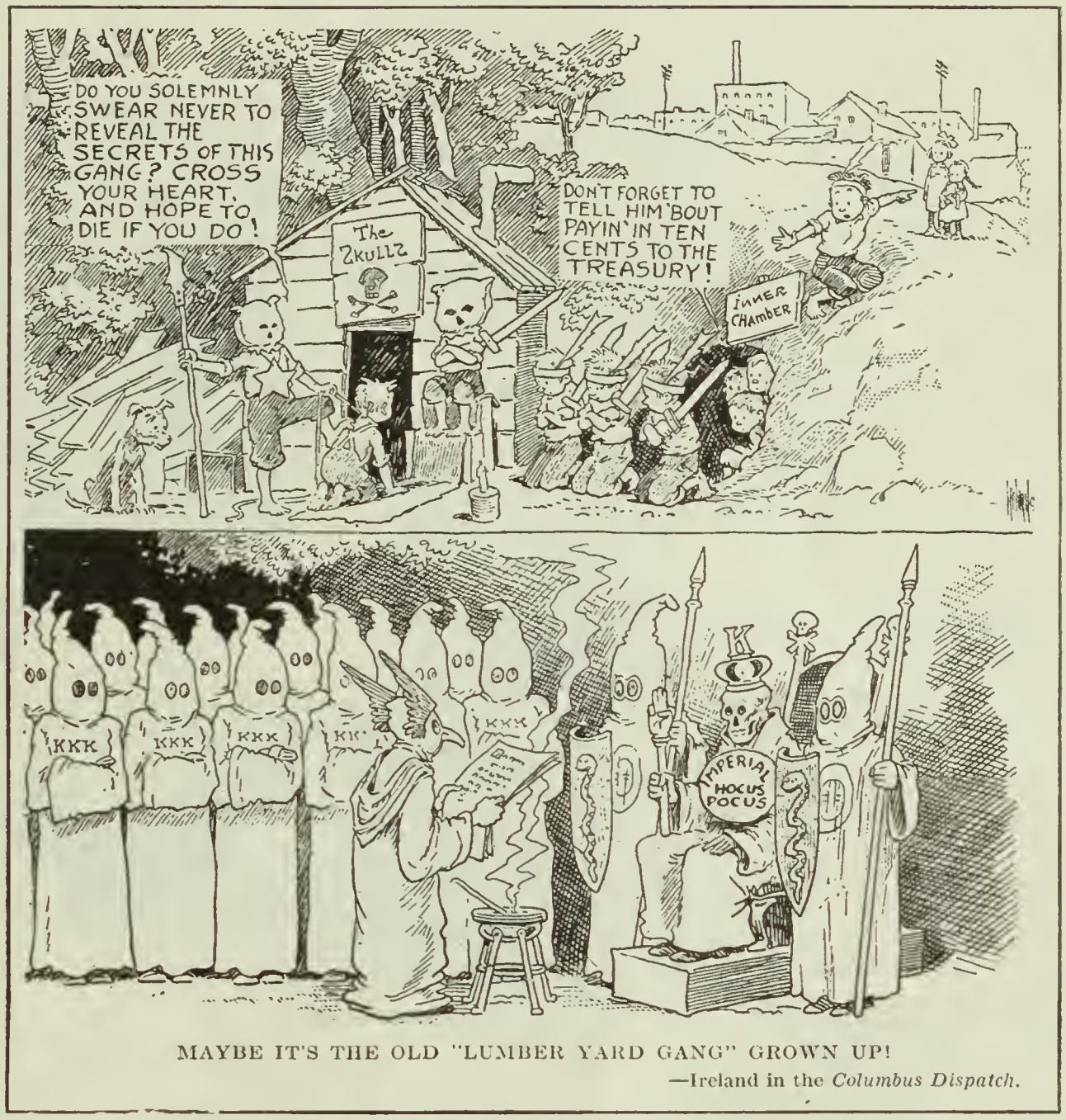
THE KU KLUX IN POLITICS

THE CLOSENESS OF THE OREGON VOTE in the Republican primary contest for the governorship, in which Governor Olcott narrowly won over State Senator Hall, focuses attention for the first time in months on the Ku Klux Klan and its entry into politics. For Senator Hall was openly backed by the hooded organization and a "Federation of Patriotic Societies," we are told by Oregon dispatches. In Texas, too, the Klan is reported to be active in politics. Senator Culberson, one of the veterans of the Senate, who has declared against the "K. K. K." as a menace to civil law and organized society, is opposed by Congressman Henry, who indorses and praises the secret body, while Judge Napier, of Wichita Falls, who promises to drive the Ku Klux Klan from Texas, is out after the governorship.

While no active political campaigns are reported from other States, we learn that a recent search of the office of the Grand Goblin of California, at Los Angeles, after one man had been killed and two shot in frustrating a Ku Klux raid, brought to light two automobile loads of documentary evidence of the Klan's connection with the raid; the home of the Mayor of Columbus, Ga., was bombed and the City Manager assaulted, altho the Klan declares that it is innocent in this instance. Among picturesque bits in the dispatches, we read that in Tulsa, Okla., a band of seven men, who said they were members of the Klan, forced a young man to marry a widow; near Hartford, Conn., there was held a ceremony in which some 1,500 white-robed members are said to have participated, and in New Albany, Ind., masked Klansmen donated $25 toward a new church. Other recent and diversified activities in different sections of the country are reported from Kansas, where Governor Allen is investigating the charge that members of the National Guard are also members of the Klan; in Kansas City, Kans., where the Klan visited a hospital and left $402 with the superintendent; in Sacramento, where a secret ceremony was reported in full by the Sacramento *Bee;* and in a New Jersey village, where forty members of the Klan conducted their own services, much to the surprize of the widow, over the grave of a member.

It is only in Texas and Oregon, however, writes Mark Sullivan, political correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, that the Ku Klux Klan will be "a major political issue" in the State elections. The recent Oregon primary campaign was "the bitterest and closest political campaign in Oregon's history," according to a Portland dispatch to the New York *World*, yet, this paper points out editorially, "Oregon has no negro problem." The anti-alien and religious questions, however, served the Klan's purposes, observes the Buffalo *Express*. In fact, the Portland (Ore.) *Telegram* charges that "a religious dust-storm obscured the real issues." As the Baltimore *American* tells us:

"On the one side was the 'Federation of Patriotic Societies,' under the acknowledged leadership of the Ku Klux Klan, and on the other side were arrayed the alien-born citizens and the negroes. The chief contest was on the gubernatorial nomination. In Multnomah County, which includes the city of Portland, the Federation of Patriotic Societies made a clean sweep in the local offices, including judicial nominations, and gave a plurality of 1,059 for the candidate for Governor. Hall was not nominated, but his vote is large enough to show the Ku Klux strength."



MAYBE IT'S THE OLD "LUMBER YARD GANG" GROWN UP!
—Ireland in the *Columbus Dispatch*.

"The closeness of the vote ought to be a warning," agrees the New York *Evening World*. "If the Ku Klux Klan insists on entering politics, good citizens must show it the way out," declares the Detroit *Free Press*, for, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* views it, "if the movement were to become permanent, it would be the greatest sort of peril to the nation." "There is no excuse for the Klan," asserts the Fresno *Republican*, "for our Governmental structure places the responsibility for enforcement of law and the maintenance of order on certain authorized persons." "Good government can not be achieved by privately organized force," agrees the Milwaukee *Journal*, and the Los Angeles *Times* reminds us that "a mob is a mob; it doesn't matter what secret pins or regalia it wears."

In fact, this is the tenor of all editorials which we have seen regarding the Ku Klux Klan, which the Sacramento *Bee* calls "infamous" and "un-American." "In a vicious and degrading campaign, Oregon has made a lamentable exhibition of itself," thinks the New York *World*. But hope for the future is held out by the Buffalo *Commercial*, which says:

"These so-called patriotic societies arouse public sentiment, and at times appear to sweep all before them. But there is nothing in the movement that is based upon right principles, hence it can not permanently enter the political field."

A POLL OF "BEST MINDS" ON RUM'S RETURN

A BIG ISSUE of the campaign, if the press correspondents are right, will center around the fight to repeal or soften Prohibition. Any light on how the public feel about it, then, is of the greatest interest. The latest poll concentrates on 1500 leaders in various fields of activity and is taken by *The Manufacturers Record*, of Baltimore. Of course, it is pointed out, the list is a selected one; the first thousand names are those of influential men who five years ago signed a petition for Federal Prohibition. It is likely, therefore, contend "wet" adherents, that these would still be in favor of prohibition. Then there are manufacturers, who perhaps naturally wish their workers to come to work sober on Monday morning, alert and efficient. But there are also in the list men who are known to be concerned with the moral, rather than the economic, benefits to be derived from Prohibition—college presidents, physicians, surgeons. And these men vote almost unanimously in favor of Prohibition and its strict enforcement. Says *The Manufacturers Record*, in a booklet setting forth the results of the poll:

"These letters come from men of national standing, men known in every walk of life, in the great business interests and professions. They are in answer to a questionnaire which we recently sent to about 1500 manufacturers, bankers, college presidents and others as to whether, in their opinion, Prohibition had proven a success, and what has been the result in their own experience and among the men in their employ."

THE JAILER SEEMS NEEDLESSLY ALARMED.
—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

A compilation by *The Record* gives the following results in percentage to the total:

	Per Cent.
For Prohibition in Some Form	98.50
Against Prohibition	1.50
For Strict Prohibition	85.50
For Beer and Wine	7.00
Against Volstead Law or Present Regulations	1.25
In Favor of Modification of Volstead Law	.75
In Favor of High License or Government Control	1.00
In Favor of Dispensary System	.25
Undecided or Noncommittal	2.75

Thus we see, in this verdict from a hundred cities, that an overwhelming majority are for Prohibition in some form. For instance, "I am unalterably opposed to a resumption of the liquor traffic, even the reentry of light wine and beer," writes Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, and Warren S. Stone, head of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, says that the longer he lives and the more he sees of the liquor traffic, the more bitterly he is opposed "to the entire question of the manufacture and sale of liquor." "Best of all," notes the Director of the College of Commerce, University of Southern California, "under Prohibition a generation of boys and girls are growing up who will soon come to maturity without the taint of alcohol."

In Detroit "the favorable effects of Prohibition are apparent to even a blind man," declares the president of the Leland Motor Co., "despite the fact that we are but across the river from Canada." In Louisville, reports the Mayor, "savings accounts show an increase of 50 per cent. Moreover, 6,172 persons were arrested for drunkenness in 1919, whereas only 1,053 were arrested for that offense in 1920." In the words of the President of the American Rolling Mill Co., of Middletown, Ohio—whose name, by the way, is Verity—

"Some of the results that have been secured are:

"Less lost time, less accidents, less incompetence, less carelessness and inefficiency, better work, better homes, more thrift, happier families, and sober and safer and more efficient men who now are finding out what it means to really live."

We find at least one person in the 1,500, however, who is opposed to Prohibition as a principle. This is Mr. George Blumer, of New Haven, Conn. Here are Mr. Blumer's reasons for opposing Prohibition:

"Many people regarded as representatives of the best citizenship are daily breaking the Prohibition Law. I know of not one but of a great many instances of home-brewing by respectable and heretofore law-abiding citizens. I know a good many people who seldom or never thought of taking a drink before Prohibition who never refuse one now.

"Another aspect of the situation is bootlegging and its by-products. Furthermore, the rich man can obtain all the alcoholic drinks he desires whereas the poor man is discriminated against."

In the opinion of Raymond M. Hood, who writes a letter to the New York *Tribune*, it would be well to submit to *The Record's* list of influential men a few more questions, such as: "How many of you have stocks of wine and liquor?" "Did you acquire these stocks since Prohibition went into effect?" "Also, how many of you still drink wine and liquor when the opportunity offers itself?" Mr. Hood's idea is that—

"It is probable that you would receive an 85.5 per cent. silence on question No. 1 and a 98.5 per cent. silence on questions Nos. 2 and 3. The answers or lack of answers might indicate whether our benevolent friends prefer prohibition for moral reasons, or because it pays them in their business."

But the New York *Evening Post* sees evidence in this poll that people are changing their minds from hostility to friendliness for Prohibition, the Chicago *Evening Post* foresees a popular uprising for strict enforcement, the Des Moines *Register* believes the poll shows "which way public feeling is running," and the Pittsburgh *Sun* remarks drily that the wets are not likely to find much encouragement here.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

STILL waters run steep.—*Kansas Legionnaire (Wichita).*

IT is the ax in tax that puts the onus in bonus.—*Kansas Legionnaire (Wichita).*

THE business that is on the level doesn't sigh for the peak of high prices.—*Asheville Times.*

SOME of our roads look as if they were built for airplane traffic. —*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

IF the nations will only take care of their senses, their dollars will take care of themselves.—*Asheville Times.*

HENRY FORD's long-cherished prejudice against self-starters didn't apply to his Presidential boom.—*New York Tribune.*

SHARK-SKIN shoes are on sale. They are not made from the skins of shoemakers.—*Farm, Stock and Home (Minneapolis).*

THE trouble with so many of those $20 patent leather shoes is that the patent expires too soon.—*Seattle Post-Intelligencer.*

ACCORDING to Lloyd George's Genoa valedictory, the sky above is blue. So is the earth beneath.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

IN Boston, a neighbor's rent was cut because the landlord's baby cried at night. Atta baby!—*Newspape Enterprise Association.*

IT may be stated without fear of contradiction that C. W. Morse and R. E. Morse are not related in the least.—*New York Tribune.*

CONAN DOYLE has given the spirit land a lot of publicity, but it hasn't done much to stimulate emigration thither.—*New York Tribune.*

IT begins to look as if it would be well for Babe Ruth to start right in saving some of that huge salary against a rainy day.—*Philadelphia Record.*

A WHOLE lot of job holders in Pennsylvania do not like Gifford Pinchot because, being a forester, he knows how to use an ax.—*Detroit Free Press.*

EUROPEAN nations are working themselves up to the conclusion that the trouble with the world is that America has too much money.—*Detroit Journal.*

THE League of Nations has just settled the Silesian dispute between Poland and Germany. Henry Cabot Lodge will please take notice.—*Dayton News.*

GEORGIANS are going to be hard put to it to devise a fitting punishment for the negro who had the effrontery to escape from the band of lynchers.—*New York Tribune.*

ONE day the great need in Ireland seems to be that the factions get together; the next day the only proper thing for them to do is to break away.—*Hamilton Herald.*

RUSSIA may hate capitalism, but she loves its money.—*Asheville Times.*

WAR trumpets and horns of plenty do not harmonize.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

To the Old Guard, Progressive victories are progressive defeats.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE Dove of Peace still wears spurs in Ireland. — *Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

DOUBTLESS the Old Guard will now be moved to take its Penn. in hand.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE fear is that the millennium may beat Normalcy to it.—*Asheville Times.*

RUSSIA's orders will be dictated but not red.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

DOOLITTLE AVENUE does not cross Easy Street.—*Farm, Stock and Home (Minneapolis).*

THE European countries can not balance their budgets on bayonet points.—*Asheville Times.*

DAYLIGHT saving just makes some people tired an hour earlier.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

NO one in Ireland is running for the presidency under the slogan of "he kept us out of war."—*Financial America.*

THE future of the flapper will consist of worrying over the flapper of the future.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

NOW if England has a celebrity who can tell us how to make the ghost walk, let her send him over.—*Sherbrooke Record.*

WHEN the world was made safe for democracy, it proved that democracy was not made safe for the world.—*New York Call.*

THEY have appropriated $500,000 to catch war-grafters. That's about 10 cents per grafter.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

PATRIOTISM probably never will develop to the point of parading in honor of the unknown taxpayer.—*Colorado Springs Gazette.*

THE fact that Russians are eating tree bark may yet suggest something to American manufacturers of breakfast foods.—*Bridgeport Star.*

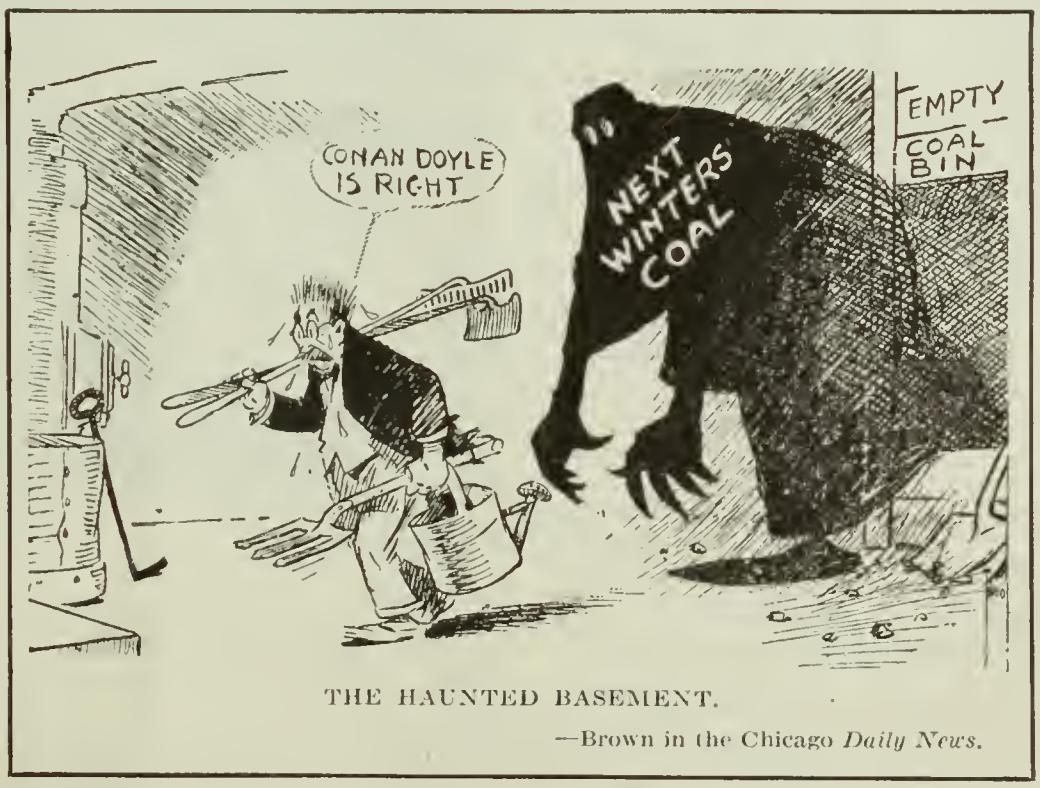
OTHER employees would do no better than Congressmen if the boss showed an interest in them only once in two years.—*Kitchener Record.*

"Is your skin an annoyance?" asks an ad. Well, no; we are glad to have something we can occupy without paying rent.—*Pueblo Star-Journal.*

A NEWS story from Berlin is headed: "Germans fight to see Dempsey." Dempsey, however, never displayed any signs of a desire to fight to see the Germans.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

GENERAL DAWES's admission that some of his economies were "merely deferred expenditures" will be all right if the expenditures are deferred long enough.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

THE cost of living is still 75 per cent. higher than it was before the war, according to the Department of Labor, but it isn't worth any more so far as we have been able to judge.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*



THE HAUNTED BASEMENT.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

Too many voters look upon the party ticket as a meal ticket.—*Asheville Times.*

EUROPE expects us to lend money and borrow trouble.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

GENERAL LUDENDORFF has discovered that America began the war. We knew it would out finally.—*Pittsburgh Gazette Times.*

WITH living costs seventy-five per cent. above the pre-war level, a lot of people may well wonder where is their share of the profits that the United States is reputed to have made out of the war.—*Boston Transcript.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE TEST THAT STRAINS THE ENTENTE

IF THE ENTENTE can stand the strain of the divergence of policy in Europe that separates France and England, it is predicted by some neutral observers that nothing can break Anglo-French friendship. Mr. Lloyd George's objective, they point out, is above all things to get business going as usual in Europe, and toward this end he "would act the life-saver with Soviet-Russia" at the same time showing a sympathy with Germany's objections to the Versailles Treaty that exasperates France. France believes, these neutral editors tell us, that fulfilment of the conditions of the Versailles Treaty is the first principle of European construction. As to Russia, the French cite the alleged Bolshevik canon of international intercourse that "promises need not be kept," and so France will have none of Soviet Russia. In a nutshell, we are told, these are the differences that strain the Entente. Genoa did not bring the two countries on either side of the English Channel any closer together, it is conceded, but the mere suggestion of a rupture that their disagreement about Russia entailed, we are told, roused public opinion both in England and France in support of the Entente. But some English newspapers are very emphatic in noting that the closeness of Anglo-French relations and the attachment solidified during the war "does not imply that France may lead England by the hand across the political Continent of Europe." Meanwhile they praise Lloyd George for his stand at Genoa, altho he there incurred increased dislike on the part of sections of the French press. Returning to London to meet the questioning of his foes in the House of Commons, Lloyd George stated specifically, "I want to work with the good-will of the democracy of France," and he declared further that England and France "must work together for peace in Europe, and upon that principle we shall work as whole-heartedly as the democracy of France for that purpose, as we worked in order to defend Europe against the aggression of our common enemy."

Strange words these, observe some cynical writers, when it is recalled that only a few weeks earlier Lloyd George was charged with having said that the differences between France and England at Genoa meant the end of the Entente. The remark was supposed to have been exprest to Mr. Barthou, head of the French delegation at Genoa, but the French representative squelched all explosive rumors by saying that Mr. Lloyd George had "never uttered a word of menace against France," tho he did confess great disappointment that France had preferred to side with Belgium rather than England at the conference. The big fact apparently that emerges from the pother raised by the misreport of the talk between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Barthou is that apparently nobody really wishes to see the end of the Entente either in England, France or Germany.

The *Berliner Tageblatt*, for instance, is dismayed at the mere thought that France should become isolated, altho "such isolation would be salutary for her state of mind," but it "would not serve the cause of Germany." Too great a tension between France and England, this daily declares, "might become very mischievous for Germany in view of the fact that our present situation is wholly unguarded." It adds that "for the moment we are sailing solitary on the sea, and storms from every quarter threaten our ship." That the Entente is a factor in the Central Europe situation appears from admission of the Prague *Pravo Lidu* that, if England and France were to split, the Little Entente would be "shifted from solid ground to quicksand," and it continues:

"On this account we must watch Germany's policy with the greatest prudence, for Germany is wheedling Russia along her

ANYTHING TO PLEASE THE CHILDREN.

DAVID THE WOODMAN: "The darlings wanted to drive through it, so what else could I do?"

—*Evening News* (London).

FASHION NOTE.

LLOYD GEORGE: "My dear Marianne, why do you always dress as 'Justice'? You know it's all wrong at my international costume dances."

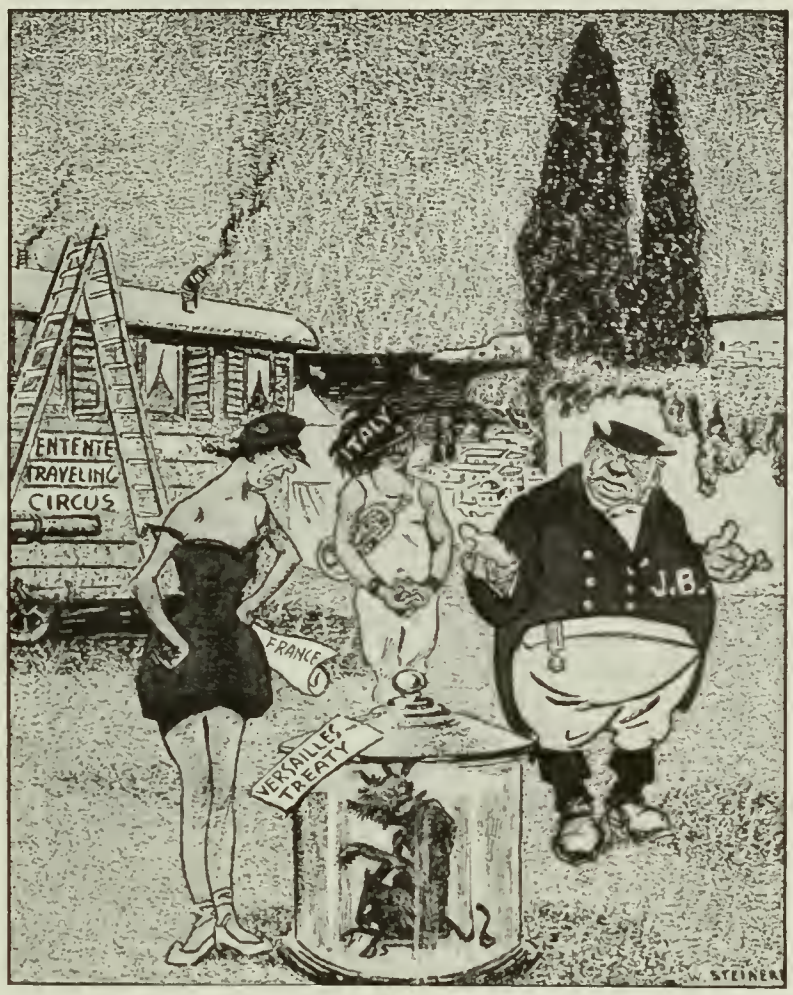
—*Le Rire* (Paris).

ANGLO-FRENCH CARTOON VOLLEYING.

own intent, and we must be on the lookout that between them we do not fall into the lion's den. We are in no immediate danger, for France still dominates the greater number of statesmen in Europe, with the result that England will venture no precipitate measures that might endanger her preponderating power."

In France the Paris *Figaro* asserts that the Anglo-French Entente is the crux of peace, and "around this living center Europe can reconstruct her cell organization, a task it would be hopeless to undertake by attempting to make use of the Russian chaos." In another leading article in this newspaper we read:

"The alliance between Germany and Russia is watched in trepidation by one part of Germany, and by distrust by one part of Russia, for it may mean revolution in the German Reich, or servitude for Russia. It is an agreement between enemies who collaborate and watch each other sharply. Turning on the other hand to the Entente, we notice various divergences of opinion between the two nations, and a disposition to exaggerate them unduly. But despite these differences, all English and French statesmen—as Lord Robert Cecil has recently announced—are convinced of the necessity to maintain the Entente in full vigor. Wranglings occur and threats of separation, but both sides know there will never be a divorce. Even Italy, with whom France is not so very popular . . . realizes that it is to her interest to uphold the Entente. The Italian press admit that if the Entente were broken, France in conjunction with Czecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia might form a barrier that would isolate Italy. The consequence is that the Alliance formed during the war is a vital need of the Roman Government."



THE CONSTANT GERMAN CRY.

JOHN BULL: "Be reasonable, Madame, and get rid of that treaty thing. Then the Germans will eat out of your hand."

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

According to the Paris *Echo National* the Entente is "a state of mind, under control of the two nations involved, and not of a prime minister," while the Paris *Gaulois* avers "the political atmosphere has been most salubriously cleared by the very sharp reaction produced in England and France at the mere suggestion that the Entente could be broken or even compromised."

In England hearty echoes of this sentiment are heard in various sections of the press, among which the London *Evening Standard* confesses its feeling that "despite all passing differences, reasonable Frenchmen and Englishmen are profoundly convinced that a real disagreement between the two countries could be incurred only at incalculable cost to each." The Entente is "the basis from which all schemes of reconstruction must steadily and surely proceed" according to the London *Times*, but among the British press of Liberal inclination we find the Manchester *Guardian* saying that "the deep division between the European policies of France and Great Britain, which up to the present have produced nothing worse than a stalemate . . . must some day, if we are ever to progress, be either reconciled or admitted as irreconcilable." Similarly the London *Westminster Gazette* contends that as long as this division persists between the two countries, "the Entente, as a diplomatic entity, can have little real vitality." Friendship between the two nations will continue, we are assured, but the Entente "as a diplomatic organism, as a political alliance in all but name, can not survive any clear-cut difference of policy between the two nations on an issue of fundamental importance."

NEW TWIST TO VILNA DISPUTE

THANKS TO GENERAL ZELIGOWSKI'S RAID, and despite of the League of Nations, the Vilna district has been "incorporated in the Polish Republic," and may now be considered "an integral part of Poland," remarks the foreign editor of the London *Contemporary Review* in commenting on a new phase of the bitter dispute between Poland and Lithuania. The Vilna Diet has been dissolved, and twenty members of it have taken their seats in the Warsaw Diet, but this informant points out that whether Marshal Pilsudski and the "federalists," or the Polish National Democrats and "annexationists" have won, is a question that may be left to constitutional experts. Meanwhile the writer tells us:

"A word may first be said about the curious maneuver . . . by which the Vilna question was made a pawn in Polish party politics, and which led to the resignation and return to power of the Premier, Mr. Ponikowski. The incident arose out of the fact that the Polish Government, in pursuance of President Pilsudski's federal plan, proposed the federation of Vilna with Poland, and not its annexation. It now seems clear that the Right parties in the Warsaw Diet, and in particular the National Democrats, encouraged the Vilna Diet to reject this plan, and to refuse anything less than to be completely annexed. This was a party maneuver, for it was a smack in the face to the President and a blow at the Left party. It was countered by the immediate resignation of Mr. Ponikowski and his cabinet. The suddenness of this move outwitted the Right; they were not able to form a government themselves, and Mr. Ponikowski, therefore, returned to power rather stronger than when he had left it. The incident also served as a demonstration to the Allied Powers that Poland, after all, was not 'annexing' Vilna."

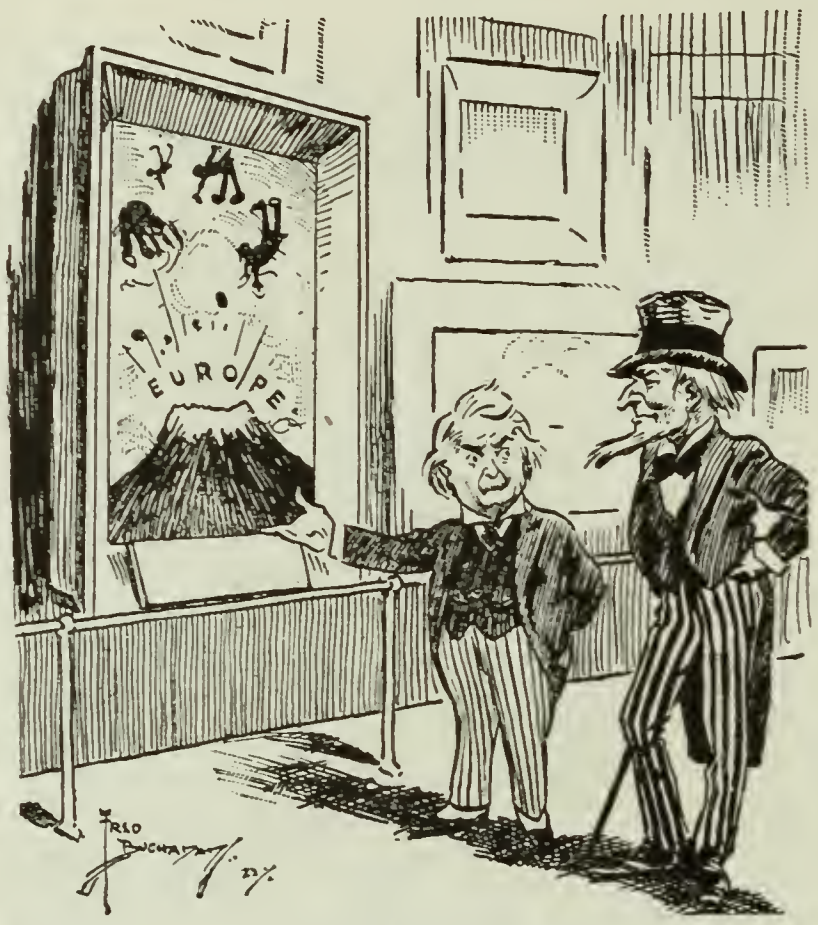
Thus Lithuania has lost Vilna, this writer goes on to say, and the Lithuanian Government in Kovno has taken the last step possible for a government which is faced by an accomplished fact, and is unable and unwilling to resort to force of arms. It is trying to get Poland to agree to put the dispute before the International Court of Justice under the League Covenant, in order to secure impartial decision, and we are told that the notes which have passed between Poland and Lithuania are interesting "if only for the light which they throw upon the way in which the Covenant is working." We read further:

"The only way in which Lithuania could get the Vilna question before the League's Permanent Court of International Justice was by invoking Article 36 of the Court's Statues. According to this Article the jurisdiction of the Court comprises such cases as the parties agree to refer to it, but members of the League may declare that they recognize the jurisdiction of the Court as compulsory *ipso facto* and without special agreement, in disputes which *inter alia* concern either (1) the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation, or (2) the nature or extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

"Lithuania has made this general declaration, but Poland has not. The Lithuanian Government could not, therefore,

demand as of right that the Polish Government should under this clause submit the dispute to the Court, but it could ask it to agree to do so. The ground taken by the Lithuanian Government in making this request was as follows. On October 7th, 1920, Lithuania had signed what is called the Suvalki agreement. At that time the Russian advance on Warsaw had failed, the Poles were in their turn advancing and were already threatening territory held by the Lithuanian Government and troops. Collisions between the two armies had already taken place, and in order to avoid further conflict negotiations began at the end of September, under the auspices of the League, with a view to an armistice. The Suvalki agreement was the result. It drew a line of demarcation between the Polish and Lithuanian armies, leaving Vilna to Lithuania; the agreement was to 'remain in force until all questions in dispute between the Poles and Lithuanians are definitely settled,' but it was expressly provided that the line of demarcation 'does not predetermine the territorial rights of the two contracting parties.' Two days after the signature of this agreement the Polish General Zeligowski crossed the line of demarcation and seized Vilna."

The Lithuanian Government, we are informed, held that the seizure of Vilna and subsequent events were a breach of the Suvalki agreement, and propose to Poland to submit the question to the International Court of Justice, but: "Poland argues that the Suvalki agreement was merely a provisional military agreement 'which at a particular moment in the middle of a war traced a provisional line of demarcation between two armies.' The Polish Government refuses to return to the position of 1920, and bases its own present position in Vilna on the result of the plebiscite which it held there."



A PRIVATE VIEW.

Lloyd George to Uncle Sam: "And this, whether you like it or not, is the problem picture of the year!"

—*Pall Mall Gazette* (London).

AMERICA'S FARM BLOC AND EUROPE

A STRANGE PORTENT in the political world appears to some European observers in the pressure American farmers are "bringing to bear upon their Government for a closer participation in European affairs." Questions of foreign policy rarely interest the farmer in any country, they say, but the American farmer seemed at the time of Mr. Harding's election to be wholly unconcerned with anything outside of his own States. The best proof of this temperament of isolation is found by the London *Economist* in the attitude of the Middle West during the discussions on the League of Nations. In that section of the country it recalls that "the old objection to any deviation from the traditional policy of American isolation found its strongest support." But it finds that the American farmer has recently undergone "a rapid conversion" and has become "the most powerful of the forces that are moving the country toward a revision of its rejection of the Wilson policy." We read then:

"The significance of the change lies in the fact that the 'farm bloc' is now admittedly the master of Congress. Both the President and the Republican leaders in the Senate and the House have had to temporize and compromise in order to save their own legislative program from being wrecked by the determined attitude of this revolting section. Again and again the Administration has had to give way to the 'farm bloc.' And to-day Washington is anxiously wondering what will be the effect upon American politics now that the farmers are getting it into their heads that the quickest and surest road out of the agricultural depression is to abandon the policy of isolation which won such a triumph at the 1920 election. This 'change of heart' found expression at the recent National Agricultural Conference at Washington—the largest and most representative gathering of the agricultural interests ever held in the United States. Its members listened with keen attention to addresses in which distinguished economists traced the connection between the European situation and the deplorable state of American agriculture. They then presented their demands to their own Government in the following terms:—'Whereas, the surplus production of many products of American farms have long found, and now find, their main market in European countries, which are also now large public debtors to the United States; resolved, that this conference therefore urge the Administration to use its good offices and its commanding position as a creditor country to aid in the industrial rehabilitation of Europe.'"

This resolution marks a great advance upon the program first put forward by the farm bloc, we are reminded, for the proposal then offered—subsequently modified in the substitute measure which the Government offered as a concession—provided that there should be created a government corporation to buy goods direct from the American farmer and sell them to European consumers. *The Economist* believes that the farmers have since "come to realize that even government assistance can be of little avail in a market that is deserted by prospective customers because they have nothing wherewith to buy." This trade authority believes that the resolution of the Agricultural Conference will be "driven home" by the farm bloc and it cites Washington observers, "whose judgment carries weight," as predicting that before very long the farm bloc "may turn the scale in favor of the representation of the American Government at future European economic conferences." It may even lead to cooperation with the European Powers in greater concerns, according to this weekly, which turns then to the subject of the American tariff, a matter of much interest and perplexity to European observers in general. Briefly, the European idea may be exprest in their contention that America no longer needs a protective tariff, "because there is nothing in European competition that she needs to protect herself against." Says *The Economist:*

"In one respect, however, the process of the education of American farmers in international affairs is as yet far from complete. They are still blind to the absurdity of maintaining a high tariff at a time when the free interchange of goods is more than ever necessary to a trade revival. In fact, they are calling for even higher duties on agricultural products, in order that they may enjoy equal 'protection' with American manufacturers. Disillusion in this matter may come slowly, but the American farmer has recently shown such a surprizing willingness to 'scrap' old prejudices that one may look forward with confidence to still more notable changes in outlook when hard experience begins to make his lessons understood."

AUSTRALIAN IRE AT "FAKE RECIPROCITY"

THERE IS MORE FAKE in reciprocity than is dreamt of in the circumscribed philosophy of the average Australian, official or commercial traveler, who visits the United States and Canada and through hospitality and flattery is wheedled into the belief that the two North American countries are willing to give Australia something for nothing. Thus irately exclaims the Sydney (N. S. W.) *Bulletin*, which insinuates that the policy of the North Americans is rather to give nothing for something, and it laments the fact that when the "untutored" Australian visits other lands the foreign folk "hasten to entertain him on the grease and oratory of the land, and try to rush him into a commercial treaty which is greatly to their advantage." No commercial agent has yet returned to Australia with any concession of the least value, it is asserted, but some have returned "possest by a bemused idea that it would be very nice if we arranged to reciprocate with some country with which we do a consistently losing trade, and which never reciprocates worth a copper." For instance, *The Bulletin* cites a statement of the Australian Senator Pearce, lately returned from Canada, who is reported as saying:

"I had the opportunity of discussing the question of reciprocal trade arrangements with the Canadian Government as well as with Chambers of Commerce and business men at Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal. I am convinced that not only is there a genuine desire on the part of Canada for reciprocal trade with Australia, but that there are many things in which a mutual trade could be established without detriment to the industries of either country, particularly in those products that are seasonal in their character."

AN AUSTRALIAN SLAM AT SAM.

THE NEW MEPHISTOPHELES: "I have all the money in the world—and any time Australia needs it she can have it—nearly all of it—on my terms." —*The Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.).

Canada learned its trade habits from "the dollar-bitten United States," this Australian weekly goes on to say, and the policy of each country is to be self-supporting or as nearly so as circumstances will permit, and to aim at preeminence in agriculture and manufactures, even if it works long hours in the effort. The two, who are one flesh, are said to believe in selling everything, to boom their own industry and in buying nearly as possible nothing, so as not to boom the other fellow's industry, and in taking the balance in gold, or in government securities, if there isn't enough gold to pay with. This kind of reciprocity doesn't work in all countries, but impresses the "unsophisticated representatives that easy-going, easy-borrowing Australia sends abroad," and *The Bulletin*, which has bitterly opposed the placing of Australian loans with Uncle Sam, proceeds to show what "slick traders" he and Canada are:

"Both from the United States and from Canada the itinerant public bagman comes back with no gains, but with a tale of how he was made much of, and dined, and wined, and cigared, and carest, and persuaded that we should give the plausible host a larger opening here for his manufactured goods, to the detriment of our own struggling factories—this in return for some vague encouragement for our 'seasonal' products: a few bananas and a passion-fruit or two. The United States and Canada don't want our wheat or meat or butter, for they are sellers of these things themselves. They don't want our manufactures either, if we had any to sell, for they are in the rare position of being exporters of them also. Canada sends abroad cheese, eggs, butter, sheep and cattle (alive and dead), wheat, flour, oats, hay and fish. Also it exports coal, copper, silver, agricultural machinery, manufactures of leather, iron and steel, wood and paper. It exported ships and munitions during the war. The United States does the same thing on a vastly larger scale."

It is further pointed out that as Australia has "an appalling foreign interest bill" to meet every year, it should sell much more abroad than it buys, in order to have money to meet this liability. But it buys far more from the United States and Canada than it sells to them, and we read:

"From the Australian point of view our business relations with them are worse than our relations with any other countries on our trading list. With increasing energy—an energy which is wholly to their credit—they push their wares on our market. But they do hardly any counterbalancing benefit to our agriculture by taking raw materials in return. Rather—and this is to their credit too—they want to sell us raw materials as well. Their apparent ambition is to take Britain's place in supplying us with finished articles, and if they succeed Britain will find it difficult to pay for our raw stuffs, which will be left on our hands. At the same time, Canada and the United States are the only ones which persistently bamboozle our unfledged ambassadors of commerce with proposals for more business of the one-sided variety. There is one kind of reciprocity that would meet all cases, and especially the case of Australia, which must sell or burst. It would consist in enacting that when our purchases from any outside State in (say) 1923 got beyond the amount which that State bought from us in 1922, the receipt of goods from that State should cease for the rest of the year. That would save us a lot of money and would seriously affect only two countries. They talk reciprocity more than all others put together, and surely there could be nothing more reciprocal than this idea—nothing under the sun.

"And the results, even with the reciprocity we have, which seems a great deal more than we can afford, have been as follows so late as figures are available:

	Australia's Average Annual Imports for 20 years (1899-1919)	*Australia's Average Annual Exports for 20 years (1899-1919)*	*Average Annual Balance Against Australia*
United States...	£8,707,543	£4,407,314	£4,300,229
Canada.....	799,112	557,850	241,262

"The results were worse than they looked, for the sales weren't all goods of the kind we want to dispose of. Some coin and bullion were included. The average grew steadily worse as time went on. For the isolated year to June, 1920, where the record stops, this was the position:—

	Year's Imports	*Year's Exports*	*Balance Against Us*
United States...	£23,768,030	£11,129,937	£12,638,093
Canada.....	2,640,383	312,452	2,327,931

"So it becomes an urgent question whether this country can afford to reciprocate any more."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

HOW FIRES START THEMSELVES

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION—the origin of a fire in combustible material, without the action of any outside agency—is the cause of countless disasters. According to Walter L. Wedger, chemist of the Massachusetts Department of Public Safety, who writes in *The National Safety News* (Chicago), it is the result of oxidation, the union of oxygen with any part of the substance in question. Spontaneous combustion in substances susceptible to oxidation occurs when the air supply is sufficient to support such oxidation. If that air supply is sufficient in volume not only to support oxidation in the substance, but to carry away all the heat generated, then fire does not occur. He continues:

"Spontaneous combustion caused by the atmosphere may be made to take place in fifty minutes or it may take years. One example is cotton-wool impregnated with linseed oil and exposed to a slow stream of air, all maintained at the temperature of boiling water. Another is the oxidation, or rusting of a piece of iron. One takes fifty minutes and the other years. Spontaneous combustion caused by chemicals is in many cases almost instantaneous. For example, a drop of sulfuric acid dropt upon a mixture of potassium chlorate and sugar instantly sets fire to the mixture, owing to the rapid generation of heat. Another prolific cause of spontaneous combustion fires is the dangerous practise of throwing oil-soaked rags or cotton waste into obscure corners.

"Wiping-rags from a freshly painted floor, left in the basement of the Hotel Melvin at Allston, Mass., in 1914, caused the destruction of the entire hotel and the death of eight persons.

"In the early part of the same year, at the Hotel Arcadia, Boston, where twenty-eight persons were burned to death, we found cotton waste saturated with oil in closets on the first floor just above the cellar heating apparatus.

"The best way to prevent such fires is to burn up immediately all rags or waste saturated with oil. If this is not possible, spread them out over the back of a chair in a cool place where the air can quickly take away all heat generated by the oxidation of the oil.

"Mineral oils do not cause spontaneous combustion, as they have been completely oxidized in the earth, and are therefore incapable of combining with any more oxygen.

"Oxidation by the atmosphere is the primary cause of spontaneous combustion in soft coal, probably aided by the presence of excessive sulfur and other impurities; the finer the coal the more rapid is the oxidation process, until it breaks out in flame. Coal piled against wooden beams appears to be more susceptible to oxidation than elsewhere in the pile.

"Several devices are in use to extinguish fires at the bottom of huge piles of coal. Professor Lewis describes the following ingenious method: 'Steel bombs filled with liquid carbon dioxid are placed in various parts of the pile. They are provided with a fusible plug which melts at 93 deg. Centigrade. If the temperature of the coal-pile rises to the degree at which ignition would probably take place, the plug melts and the carbonic acid escapes, exercising a cooling and fire-extinguishing effect on the coal.'

Illustrations by courtesy of the Chase Metal Works.

HOW THIS 7,000-TON COAL-PILE IS KEPT FROM FIRING

Is told in the accompanying article.

"Long pipes are often driven down in the coal where the smoke appears the thickest and through them carbon tetrachlorid is poured. This liquid on striking the fire forms a vapor five times heavier than air, which sinks downward, extinguishing the fire by depriving it of oxygen.

"Thermostats are frequently placed in coal-piles and when a rise of temperature is noted, crews of men are put at work shoveling over the coal.

"Freshly ground wood charcoal, sometimes called pyrophoric carbon, is very susceptible to spontaneous combustion. It exhibits a remarkable affinity for the oxygen of the air, and as it is very porous, presents a large surface for the action of that gas.

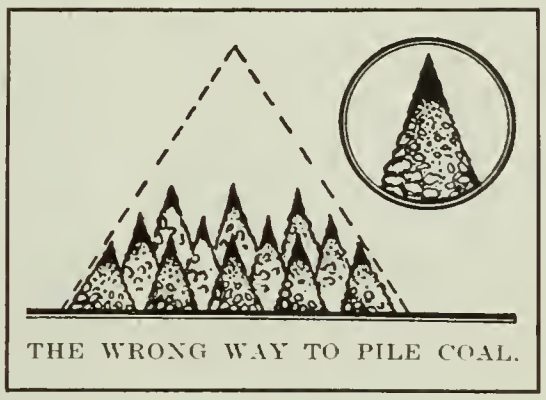
"Recently the Brockton fire department was called to extinguish a fire which originated in a building at a point in a partition where a hot steam-pipe was in contact with a piece of wood. The firemen made short work of the fire and chopped away to find the cause. The wood at the point of contact with the hot pipe was deeply charred. Fire had started in this charring and spread upward. The ignition temperature of a piece of soft wood ranges around 450 degrees Fahrenheit. The question then arose: 'How could steam at the temperature of boiling water, 212 degrees Fahrenheit or higher, if under pressure, ignite wood which would not take fire until 450 degrees had been reached?'

"The gradual charring of wood in the interior of dry rooms heated by steam is very noticeable. This thin layer of carbon becomes oxidized from exposure to the air, but if the steam-pipe is under higher pressure and is in contact with wood inside of a partition where there is no circulation of air, pyrophoric carbon may be formed which is claimed to ignite spontaneously at about 300 degrees Fahrenheit—the temperature of steam under a pressure of seventy pounds. This may account for the Brockton fire.

"Much has been written regarding spontaneous combustion in fibrous material, such as wool, silk, cotton, hemp, jute, flax, tow and shoddy. Vegetable fibers are more susceptible to spon-

taneous heating than animal fibers. When such fires are impregnated with vegetable oil, fire is almost sure to occur within a few hours under normal conditions and, if exposed in the Mackey spontaneous combustion tester, it is only a matter of minutes. Several interesting spontaneous combustion fires have occurred in the hemp storage at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Miscroscopical examination of these fibers show them to be in the form of a tube which is more or less filled with a sort of vegetable wax.

"About ten years ago a large iron steamship crept into Boston Harbor, dropt anchor and signaled for the fire-boats. She was loaded with jute, and while at sea fire originated from spontaneous combustion in her middle hold. I recommended carbon tetrachlorid. About two hundred gallons of this liquid were taken aboard the vessel together with some sheet-iron tunnels and gasoline blow-torches.



THE WRONG WAY TO PILE COAL.

"Rivets were knocked out in the deck above the middle hold and the tunnels were placed in the rivet holes. Gasoline torches were lighted and allowed to play against the spout of the tunnels, keeping them hot, to effect instantaneous vaporization of the carbon tetrachlorid which was poured in a constant stream into the tunnels. The vapor being five times heavier than air was expected to sink down slowly through the jute and extinguish the fire by depriving it of oxygen.

"At the expiration of forty-eight hours, it was decided to remove the hatches for examination. As a precautionary measure the fire-boats were again summoned, but on taking off the hatches, only a slight haze of smoke remained, every vestige of fire having been extinguished. The fire-boats played water on the top bales for a short time to guard against a rekindle, which might be made possible by the air vent furnished by the open hatches, after which the vessel proceeded to her dock where she was unloaded. The bales of jute, especially on the bottom, were badly burned."

The secret of avoiding spontaneous combustion in piled coal lies in the construction of the pile, according to John E. Williams, Chief engineer of the Chase Companies of Connecticut. Says Mr. Williams in *The Chase Diamond* (Waterbury, Conn.):

"There are three rules that should be followed:

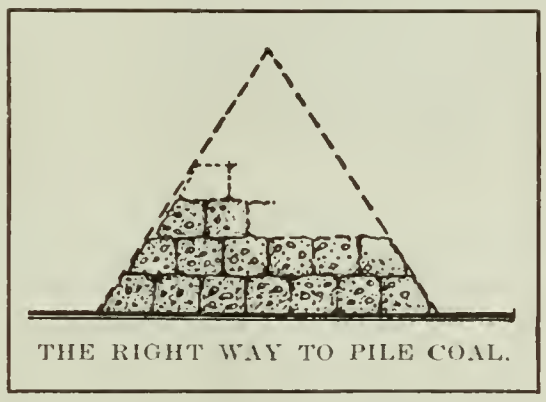
"1. Drop your loads in a bulk. Don't let them trickle out into cone form.

"2. Build your pile in flat layers.

"3. Don't rehandle the coal.

"Build your coal in layers as if you were building a brick wall. Drop your first load flat in a bulk, lay the next load close to the side of it, the next to the side of that, and so on until you have laid a whole layer with a flat top. This keeps the mixture of fine and coarse coal together.

"If you drop the coal from the bucket in a cone shape, the heavier bigger coal will roll down the sides of your pile leaving the fine coal in the peak of the cone. The next cone that is placed onto this peak of fine coal will be with the heavy coal at the bottom and sides through which air will come and set the whole pile on fire.



THE RIGHT WAY TO PILE COAL.

"Build your coal as you would a haystack, in layers. Keep the surface flat and lay each load side by side. Don't let your coal roll and dribble down the sides. This separates the fine coal dust and the large pieces of coal and leaves at the bottom of the pile strata of coarse coal through which air is fed to the compress fine coal.

"Some coal will catch fire anyway. Coal with excess sulfur and iron in it will ignite by itself. I have seen coal lying in the sunlight take fire from the heat of the sun. But there is very little of this coal; perhaps only five per cent. of all the coal contains as much sulfur and iron as that. Once you have built your coal-pile, don't touch it. Let it get settled and get its first 'heat' and cool down.

"I am speaking, of course, of big coal-piles. In the picture there are some 7,000 tons of coal. The pile is 500 feet long by 60 feet wide and is piled about 30 feet high. In the west storage bin we have about 10,000 tons more.

"With so much coal on hand it is an important thing to us to know how to prevent it from catching on fire. The secret is in building the coal-pile in layers."

EFFECT OF THE NAVAL HALT ON INDUSTRY

PESSIMISTS HAVE SHAKEN THEIR HEADS as they thought what the sudden cessation of naval construction might mean to a population already burdened with unemployment. But it is sanely pointed out by an editorial writer in *Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering* (New York) that our metallurgical industries are so huge that the withdrawal of a few warships can affect them little, and that the moral influence of a general feeling that something has been done to lessen the possibility of future war is a very great factor on the other side. On the whole, the writer believes that the net effect of the Washington Conference has been actually to benefit industry. He writes:

"Coming when naval disarmament did, many fears were exprest that the abandonment of warship construction would prove the last straw to break the back of the deeply deprest metallurgical industry. With steel mills operating at one-quarter capacity or less and important brass works running but one or two shifts a week, to some pessimists it seemed particularly inopportune to shut off one substantial outlet for highly wrought metal and add to the millions of men facing a jobless winter.

"However, a little calculation indicated that our warship program consumed an extremely small percentage of the total output of steel and alloys. With the exception of four or five sizable plants engaged in making armor and guns, it makes comparatively little difference to the industry by and large whether we are building warships or not. The proportion of their product going directly to the Navy is small indeed—even armor plants are usually single departments of highly integrated steel companies, making almost everything from huge forgings to railroad spikes.

"Sober second thought and a wide vision indicated immediately (and events have proved) that the indirect effects of naval disarmament were to be far greater than the direct effects. It is a truism that business is based on credit—that is to say trust—and nothing cuts deeper into the volume of sound trading than suspicion, wars and rumors of war. If naval disarmament increased the sum total of peace on earth by 1 per cent., the direct loss to those industries most vitally concerned has been repaid to them indirectly through their other departments. Other lines of activity have multiplied their profit enormously."

Being of an optimistic turn of mind, the editor goes on to say, he is sure that even the dislocation and scattering of the personnel from the armor and gun plants will redound to the benefit of sound metallurgy. Perhaps this is small comfort to the worker who must hunt a new job. But there are few metallurgical plants whose operations would not eventually profit by adding to their staff even one man who has been exercising for years that care necessary in the making of fine steels. He continues:

"Granted that the most of the laborers from gun plants are men who merely do as they are told without knowing why they do it, and therefore are not capable of applying their experience to other kinds of product, there are many other men, some with the advantage of college education and some who have acquired their knowledge in the works, men who have studied steel closely for years and have always made a sincere effort to find the cause of failures in whatever stage of manufacture they occur, so as to avoid them in the future rather than to establish an alibi.

"A wise manager does not let such men get away if he can possibly take care of them in any other department. But some managers are not particularly astute, and others may be chained by circumstances. So if one of these technologists of parts, metallurgist, heat-treater, melter, smith, whatever he may call himself, is available, and you can obtain his services, do not hesitate to give him a job, for he will prove to be a jewel of great price."

TO LINK TWO OLD-WORLD SEAS

A SCHEME TO ESTABLISH a route for ships through the heart of Europe between the North Sea and the Black Sea is reported in *Ship News* (New York). The route, which will consist partly of new canal and partly of improved rivers, will be at least 1,600 miles long, beginning at Rotterdam, Holland, and ending at Galatz, Roumania. This scheme for a transcontinental waterway for ships up to 1,200 tons is the latest plan for opening Europe to international trade. With the formation in Munich of the Rhine-Main-Danube Company, Limited, it comes nearer realization. The plan, we are told, is intended to link the two great rivers of Central Europe, providing a connecting unit between the industrial west and the Danube regions which, rich in timber and the fruits of the soil, call for the products of the Rhineland "Black Country" and the great world beyond. Says the paper named above:

PROPOSED SHORT-CUT WATERWAY ACROSS EUROPE.

"From Aschaffenburg, on the Main above Frankfort the waterway, Rhine and Main, is perfectly suitable for the project. From Aschaffenburg to Wuerzburg the Main will have to be canalized. Between Bamberg and Kelheim is the Ludwig Canal, completed in 1846, and about 100 miles long. It must be widened and deepened. From Kelheim, where the Ludwig Canal joins the Danube, to the Austro-German frontier at Passau the Danube will have to be made suitable for the ships it is intended to pass. After that all is comparatively plain sailing—a romantic voyage down the 'Blue Danube,' past Vienna, Budapest and Belgrade and on between Roumania and Bulgaria to the Black Sea.

"It is part of the scheme to canalize the Upper Danube from Kelheim to Ulm and to link Munich and Augsburg with the great waterway.

"The Rhine-Main-Danube Company, Limited, will have a total capital of 1,200,000,000 marks, which will make the company the heaviest capitalized concern in Germany. Of that amount 600,000,000 marks, in 1,000 mark ordinary shares, will be taken up by the German Government, the Bavarian Government, other states of Germany and various public bodies. There will be, too, 300,000,000 marks in 1,000 mark preference shares, of which 42,000,000 marks will be subscribed for by various south and west German municipalities, and the rest, 258,000,000 marks, by the Deutsche Bank, three large Bavarian banking houses and an important Rhineland bank.

"The preference shares will carry a dividend of 7 per cent., and the German and Bavarian Governments, which guarantee the capital, will also guarantee 5 per cent. of that dividend. The board of directors will number fifty-nine persons, all of them experts in their way; eleven representatives of the German Government, eight of the Bavarian Government, one each of the Baden, Thuringian and Hessian Governments, nine of various public bodies, twenty-two of the electrical industry, various trades and the banks, four shipping and two agriculture and labor."

The main financial basis of this vast concern, the writer goes on to say, is a great scheme within the larger scheme. At the locks all along the German part of the waterway forty large electric power stations will be erected, with a total capacity of 400,000 horse-power. The aim is eventually to electrify the whole industry of Bavaria. This will not only provide the company with its most important source of income, but will save about 3,000,000 tons of coal yearly—a very important national consideration. He continues:

"The first of these power stations to be built will be four on the Main and one on the Danube. They will be completed at a very early date so as to provide for an immediate source of income. The scheme will not be absolutely complete for about twenty years, but it will be so carried out that the waterway will be opened within two years.

"It is estimated that the company will spend more than 1,000,000,000 marks on construction during the next five years, when the bulk of the work, in which all the most important firms in the country will participate, will be accomplished.

"Such electrical firms as the General Electricity Company, Messrs. Siemens, Schuckert & Co., the Bergman Electricity Works, Ltd., and Messrs. Brown, Bovery & Co., have examined the plans, gone into the whole project technically and financially, and have exprest themselves strongly in favor of it.

"The scheme has a certain foreign political importance. English capital has been put into the Danube shipping. France has an interest in the Hungarian State Railways and in the river port of Budapest, which is to be made an important central point for mid-European trade.

"France, too, is endeavoring to get a trade hold on the Rhine."

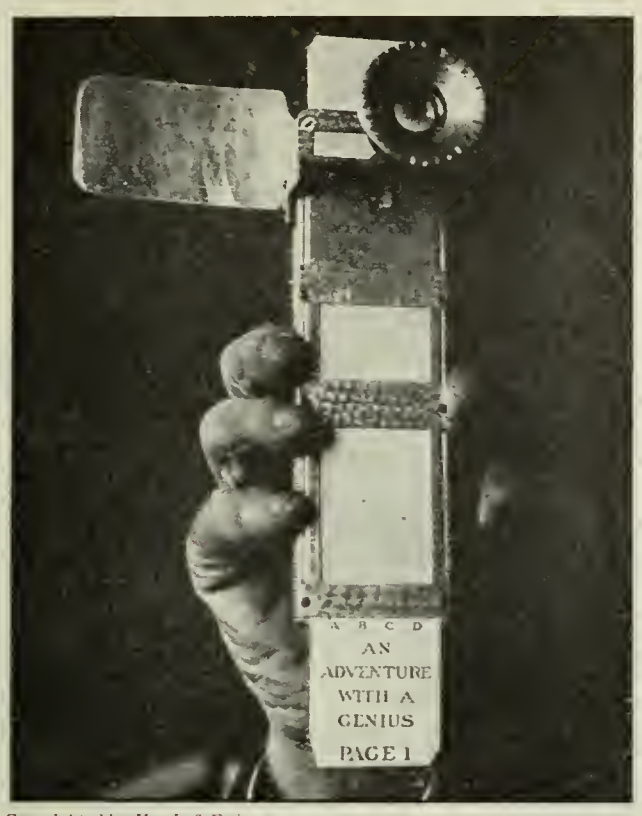
NEGRO DEATH-RATE FALLING

A REMARKABLE DECLINE in the mortality of negroes has taken place in the last decade, according to the records of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. This company, according to its *Statistical Bulletin* (New York), has more than 1,600,000 colored policy-holders in its Industrial Department, located in virtually every State of the Union. In 1911, the mortality was 17.5 per 1,000. In 1921, it had declined to 13.2 per 1,000—a drop of 25 per cent. There would have been 7,000 more deaths of colored policy-holders than actually occurred in 1921, if the 1911 death-rate had prevailed in that year. The writer goes on:

"This marked decline, on analysis, can be traced to improvements in the death-rates from tuberculosis, pneumonia, heart disease, Bright's disease, malaria, typhoid fever, and pellagra.

"The improvement in the mortality of negroes is not localized. So far as the experience of the Metropolitan indicates, it represents a very broad movement affecting virtually all areas. Scarcely a state but shows a decided decline.

"As late as 1916 there were 56 local areas where the Company's colored business showed mortality rates above 17.5 per 1,000. The record for 1921 shows only 15 such localities. In 1916 there were 30 centers with rates in excess of 19.0 per 1,000. In 1921 no such rate was experienced anywhere. It is noteworthy that the public-health movement which has been so successful with reference to the white population is also making its impress upon the colored. The negro death-rate, however, is still so high as to show glaring deficiencies in the health pro-



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A "CLOSE-UP" OF THE MACHINE.

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ADMIRAL FISKE USING HIS INVENTION.

A B C D

AN ADVENTURE WITH A GENIUS PAGE 1

SAMPLE PAGE.

Actual size, with 10,000 words.

visions for these people. The facts for the last ten years show clearly that the death-rates of this race can readily be improved. There is all the more necessity for intensification of the services specially applicable to these people. In this connection, much is promised by the apparent desire of the insurance companies administered by negroes themselves to lead in the development of public-health work and welfare services among their own people."

A DICTIONARY IN YOUR VEST POCKET

ENORMOUS CONDENSATION in the bulk of reading matter is promised by Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske from the use of a plan he has invented for producing books or magazines photographically with microscopic letters, to be read through a lens. A device for holding the lens and manipulating the reading matter is called by him the "Fiske Reading Machine." This arrangement and its possibilities are described and discust in *The Scientific American* (New York, June) by S. R. Winters, who assures us that the device is simplicity and compactness personified, lending itself to easy carriage in one's coat pocket. He goes on:

"The instrument, consisting of a tiny lens and a small roller for operating this eyepiece up and down a vertical column of reading-matter, is a means by which ordinary typewritten copy, when photographically reduced to one-hundredth of the space originally occupied, can be read with quite the facility of conventional printing type.

"There is an extremely light frame, composed of aluminum. A strip of paper is a carriage for the photographed lettering, which lies in a longitudinal groove in the frame. A tiny lens, capable of magnifying the characters ten times, brings the lettering into prominent review. A roller, really the only mechanical part of the contrivance, serves the purpose of moving the strip of paper along a groove in front of the lens. The forefinger of the hand holding the frame acts in this capacity.

"The lettering is imprinted on a narrow strip of paper which may be moved at will in front of the lens at a fixt distance therefrom. These tiny representations or characters are printed from a copper block on which has been photo-engraved, on a reduced scale, common typewritten matter.

"The process operates in the absence of type and involves no typesetting. However, this novel system renders it possible to photo-engrave books already printed and likewise publish reduced copies at a nominal expense for use in the 'Fiske Reading Machine.'

"Answering frequent inquiries to the effect, 'Does the use of this machine tire your eyes,' Admiral Fiske likens the effect thus expended to that of reading ordinary lettering with the unaided eye. Engravers toil incessantly at their occupation which is of striking similarity to reading by this machine.

"The dispatch with which one can read when using the 'Fiske Reading Machine' is remarkable. At a single glance through the lens one hundred and twenty words are revealed to view.

"Admiral Fiske, in demonstrating his invention to the writer, read aloud at a rate of 239 words a minute. The strip of paper containing the lettering is chockful of words - 10,000 on each side, to be exact; 475 strips, two inches wide and nine inches long, could incorporate the contents of a bulky dictionary.

"The weight of these strips of paper would be only two and a half pounds or about one-eighth of that of a standard dictionary.

"Literally, tons of books are annually published in the United States as reference guides with no object of being read. The 'Fiske Reading Machine' would cut the mounting costs of paper and printing involved in this task of magnitude. Similarly, millions of dollars are spent by the Federal Government in the publication of bulletins that are never read, and their storage exacts a further toll in the form of valuable space. The invention being described would authorize drastic economies in these instances."

Other possibilities were outlined for Mr. Winters by Admiral Fiske as follows:

"1. The cost of manufacturing books, magazines, weeklies and perhaps newspapers will be so reduced that 10,000 copies

of one of average size, containing about 100,000 words, can be manufactured and sold to a publisher for four cents each.

"2. Since the best quality of paper must be used, books, magazines and newspapers used in reading machines will last indefinitely. At present, they begin to get discolored and to crumble in a few years.

"3. The amount of paper needed for printing any number of words will be diminished to about one-sixtieth of what is needed now.

"4. An ordinary book, magazine or weekly as reduced can be sent by mail for one cent, singly.

"5. The work of mailing books, magazines and weeklies will be enormously reduced, and the transmission of mail by airplane much facilitated.

"6. The space needed for keeping books, magazines and documents will be enormously diminished.

Courtesy of "The Popular Science Monthly."

THE BRIDGE DURING CONSTRUCTION.

Showing floor beams being suspended from the two main cables by hangers of carefully calculated length.

"7. The cost of manufacturing magazines, weeklies and newspapers will be so greatly reduced that in all probability they can be given away; assuming that advertisers will continue to pay as at present.

"8. Smaller presses will suffice, and therefore less capital will be required.

"9. Books of reference, such as encyclopedias and dictionaries; standard books like the Bible and the works of Shakespeare and other preeminent authors, can be sold for prices much less than their present prices.

"10. Eyeglasses and spectacles will not be required for reading.

"11. The diffusion of knowledge will be greatly facilitated; because even the poorest people will be able to buy the most instructive and entertaining works.

"The 'Fiske Reading Machine' is the product of two years of creative effort of the inventor. His original attempt to devise a machine for easy reading is apparently fruitful of achievement. His creative genius, so wonderfully productive while in the service of the Navy, is not inactive, now that his retirement is a fact."

A 500-FOOT BRIDGE BUILT IN 13 HOURS

"BUILT," IN THE ABOVE TITLE, means "assembled," the parts of the bridge having been made elsewhere and all ready to be put together in place. The Willamette River at Oregon City, Ore., was the scene of this feat, which is described in *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York, June). The builders were engineers of the Oregon State Highway Bridge Service, and what they did is termed "an amazing demonstration of the construction speeds now obtainable as a result of modern methods of preliminary mathematical calculation." Every beam, cable, hanger, and plank in the entire structure was cut to the exact size and laid out on the river bank before any actual building was attempted. Because every element in the complicated structure fitted to the fraction of an inch, the building was accomplished almost as quickly as an automobile can be assembled. Says the magazine named above:

"Speed in the work was necessary because an old suspension bridge, built across the Willamette in 1888, was to be taken down and replaced by a new arch viaduct, and it was necessary to build a temporary footbridge to allow hundreds of people to cross the river to their work. Traffic could not be suspended, even for a day, and it was also necessary to avoid interference with navigation on the river.

"The first step in building the temporary bridge was to frame the towers. On each bank of the river six piles, each 90 feet long, were laid horizontally and bolted together. Emplacements—consisting of substantial timber footings embedded on solid rock—were prepared, and the towers, hoisted in place by a floating derrick, were braced and guyed. The instant this was accomplished, two gangs of men set to work, one gang erecting the approaches while the second swung the suspension span.

"Two parallel wire cables, each composed of four one-inch ropes, were passed across the river and over the towers, then fastened to anchorages.

"Two men then climbed to the top of each tower, placed a plank across the cables, and took their positions at the ends of the plank, each man straddling one of the cables. To these men were handed the hangers, or vertical ropes with which the roadway was to be hung to the cables. The hangers had already been cut to the correct length and fitted with clamps ready to attach to the cables.

"The workmen moved out along the bridge, fastening the hangers as they went, while a second crew of two men following laid the framework and spiked down a temporary roadway as fast as the hangers were fixt.

"In constructing the roadway, each floor beam was suspended from two opposite hangers by slipping each end into a U-bolt already clamped to the lower end of each hanger. To the beams, spaced at equal distances by a space gage, four 2 by 12 inch planks were spiked lightly.

"This process was repeated in suspending and planking each of the 48 floor beams, providing a temporary footway across the bridge by which material could be carried out as the construction proceeded. In the meantime the framed approaches to the bridge were being bolted into place, all the wooden truss members having been shaped previously. The crew that followed the men laying the floor beams put down the permanent deck. As a result of this concerted effort, the bridge was opened to the public without any interruption of traffic.

"The details of the construction offer an interesting example of the engineering design of a temporary structure. This bridge is not intended to remain in service more than a year—hence the extensive use of wood, especially in the towers.

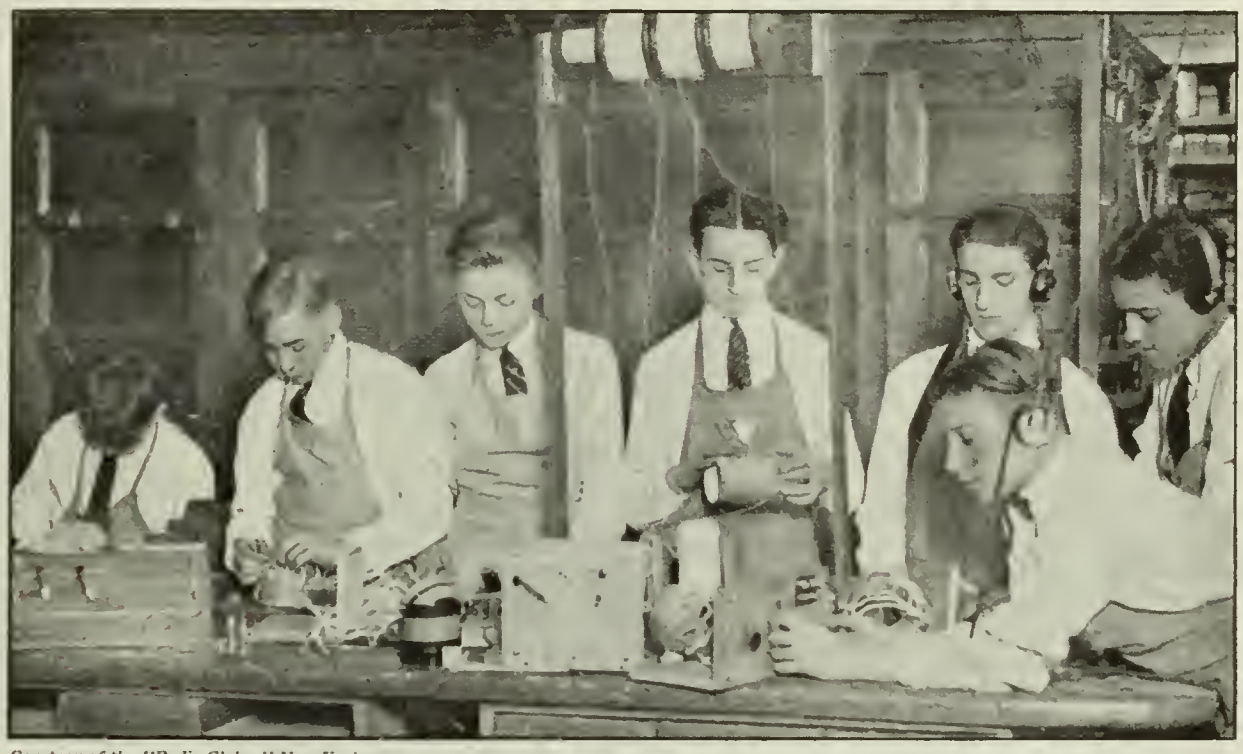
"The span is for pedestrian traffic only, and is planned to carry a maximum live load of 500 persons at 160 pounds each—that is, about as many people as could crowd upon the bridge. It is built with a factor of safety enabling it to support three times the maximum load. For example, each of the eight strands in the main cables will withstand a tension of 58 tons. The combined weight of the bridge and its maximum live load will produce a total tension of 160 tons in the cables. Dividing by eight, each strand need carry only 20 tons—about a third of its safe working load.

"The main span is 496 feet between towers, with a navigational clearance of 75 feet at low water. Each of the 48 hangers is of six-strand flow steel cable with hemp centers. Since these must often bear heavy loads for a few seconds at a time, the factor of safety is raised to five."

RADIO · DEPARTMENT

RADIO ENTERING THE SCHOOLS

FROM THE VERY OUTSET the pioneers of radio broadcasting have insisted that the new art is destined to take its place among the great educational influences. Prominent educators, notably those associated with colleges in various parts of the country, have proved receptive to the idea. Mr. Henry F. Pringle, in the *Radio Globe* (New York), tells of various educational fields that radio seems destined to enter in the immediate future. He states that Superintendent William L. Ettinger, of the New York school system, is optimistic about the future of the radiotelephone as a means of furthering education. The experts of the Board of Education, he says, are closely watching the development of the new movement, and are ready to bring about wide use of radio in the schools, as soon as the best method is clear. It is noted that a number of schools have already installed receiving sets; and Superintendent Ettinger is quoted as saying that, whereas these have hitherto been used merely to pick up music and messages sent out by the various stations, it is expected that they will ultimately be put to more practical use. An intimation of what this implies is given in Mr. Pringle's discussion. He writes:



Courtesy of the "Radio Globe," New York.

STUDENTS IN A NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOL AT WORK IN A RADIO SHOP.

"One of the most difficult problems facing the educators of the present day is that of developing children who, for one reason or another, are classed as 'subnormal.' It is a new problem, comparatively, because of the fact that until a few years ago most of the individuals who could not stand the pace set them by their fellows were set aside as 'not adapted to school work,' and quietly shelved for work in the factory or to become charges upon the public.

"Here the radiotelephone is to prove of the greatest benefit, according to indications at the present time.

"The problem of the mental defective, of course, is the problem of stimulating interest through the proper channel. The boys and girls whose minds may seem a little cloudy are often found to be surprizingly intelligent, after all, provided that the correct approach has been discovered. It is the belief of many educators that the radiotelephone will furnish this for countless thousands of young unfortunates.

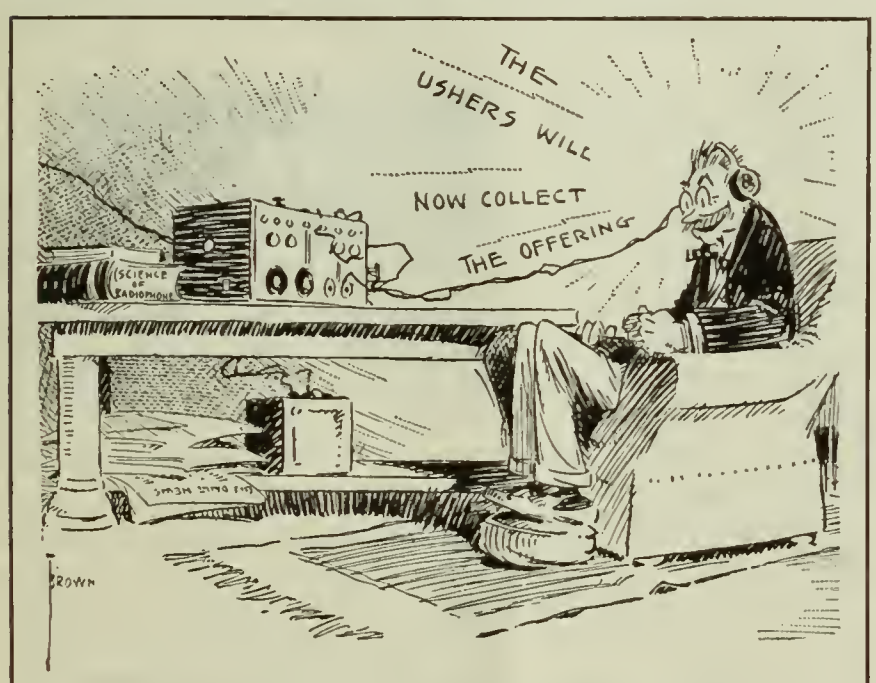
"It is expected that the broadcasting station soon to be erected by the city will be made one of the means of bringing instruction to the mental defectives. During the evening hours there are to be the usual band concerts, of course. But in the morning hours ample time will be available when trained experts may broadcast messages to the youngsters groping in the shadow of life with a clouded mind.

"Another field of education which is certain to be greatly increased by the radiotelephone is that of instruction for the blind.

"It is the hope of those who have given their lives to the blind that the radiotelephone will give to each blind man and woman, boy or girl, the touch of companionship which their more wealthy fellow-sufferers enjoy. It is hoped that at some hour each night several chapters of the best books of the day may be broadcasted, that leading articles from the daily press may be read, and other instructive matter furnished through the air to those who have not the use of their eyes.

"We have said that the educational uses of the radio are virtually without limit. This is almost literally true. Consider the comparative handful of people attending the public lectures supplied by the city as contrasted with those who may 'listen in' in the event that these same lectures are broadcasted to the people of New York. They will not even have to leave the house to journey to the corner school. A turn of the knob will suffice.

"It is easy to imagine that patriotic exercises of the future will be arranged in many of the schools by radio. Amplifiers will be erected in the assembly rooms of the various institutions and the message of the day broadcasted to 300,000 or 400,000 children at one time. The day will shortly come when the President of the United States, sitting in the White House, may address a message of inspiration to the boys and girls of America on the anniversary of the birth of one of the great men of history."

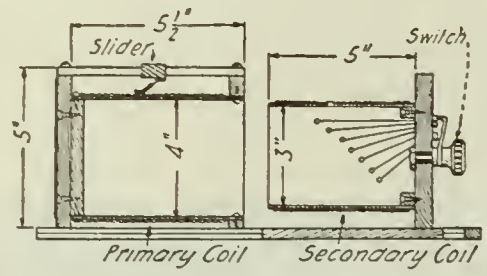


THE RADIOPHONE SERMON—20 MILES AWAY.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

HOW TO MAKE A LOOSE COUPLER

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES to ask how to make a loose coupler. Doubtless there are thousands of novices who have constructed simple receiving outfits with a tapped tuning coil who would like to give their outfits greater selectivity, and who have learned that this can most readily be accomplished by the use of loose coupling. Fortunately it is not very difficult to make a loose coupler, and to substitute it for a tuning coil. The latter need not be thrown away, but may be retained and used on occasion as a choke-coil by hooking it into the aerial circuit, to increase the wave length. In *Radio News* (New York) Arthur H. Lynch gives specific instructions for the construction of a loose coupler, the use of which is highly recommended.



Illustrations from "Radio News," New York.

FIG. 5.

Dimensions of a loose coupler for amateur use. Note how the taps of the secondary coil are taken.

"First procure two pieces of wood, 12" x 1½" x ½", which are, with two other pieces, 5" x ½" x ½", used for the base, and three other pieces, 5" x 5" x ½"," to form the ends of the primary and secondary, the base for the secondary being made with a piece, 5" x 2½" x ½". Two cardboard cylinders, 4" and 3" in diameter, must then be procured. The dimensions given in the accompanying illustration need not be strictly followed, and a certain amount of leeway is left to the experimenter permitting him to take advantage of whatever material it is easiest for him to secure.

"In making the loose coupler two round pieces of wood must be procured to fit the inside of the two cardboard tubes tightly. The larger one mounted inside of the primary coil may be screwed by means of four small wood screws so that the surface of the disc is even with the edge of the cardboard tube. The smaller disc, which is mounted inside of the secondary, should be sawed into three parts, as shown in Fig. 5C, and only the outside sections be used, so that the switch and switch points may be mounted on the end of the secondary coil and connections made from the taps to the switch points.

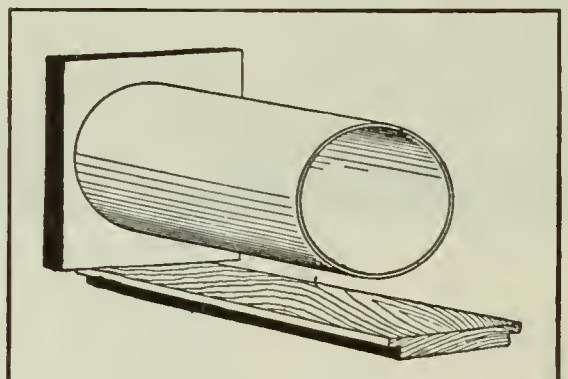


FIG. 5B.

Here may be seen the secondary mounted on its base which slides under the primary coil to vary the coupling.

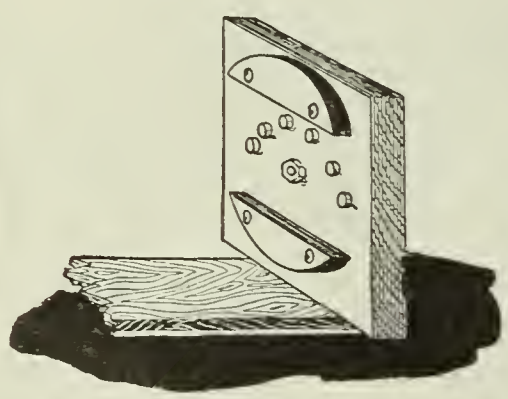


FIG. 5C.

End of secondary coil. Note the pieces supporting the coil and the switch points.

"One of the square pieces of wood, 5" x 5", should have a large hole cut in the center so that the primary coil may slide into it. The edge of the cardboard tube, upon which the primary is wound, should come flush with the surface of this end, as shown in Fig. 5A.

"The primary coil should be wound with No. 20 enameled wire, beginning about ⅜" from the end and up to ⅜" from the other end. The secondary coil is wound with No. 24 double cotton-covered wire, in the same manner as the primary, but beginning ⅛" from the end of the tube, sliding inside of the primary. Taps should be taken at ⅜", 1", 1¾", 2½", 3½" and 4⅝", that is, the end of the winding. To make the taps, a small hole is drilled in the cardboard tube, when the distance specified above is reached, then the wire is bent so as to pass it through the hole easily, and the loop thus formed is pulled inside of the tube, far enough to reach the end of the coil on which the switch is mounted.

"Two binding-posts should be mounted on the square end supporting the switch, and the end of the winding beginning ⅛" from the edge of the tube connected to one of them, the other one being connected to the switch lever. On the opposite end, to which is fixt the primary coil, should also be mounted two binding-posts for the connection to the slider rod and to the end of the wire nearest the secondary coil.

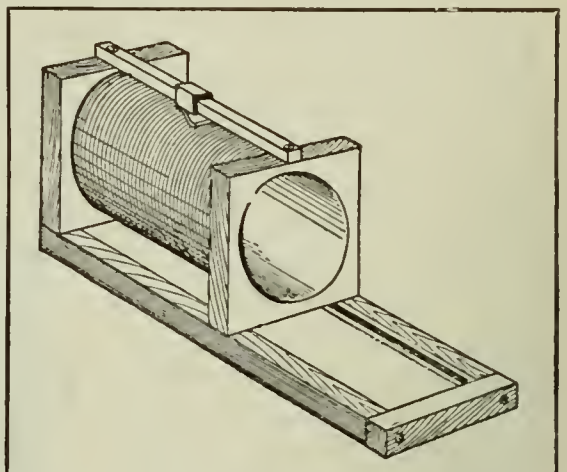


FIG. 5A.

The primary of the loose coupler completed.

"The wire of the primary coil should be wound tightly so that the turns do not move when the slider runs along the turns, over the surface of which the enamel has been removed with a piece of sandpaper, or a fine file. The secondary coil, which is mounted on a piece of wood sliding between the two guides from the base, should be mounted so that it does not touch the primary coil when moved inside to tighten the coupling, this to be looked for if the space between the primary and secondary coils is small.

"In order to receive long wave-lengths, it is necessary to use the single slide tuner connected between the aerial and the primary. Where a single slide tuner is used in this manner it is called a loading coil and its purpose is to increase the number of turns of wire between the antenna and ground without increasing the size of the primary of the loose coupler. For best results, a variable condenser should be used across the secondary so as to provide a means of finely tuning this circuit. Another condenser may also be connected in series with the aerial."

COLLEGE STUDENTS MAKE THEIR OWN TUBES—The average amateur, however ambitious, certainly would never think of attempting to make a vacuum tube, but it is reported that students at Cornell University are able to accomplish this feat. "The construction of the electrodes, as well as the work of the glass," says *Radio News* (New York), "is not the most difficult part of it, as they can be made easily after a little experimenting and after burning one's finger a few times. The difficult point is the evacuation of the tube to obtain a high degree of vacuum. Unless a suitable pump is available, the job can not be accomplished by an amateur. We know of some experimenters who made tubes of the audiotron style with a simple mercury pump. The first tubes were, of course, of the soft variety, but worked very well as detectors. The others, more carefully made, worked well as amplifiers with a rather high voltage on the plates."

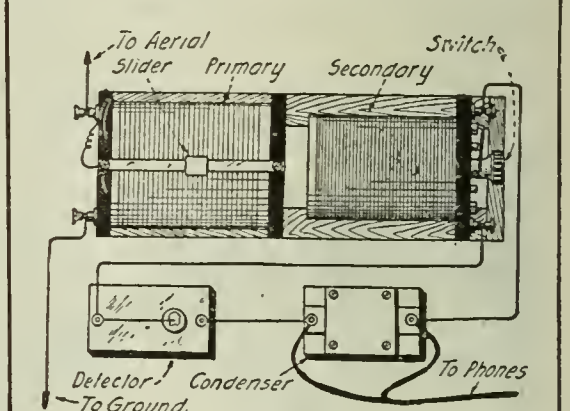


FIG. 6.

Hook-up for the loose coupler.

HOW TWO GIRLS MADE A RECEIVING RADIOPHONE

THE HOME-MADE receiving radio outfit devised by young Mr. James Leo McLaughlin, an account of which was given in the Radio Department recently, made a great hit with DIGEST readers, many of whom have written to say that they have followed the instructions and made outfits for themselves. A letter from Mr. H. H. Hanna, Jr., of Indianapolis, is so interesting that we can not refrain from publishing it. Mr. Hanna writes:

"On April 21st Dorothea and Alice Hanna, aged 15 and 13 respectively, came home from school with their copy of THE DIGEST. That afternoon they pooled their allowances and went down-town to purchase the materials as per the DIGEST sketch. They found the clerks in Hatfields' Electric Store interested and they bought the wire there. At a stationery store they bought the clips of two sorts, in each case exceeding the stated sum.

"Before 6 P.M. the interior part was complete. The next afternoon, refusing all help (from father and brother), they strung the aerial and attached the ground wire. Owing to a slight misunderstanding of instructions they had no real success until Monday evening when the greater part of a program was received. This, when many expensive sets reported only fragments or no sounds at all. Tuesday, in spite of continuous moisture, gave hours of pleasure to the young owners.

"These girls have never studied physics, had never seen or heard wireless, and had assistance only in driving the iron pipe into the ground, and in securing the switch on the side of the house outside the second-story window. The volume of sound is that of a closed Victrola; and the announcer's voice and piano numbers come in most clearly.

DOROTHEA AND ALICE HANNA,
And their set made from a sketch in THE DIGEST.

"We think that these young girls are the first to make this outfit from DIGEST specifications. The cost for single ear-piece, 100 feet of copper wire, knife, switch carton, wire chips and galena has been $6.30, which we think is well invested."

The mail that brought word of the very interesting achievement of these Indianapolis schoolgirls brought other letters from various parts of the country, including Maine, North Dakota, Colorado, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee, and Florida, commenting on the "simplest radio set," or asking questions as to its use. A question many times repeated concerns the range of the apparatus. One correspondent is more than a hundred miles away from a broadcasting station. Another is anxious to reach out to Chicago, which is 600 miles away. Will the simplest radio set cover such distances?

The answer is that neither this simple set nor any other radio receiving outfit that uses a crystal only for detector can be depended on to cover a range of more than from fifteen to perhaps twenty-five miles. There is no absolute distance limit. Atmospheric conditions modify the range. Receiving is usually much better at night than in the daytime. On occasion, without known cause, there will be a marked increase or a marked decrease of range. Then, we now and again hear of an exceptional outfit or an exceptional operator. One boy, living in Orange, New Jersey, listens in on Pittsburg with a receiving outfit, using a tiny crystal. But such an experience is altogether exceptional. Any one who makes or buys a crystal-detector set hoping to hear the program of broadcasting stations more than twenty-five miles away is almost certain to be disappointed.

If longer distances are to be covered, it is necessary to have a vacuum tube (otherwise known as audion, electron-tube, or triode) for detector; and for very long ranges other tubes are added, giving so-called amplification; usually in connection with the Armstrong "feed-back" circuit. Details as to construction of such sets will appear from time to time in this Department.

In answer to other questions it should be explained that the "crystal" used as detector in the simplest type of radio receivers is a mineral, having the peculiar property of permitting one phase of an alternating high-frequency electrical current to pass freely, and the other phase much less freely; with the result that the current is "rectified," and thus made suitable for influencing the diaphragm of the telephone receiver. Only a few types of minerals, to be had at radio supply stores, will answer for this purpose. Pieces of glass or coal or other minerals can not be used. Nor can the ordinary telephone receiver be substituted satisfactorily for the specially designed one used in receiving radio messages. The principle of operation is the same, but the radio receiver ear-piece has a resistance of from 1,000 to 3,000 ohms, as against the 75 ohms of the ordinary telephone receiver.

One correspondent notes that no mention of electricity is made in connection with the account of the simplest outfit. No local supply of electricity is required in connection with any crystal-detector receiving outfit. That is one reason why outfits of this character are so cheap and so popular. The user of a vacuum-tube set extends the range of his hearing, but must pay for the privilege. The tube itself is relatively expensive, and two types of electric batteries are required; one called the "A" battery, to light the filament, and the other, called the "B" battery, for the "plate circuit." The former is usually a storage battery; the latter, a nest of dry cells, like those used for a flash-light or for call bells.

THE PRESIDENT A RADIO "FAN"—It may be taken as a matter of course, rather than as matter for surprize, that a radio-receiving set has been installed at the White House. Mr. S. R. Winters, writing in *Radio News* (New York), tells us that the President frankly admits his enthusiasm. "The uttermost world," says Mr. Winters, "under favorable atmospheric conditions, constitutes the unlimited field for his 'listening in.' The radiotelephone may be tuned to a wave-length of 25,000 meters, whereas the average receiving outfit of the amateur functions in the neighborhood of 385 meters." An unverified rumor is that the President will presently deliver a message over a radiotelephone, expressing his interest in the new art.

SARGENT AN "OLD MASTER"

SARGENT HAS BECOME an "old master." It is a sign of the times, maybe, and the spring exhibition of the British Royal Academy witnesses perhaps the last battle between the old and the new, before the old goes down—not to oblivion, but to the halo of sanctified antiquity. When we recall the little while ago that a new portrait by Sargent was a sensation of the new school, we see how fast the times move. "J. B.," writing for the Manchester *Guardian*, calls him an "old master." "His paintings nowadays seem works of the past, withdrawn from the vagaries of the period, standing in the Academy like rocks." This year he engages in "a friendly duel" with Mr. Sims, and they each produce a portrait of the same sitter, Lady Rocksavage, that, from reproductions, might easily seem to be two different individuals. Mr. Sargent said some time ago that he would paint no more portraits, and each time that he breaks his word must seem his last. So the notice he gets at the current Royal Academy has a flavor of the last times. Whoever "J. B." may be, he writes interestingly:

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WOULD HOLBEIN GASP

At the opulent art of Sargent's portrait of Lady Rocksavage exhibited in this year's Royal Academy? The portrait "clearly excited him."

"It is a Sargent year; neither Orpen nor Lavery is in strength. Something authentically perceived and finely stated is there, and no change of vision or method can wear it out. Bigger claims have been advanced. In Sargent, it is argued, the whole art development of an era is exprest: the theory of atmospheric relativity ('values') which the Impressionists discovered a generation before Einstein, just as Velasquez in his art discovered the theory of gravitation before Newton; the wistful fugitive reality of life in this subdivided human assembly called man, which the psychoanalysts are now explaining to us. It may possibly be said of Sargent by the enlightened beings of the next century or so that he alone in the blind groping of the twentieth century struggled toward the light of the dual entity of the human creature as a separate soul-complex and as a visible molecule in an overrated planet.

"A pupil of Carolus Duran, an American born in Italy, who has lived most of his life in England and has associated himself not with the French Salon but with the Royal Academy, an artist without a party, and, it is said, without ambitions, a shy man. Mr Sargent only seems to become more important as the new men prove him wrong in the points on which he was once thought to be the explorer and authority. The conviction is forced upon us that he is, after all, a genius of the center. His portrait of Lady Rocksavage in the present exhibition would hang well with a Vandyck or a Reynolds. It would make quite a fair Vandyck look indolent and quite a good Reynolds look empty. He is interested in his sitters, and his interest is not that of the courtier but of the pathologist and magistrate. The portrait of Lady Rocksavage clearly excited him. She is a Sassoon, and his best portraits have been of Jewesses. Here he was painting the flower of an ancient and romantic culture. She had broken from her ancient lineage, married into the older English aristocracy, and accepted their traditions. The lady is drest in a costume of the late Tudors (spiced by a modern magenta in the Medici collar and with other details), and there is pathos in the expression and in the patient, beautiful hand holding the magenta cyclamen flower. Mr. Sargent long ago declared that he would paint no more portraits. He has broken his decision with the steadiness of a famous singer. In this work one conceives an imperative reason. It is one of his most eloquent. The well-known skill is here, the four ropes of pearls, the famous bird brooch with its great pearl drop, and the silver embroidery down the dress which would make Zucchero, and even Holbein gasp, are technical triumphs to go down the ages, but particularly they demonstrate how easily he could subordinate it all to his portraiture of the sitter's beautiful face. The fineness of the mature Sargent is all here—in the position of the arms and accent of the hands and folds of the skirt carrying down a line of slenderness by which the shape imposed by the dress is changed, the character of the hands that gives a submotive to it all. It is a picture that has nearly all the lasting qualities, and it sets a standard that must seem very unfair to our most high-priced modern artists."

Mr. Sims's portrait of Lady Rocksavage and her little son is the other outstanding portrait in the show, and "J. B." finds it "very exciting to see this brilliant light-weight challenge the heavy-weight champion." We read:

"Mr. Sims has taken the duel into his own country of gay light and decorative background. He presents the lady without jewels in an evening dress of shimmering shot-satin, in an arched loggia

of a country house, with her infant son on her knee. It is very decorative, palely charming in color, and more impressionist than the Sargent. The lady's hair in the Sargent is black. Mr. Sims paints it brown, and runs a blue streak through it like a band, giving an illusion of black, and the same blue is repeated in the eyebrows. In the double lighting of the arches the figure is etherealized almost to transparency. There seems to be nobody lower than the waist, and the laughing child looks as tho he might have dropt through on the marble floor. Another weakness of the picture is the absence of *rapport* between the mother and child. They seem to have no concern with one another. The composition is subtly bound together by a strip of landscape seen through the arches, and quickened by a lovely blue vase with three red flowers. It is very charming and one of Mr. Sims's best works."

SHAKESPEARE IN PARIS

THE BARD OF AVON has become almost as much a French as a German writer, and his popularity in Continental cities becomes an increasing rebuke to his English-speaking brethren. The present director of the Odéon Theater in Paris, M. Firmin Gémier is a Shakespeare enthusiast and has lately produced a French adaptation of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" under the title of "Les Joyeuses Commères." The play does not follow the original text closely, we are told. "There are transpositions and compressions," the sort of treatment Shakespeare has received time out of mind. "But if liberties are taken," says the Paris correspondent of the London *Observer*, "the author is skilful enough. He has constructed a rollicking piece." M. Gémier has been an attendant at the Shakespeare festival in Stratford this year, and we read of him:

"He is planning other productions. There is to be a veritable Shakespeare season in Paris. 'The Midsummer Night's Dream,' translated by Georges de la Fourchardière, is to be given. The Shakespeare Society, of which he is one of the principal members, is endeavoring to arrange other representations. 'Measure for Measure,' for example, is, I understand, to be given by M. Pitoeff at the Comédie Montaigne.

"Gémier himself, it will be remembered, took a leading part in the Shakespearean fête in Paris last year when the American actor, James Hackett, made his memorable appearance at the Odéon as *Othello* and *Macbeth*, while Gémier appeared as *Shylock*—one of his most successful rôles. He was not then appointed to succeed Paul Gavault as director, but already it was seen that he was predestined to take charge of this theater on the Rive Gâuche.

"At the Théâter Antoine he has played 'Antony and Cleopatra,' 'The Taming of the Shrew,' and 'The Merchant of Venice.' It is possible to consider his interpretations as not altogether true to the spirit of Shakespeare. But for that matter every great actor must have his own conception of the Shakespearean rôles, and nothing obliges him to follow a tradition. To the English mind Gémier's performances have not always corresponded to performances which one remembers to have seen in England. But there is no doubt that Gémier, more than any other French actor, understands Shakespeare.

"We hope to see him in 'Hamlet' before long. Two such dissimilar actors as Mounet-Sully and Sarah Bernhardt have played *Hamlet*, and Mounet-Sully has left on record his bewilderment at the task which was given him by M. Jules Claretie. He read too many critics, too many dissertations upon the central figure of the Shakespearean drama. Troubled by the varying accounts of the true significance of the rôle . . . he took down the translation of Francois-Victor Hugo, read it through simply, and found what he considered to be the key to the part. *Hamlet* is irresolution. That is what Mounet-Sully tried to show."

DICKENS AND GRIFFITH OF THE MOVIES

WHEN MARY PICKFORD or Charlie Chaplin go to England the mobs besiege every step; but D. W. Griffith, who is perhaps the Napoleon of screendom, went ashore recently at Southampton and no one took notice. This probably pleased Mr. Griffith, and it also set the great dramatic critic of the London *Times* moralizing on the manners of the world, particularly of our time. "The world knows nothing of its greatest men," he says in the *Times*, "because its greatest men are not 'stars,' who live by public exhibition of themselves, their faces and their pictures, but quiet people who cogitate in seclusion." Our Newtons and our Darwins are never "mobbed," he adds further, thus assigning Mr. Griffith a place among the "great intellectuals," "because Mr. Griffith is evidently an intellectual, too." Outside of the press agents, one wonders if Mr. Griffith has received so exalted a tribute anywhere in his own land. Or has he ever been so carefully analyzed as Mr. Walkley here does it for his paper? It is not enough to assign Mr. Griffith to the intellectuals, but—

"He magnoperates (to use a word of Byron's), he plans in the grand style, he lives for ideas; but he is perfectly modest about it.

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THE SAME LADY,

But seen with the eyes of a modern, Mr. Sims, who offers this "light-weight" challenge to the art of Mr. Sargent, "the heavy-weight champion," as seen opposite.

He is content to come to this country without ostentation. He is a pioneer, by his own admission, rather than an inventor. That is to say, he has opened up new paths in Film Land, under the guidance of ideas supplied to him from outside. His best ideas, it appears, have come to him from Dickens, who has always been his favorite author. That at once endears him to us. It would be interesting to inquire who is the favorite author of most film-producers. Would it be wrong to guess Nat Gould? Dickens inspired Mr. Griffith with an idea, and his employers (mere 'business' men) were horrified at it; but, says Mr. Griffith, 'I went home, reread one of Dickens's novels, and came back next day to tell them they could either make use of my idea or dismiss me.'

"Mr. Griffith found the idea to which he clung thus heroically in Dickens. That was as luck would have it, for he might have found the same idea almost anywhere. Newton deduced the law of gravitation from the fall of an apple; but a pear or a plum would have done just as well. The idea is merely that of a 'break' in the narrative, a shifting of the story from one group of characters to another group. People who write the long and crowded novels that Dickens did, especially when they are published in parts, find this practise a convenience. You will meet with it in Thackeray, George Eliot, Trollope, Meredith, Hardy, and, I suppose, every other Victorian novelist. It is less common to-day because our novels are shorter, less crowded with personages, more nice about form. But it has not, of course, disappeared. I found it myself only the other day in the popular writer, already mentioned, Nat Gould, whom I dipt into because I had been told his sales exceeded a score of millions, and whom, I am bound to confess, I found quite readable. Mr. Griffith might have found the same practise not only in Dumas *père*, who cared precious little about form, but also in great artists like Tolstoy, Turgeniev, and Balzac. But, as a matter of fact, it was not in any of these others, but in Dickens that he found it; and it is significant of the predominant influence of Dickens that he should be quoted as an authority for a device which is really common to fiction at large."

When Mr. Griffith goes to England and discourses about Dickens he ought to remember that it is a pastime of old and young there to set themselves examinations on the details of this author's work. So it is not strange that Mr. Walkley finds Mr. Griffith's devotion to Dickens a "little unenlightened." Beginning apparently with bad literary criticism:

"'Much of the work of Dickens,' he says, 'was modeled on Fielding.' This is very wide of the mark. Dickens himself declared his preference for Smollett, and if he had an 18th-century model that model was certainly Smollett rather than Fielding. Dickens had nothing in him of Fielding's irony or philosophy of life, but he had much of Smollett's tendency to caricature. The Victorian who modeled himself on Fielding was not Dickens but Thackeray. These are the commonplaces of criticism. My only excuse for repeating them is a respectful interest in Mr. Griffith's excursions into English literature—which seem to have been a little wayward and to lead him to unsound conclusions. Thus he is of the opinion that 'the film at the present time is relatively in precisely the same position as the English novel was before Fielding began to write.' This is an interesting position; but it is of no use as a mere *obiter dictum;* it needs support. I should much like to hear Mr. Griffith argue it out. On the face of it, I confess I can see little, if any, analogy between the growth of the English novel and the evolution of the film.

"Again, Mr. Griffith makes too sharp a distinction between novels and plays when he ascribes the process of 'switching off' (which seems to be the film phrase) to the one kind of story-telling and denies it to the other. No doubt the 'straightforward' method is more the rule on the stage than in the novel. The reason why is fairly obvious—the difference between the attention of a spectator and a reader. A break in the continuity of the action is much more distracting to the man who is looking on than to the man who is leisurely reading in his armchair. What used to be called 'cumulative' interest is of greater urgency in the theater than in the study. But it would be possible to instance many plays that 'switch off' from one set of the personages to another set—as Shakespeare switches off from the English camp to the French camp, from the English Court to the French Court, and back again. *A priori* I should have thought 'switching off' in films likely to confuse the spectator; but Mr. Griffith, who, if any one, ought to know, says it makes them more interesting and more powerful. One thing the film can do in this way which strikes me as a real asset, and that is the superposition of one picture on another, to show you something that is passing through the mind of a person on the screen. That is a thing that the 'speaking' drama can at best only clumsily accomplish. I suppose we owe this device also to Mr. Griffith, who evidently has a real genius for this new and fascinating art of 'motion-pictures,' which, he tells us, I hope truly, is as yet only in its first crude pre-Fielding stage."

THE PULITZER AWARD

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER has been a symbol to his fellow fighters as well as to the nation that did him the honor of burial at Arlington. To the former he has seemed a debt and a duty paid once and for all by a nation who now scramble on in indifference to further claims of our known and living soldiers. Meantime a tribute which aims to express what the nation felt in burying the Unknown Soldier at Arlington is crowned with one of the Pulitzer prizes. The writer now emerges from anonymity as Frank M. O'Brien of the editorial staff of the New York *Herald*, and receives the prize of $500 "for the best editorial article written during the year, the test of excellence being clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning and the power to influence public opinion in the right direction." It was published in *The Herald* on November 11, 1921, and is here reprinted:

THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER.

"That which takes place to-day at the National Cemetery in Arlington is a symbol, a mystery and a tribute. It is an entombment only in the physical sense. It is rather the enthronement of Duty and Honor. This man who died for his country is the symbol of these qualities; a far more perfect symbol than any man could be whose name and deeds we knew. He represents more, really, than the unidentified dead, for we can not separate them spiritually from the war heroes whose names are written on their gravestones. He—this spirit whom we honor—stands for the unselfishness of all.

"This, of all monuments to the dead, is lasting and immutable. So long as men revere the finer things of life the tomb of the nameless hero will remain a shrine. Nor, with the shifts of time and mind, can there be a changing of values. No historian shall rise to modify the virtues or the faults of the Soldier. He has an immunity for which kings might pray. The years may bring erosion to the granite but not to the memory of the Unknown.

"It is a common weakness of humanity to ask the questions that can never be answered in this life. Probably none to whom the drama of the Unknown Soldier has appealed has not wondered who, in the sunshine of earth, was the protagonist of to-day's ceremony. A logger from the Penobscot? An orchardist from the Pacific Coast? A well-driller from Texas? A machinist from Connecticut? A lad who left his hoe to rust among the Missouri corn? A longshoreman from Hell's Kitchen? Perhaps some youth from the tobacco fields, resting again in his own Virginia. All that the Army tells us of him is that he died in battle. All that the heart tells is that some woman loved him. More than that no man shall learn. In this mystery, as in the riddle of the universe, the wise wonder; but they would not know.

"What were his dreams, his ambitions? Likely he shared those common to the millions: a life of peace and honest struggle, with such small success as comes to most who try; and at the end the place on the hillside among his fathers. To-day to do honor at his last resting-place come the greatest soldiers of the age, famous statesmen from other continents, the President, the high judges and the legislators of his own country, and many men who, like himself, fought for the flag. At his bier will gather the most remarkable group that America has seen. And the tomb which Fate reserved for him is, instead of the narrow cell on the village hillside, one as lasting as that of Rameses and as inspiring as Napoleon's.

"It is a great religious ceremony, this burial to-day. The exaltation of the nameless bones would not be possible except for Belief. Where were Duty and Honor, the well-springs of Victory, if mankind feared that death drew a black curtain behind which lay nothing but the dark? So all in whom the spark of hope has not died can well believe that we, to whom the Soldier is a mystery, are not a mystery to him. They can believe that the watchers at Arlington to-day are not merely a few

thousands of the living but the countless battalions of the departed. 'Tho he were dead, yet shall he live'—there is the promise to which men hold when everything of this earth has slipt away.

"All the impressive ritual of to-day would be a mockery if we did not believe that, out in an infinity which astronomers can not chart or mathematicians bound, the Unknown Soldier and all the glorious dead whom we honor in his dust are looking down upon this little spinning ball, conscious of our reverence. And when noon strikes, signal for the moment of silent prayer, few of those who stand with bared head will lack conviction that the rites at Arlington are viewed by other than mortal eyes. Only in that spirit may we honor the Unknown Soldier and those who, like him, died for this Republic.

"Unknown, but not unknowing!"

This prize and others in the field of public arts, known as "The Joseph Pulitzer prizes in American journalism and letters," are bestowed in such directions as will be likely to bring forth dissenting comment from our irresponsible columnists. For—

"Booth Tarkington again has won the Pulitzer prize of $1,000 for the American novel best presenting 'the wholesome atmosphere of American life and the highest standards of American manners and manhood.' The prize-winning novel was 'Alice Adams.'

"Eugene O'Neill's 'Anna Christie' won the $1,000 prize for the American play best representing 'the educational value and power of the stage in raising the standard of good morals, good taste and good manners.'

"The $2,000 prize for the 'best book of the year upon the history of the United States,' goes to James Truslow Adams for 'The Founding of New England,' and the $1,000 prize for the 'best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people, illustrating by an eminent example, excluding as too obvious, the names of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln,' to Hamlin Garland, for 'A Daughter of the Middle Border.'

"Edwin Arlington Robinson's 'Collected Poems' won the $1,000 prize for the best volume of verse published during the year.

"The Arlington ceremonies for America's 'Unknown Soldier' last November provided the material from which were written the prize-winning newspaper stories and the prize-winning newspaper editorial of the year.

"Kirke L. Simpson, of the Washington staff of The Associated Press, for his stories on the return of the 'Unknown Soldier,' was awarded the $1,000 prize for the 'best example of a reporter's work during the year.'

"The prize of $500 for the best newspaper cartoon went to Rollin Kirby, of the New York *World*, for his cartoon, 'On the Road to Moscow,' published August 5, 1921.

"The New York *World* won the gold medal for 'the most disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by any newspaper during the year, for its expose of the Ku-Klux Klan.'

"Twenty-six newspapers in widely separated sections of the United States joined *The World* in the publication. Some had been invited to participate; others requested *The World* to let them share in the public service by publishing the articles expressing their belief in the accuracy and fairness of the presentation."

ON THE ROAD TO MOSCOW.

THE PULITZER PRIZE CARTOON OF 1921.

—Kirby in the New York *World*, August 5, 1921.

ALL THE WORLD A MAIN STREET

HAS SINCLAIR LEWIS a "Main Street" complex? That's what the ultra-modern would ask, and the author of that best seller returns from a year's wanderings abroad to report finding Main Street in every hamlet he visited. "Main Street runs up and down and all around the world," he says to a New York *World* reporter who caught him coming down the gangplank and at once divined in the contemner of our Middle-Western wildernesses "an even greater respect for sophistication and urbanity." By the *World* observer Mr. Lewis is seen drest up in such approved details as these:

"He has a Fifth Avenue blush to his finger-nails, a Shaftesbury Avenue nonchalance with cigarette ash, a Place de l'Opera tolerance for all the good bad things of life, and that promenade deck ability in jumping to his feet, bowing and making one feel like an abandoned Comte."

Mr. Lewis evinces a protesting modesty about analyzing the foreign Main Streets after a short residence there, but makes a few staggers at it:

"An obvious difference between the Main Street of Bearsted, Kent, where I stayed, and our Main Street in America is that the English town worships the old, our town the new. But that provincialism, that egotism that refuses to look beyond one's own town walls—that's in every person I ever met. We're all from Main Street. It's a human weakness.

"While England is rapidly being Americanized, France and Italy still have the provincialism of the cow that is satisfied with its own pasture. I have this to say for European provincialism: Thank God, it doesn't try to proselytize! That's the curse of American Main Street. We're always furious to rearrange some one's backyard in Thibet.

"What we need is more and more sophistication. If I had the power I'd make Henry Mencken the Pope of America. He spreads just the message of sophistication that we need so badly. But still our dear old Main Streets are positively idealistic so far as money is concerned, compared with Europe, where money grubbing is a mania. I'm afraid Europe has reached her zenith. America and Russia are the lands of the future."

Mr. Lewis brings us cheer that America begins to count in a literary sense with the people who really count over there:

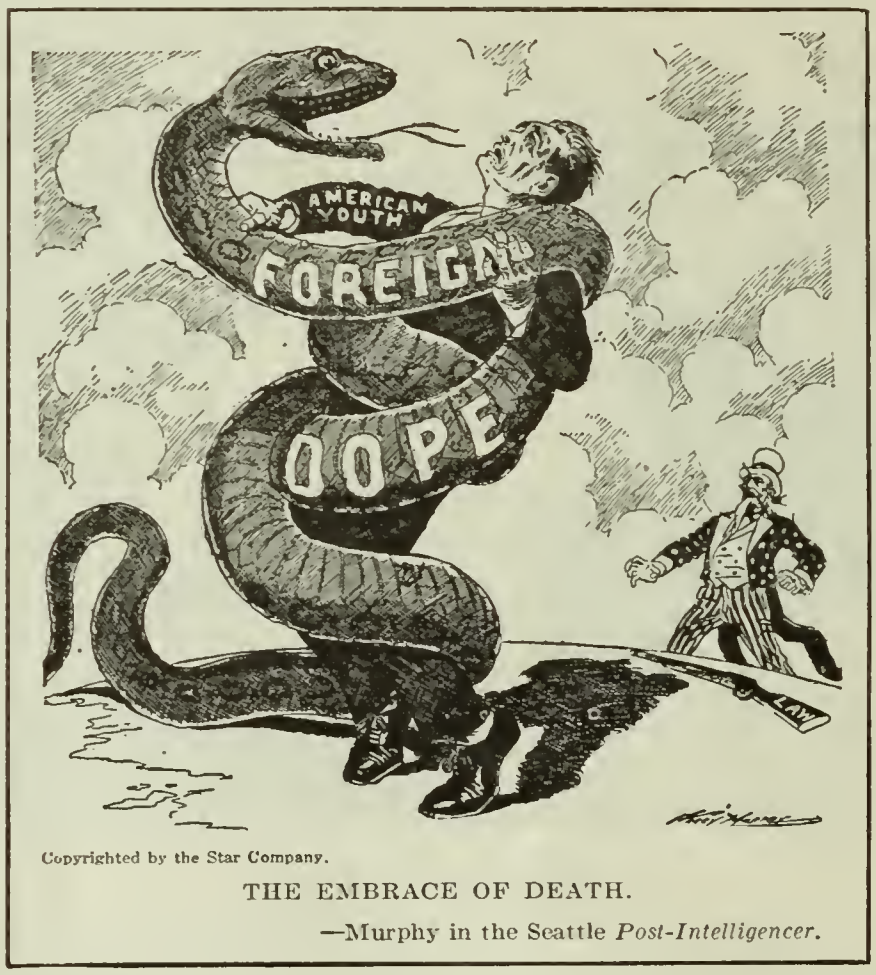
"There is a great deal of respect in England for American letters. I found that Hugh Walpole, Willie George—W. L. George—Wells, Galsworthy, Somerset Maugham, and May Sinclair read everything they can get from America. It's the minor critics trying to be clever who always want to put an American in his place. They are offensive—and of course they are dangerous to every one.

"English writers and the English public are wofully ignorant of what has been written in America. Almost any Englishman feels he is qualified to dismiss American literature with a sneer, but if you ask him to name some American authors, he has heard only of Upton Sinclair, Jack London or Winston Churchill."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

ENDING THE NARCOTIC MENACE

"SNOW PARTIES," which are said to have become so prevalent as to menace American civilization, will be made impossible by the Jones-Miller bill governing the manufacture, importation and exportation of habit-forming drugs, which has been passed by Congress and made law by the signature of President Harding. By striking at the source of supply, the bill goes to the root of the evil, and, in time, will eliminate it altogether. It will also afford protection to China by preventing the transshipment in bond of opium consigned to Japan, for instance, but, in violation of international agreement, ultimately designed for distribution in the country which has made such heroic effort to keep it out. It is not yet realized, we are told, that drug addiction is also rapidly spreading in this country, and that the habit of taking hypodermic "shots" and "sniffing coke" is becoming wide-spread among all classes of society, while the criminals are said to be finding opium a tonic for their trade. Nor is the evil confined to the centers of large population, but is permeating even the village hamlet, and what is worse, is affecting the younger generation. The number of addicts is variously estimated, one figure placing it as high as 5,000,000. America, writes Edward Marshall in the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, is, of all the nations, the greatest user of opium and its derivatives. During the first ten months of 1919, he says, this country imported 250 tons of crude opium, enough to produce thirty-five tons of morphine, whereas one ton would have been enough for legitimate medical needs. The enormous consumption of habit-forming drugs in America can be better understood, he goes on, by comparing our opium imports with those of other countries. "The combined population of Germany, France and Italy is about 133,000,000, while that of the United States is 105,000,000, yet we imported ten times more crude opium than those three countries together."



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THE EMBRACE OF DEATH.

—Murphy in the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*.

Importation and exportation of opium prepared for smoking was prohibited by the Hague Convention of 1912, and this particular regulation has been adhered to by the United States. But narcotic drugs, such as morphine and cocaine, have been manufactured in the United States and exported, we are told, to other countries, especially to Japan, and then transshipped to China or smuggled back into the United States and illicitly peddled to our own people. Thus, says Representative Miller, one of the sponsors of the bill, in an interview with Ashmun Brown, correspondent of the Seattle *Times*, "in the first case the 'curse of the people of China' was the result, and, in the second, the 'curse of the people of the United States.'" Under the former law the American Government did not inquire into the use to be made of these drugs, provided the country to which they are shipped had some form of regulation, as required by the Hague Convention, and, continues Mr. Miller:

"In the instance of Japan, she can and does transship the drugs into China and justifies her conduct upon the grounds that transshipments and in-transit shipments are not 'imports' within the meaning of the Japanese law. The illicit use of morphine and cocaine is spreading to such an alarming extent in the United States and in other countries as to cause deep concern for our civilization. The number of drug addicts in this country is now alarming, and reports from every locality indicate these unfortunates are on the increase. It is our duty first to protect our own people from the illicit use of these drugs and we should in all good conscience assist the Chinese and other nationals who are now attempting to heal themselves not only of the use of opium prepared for smoking but other narcotic drugs equally deleterious.

"The United States and England are the two countries producing the greatest amount of manufactured opium and cocaine and coca-leaf products. Regulation of our exports, therefore, deals with but one-half of the problem of preventing manufactured drugs from reaching foreign lands which may make illegitimate use of them. England, while maintaining drastic export restrictions by licenses issued under the British dangerous drugs act, has by our previous faulty legislative treatment of in-transit shipments been unsupported by this country in enforcing British laws. By the enactment of this bill the two principal producing nations of the world will have united in stamping out the illicit use of narcotic drugs the world over, and especially will this legislation be of more assistance to the people of China than of any other foreign country in undertaking to heal themselves of a vice which threatens to fasten itself deeply upon them.

"It will in a greater respect, however, save our own people from the activities of the smuggler and the illegitimate trafficker. In our judgment there never has been a more important measure touching the general welfare of our people than this bill."

Seattle is said to be one of the vantage grounds of the opium smuggler, and the people of that city have become actively engaged in waging war on the traffic. The China Club is a Seattle organization designed to aid China in its fight against the importation of opium, and now the White Cross has been added to the organized foes of the trade. It faces one of the greatest problems any organization ever faced in the history of America, that of saving thousands now addicted to the use of opium derivatives, says Dr. William K. McKibben, executive secretary of the organization, as he is quoted in *The Times*. The passage of the Jones-Miller bill he considers to be the first step in the final solution of the narcotics problem. Concerning the traffic in China, he says:

"It is a well-known story, or at least Seattle has done its best

to make it well known, that peddlers in narcotics have been distributed throughout all China, deliberately creating addicts by the thousands with no attempt at concealment. Distribution of morphine and cocaine has been made possible by the fact that Japan, until recently, has had four hundred or more post-offices through which the stuff might pass, distributed throughout China with Chinese officials having no authority to stop the traffic.

"The China Club will continue to make its fight for China. The White Cross is just starting its battle to save the 2,000,000 afflicted persons in the United States. Some of these are hopeless, are users of morphine and cocaine because they are simple-minded. Others, including many former soldiers and sailors, have learned to depend upon narcotics because of unwise administration of the drugs by physicians

"The saddest case of all concerns the young men and women of the country who have been led astray by older addicts. Some of these are high-school students who have thought it a lark to attend 'snow parties'—to sniff cocaine. The White Cross hopes to save all of these. The White Cross hopes to care for the ones afflicted by no fault of their own. The natural-born criminal class, the simple-minded and degenerates who use narcotics must be handled by the police.

"It has been Seattle's fight from the start and Seattle will continue to fight. What greater thing can be said of a city than that it started a war against an evil that is now enslaving millions of God's creatures—that victory is in sight!"

RESTORING FRENCH PROTESTANTISM

GIFTS FROM American Protestant Churches to their sister churches in France since the Armistice have approximated $1,500,000, which has been used for rehabilitating and rebuilding the churches damaged or destroyed during the war. In 1921 the American churches sent $400,000 to France, and during this year, we are told, they plan to give $175,000 to the Protestant churches of France and Belgium, chiefly for reconstruction work and for the extension of missionary endeavor in the former German colonies. Among the churches rebuilt and being rebuilt, says *The Christian Work*, are those at Verdun, Compiègne, Lille, Roubaix, Epernay, Wanquentin, St. Quentin and Rheims. More help is offered, and—

"Of the amount which it is planned to give this year, $50,000 will go to the French Foreign Missionary Society to enable it to expand its work in the former German colonies in Africa. Much of the German Protestant missionary work is being taken over by the French. America's gift of $50,000 for this purpose last year inspired the French Protestants to increase their gifts from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 francs; $30,000 of this year's gift from America will be used to complete the purchase of 47 Rue de Clichy, Paris, for a headquarters of the Protestant churches of France, as a memorial of the friendship of the Protestant Churches of America; $15,000 will go into home mission work in the devastated area; $25,000 will be used for educational work, partly for the Institut Jean Calvin at Montauban and the Theological Seminary of Paris, and partly for the publication, *Foi et Vie*, whose staff is exercising a wide influence throughout France. The Union Committee of the McAll Mission, the Société Centrale and the Reformed Churches which train Christian workers, will receive $3,500; $1,500 will go for Bibles; and the homes of LaForce, a relief institution which houses about five hundred people, will get $5,000. The American churches will assume one-half the debt of the churches in Belgium, amounting to $10,000. The Southern Methodist Church has been requested to raise the money necessary for this purpose. The help to the French and Belgian churches is being given through and under the direction of the Federal Council of Churches."

HELPING THE SAILOR WITH BOOKS

FROM INDECENT VERSE TO PHILOSOPHY runs the gamut of the sailor's reading, and when there is not even the former to read aboard ship the seaman is apt to spend his tedious hours off duty in gambling or in

Courtesy of "The Nautical Gazette," New York.

BOOKS BEAT DICE IN IDLE HOURS AT SEA.

And only the lack of libraries aboard ship prevents many of the sailors of our merchant marine from the enjoyment and instruction found in reading good literature.

some diversion equally unsuited to his moral well-being. To remedy this situation the American Merchant Marine Library Association, having headquarters at 82 Beaver Street, New York, recently opened a "book-drive" to begin furnishing all the vessels of the merchant marine with reading material which will be both instructive and entertaining. The organization has already furnished libraries to 206 ships plying from the Atlantic coast and to 117 vessels operating on the Great Lakes; but, we are told, there are hundreds of vessels of American registry that have no crew libraries on board. That reading material is appreciated by seamen is amply testified by captains and other officers of vessels on which libraries have already been placed. The books most desired, it is said, are fiction, and it is remarked that Captain Marryat is a favorite author. Books on technical subjects come next, with a large demand from men who are training for promotion. It is easily seen, therefore, we are told, that a great patriotic work lies ahead until the point is reached when no American merchant vessel puts to sea without books—"friendly books, carrying a reminder to our sailors, as they travel to the ends of the earth, that they are not forgotten by Americans at home." And who knows what a good book may not do for a sailor lad with the wide seas before him? asks the New York *Evening World*, remarking that

"Joseph Conrad learned English and French while a boy at sea. He learned them so well that at one time he could not decide which he would make the medium of expression for the most wonderful seas stories ever written. There may be in our marine to-day a budding Conrad. But even if there is not, there are plenty of sound-hearted American boys who would like to improve their minds by good reading. Try to help them out."

Only those who have been at sea, earning a living thereby, fully realize the spiritual, as well as the physical, isolation of the sailor, says the *Publishers' Weekly* (New York). The man at sea "misses acutely scores of things that people on shore take for granted; most of all, the society in leisure moments of congenial friends. Thus books at sea become far more than so much reading matter. They fill the gaps in lonely lives. Experience has shown

that American seamen avail themselves eagerly of books. They are read, and reread—some are literally read to pieces."

Now, with the eight-hour day for seamen, the sailor has more time on his hands, writes Milton Raison in the New York *Tribune*. Prior to the opening of the library service the sailor had little or nothing to read. The few magazines passed from hand to hand were soon in hopeless condition, and cheap books bought at second-hand shops fared the same fate. Mr. Raison, who is a poet, ex-sailor, and now a dispatch agent of the American Merchant Marine Library Association, says:

"In fact, reading-matter was the only part of a sailor's luggage that was unsafe at sea. A book or magazine would be snatched from under a pillow without the slightest compunction. Reading-matter found around the ship belonged to the finder. In order to finish his book the sailor had to hide it ingeniously. Perhaps more fights started over lost magazines and books than over crap games.

"The popularity of gambling aboard ship is another cause of the lack of diversion at sea. Sometimes groups of sailors gather like children and repeat to one another plots of stories they have read or seen in theaters on shore. The old mariners are particularly noted as story-tellers. They gather a coterie around them and weave yarns and tell the old legends and sagas of the sea to their heart's content. The chantey is a form of saga. Thus there is a sort of primitive method of story-absorbing on board a ship.

"Once while serving as messboy on board a small passenger-ship I discovered that one of the quartermasters in my mess was an artist. He showed me excellently executed sketches of ships and marine scenes. That night the idea came to me to read Masefield's 'Dauber' to him. He had never heard of either the poem or the author. I was flattered by the attention I received. The quartermasters made room for me in their small room, and then sat down on their respective bunks. From the time I started till the end there was very little interruption. One of the quartermasters interfered several times to take exception to some of Masefield's sea terms. But when I finished they all seemed delighted and a bit astonished. They hadn't dreamt that this life they had led and thought nothing of could be put into such an elusive and difficult form. It was this old, familiar life deified. My 'Dauber' was passed around from hand to hand then, and so great was its popularity that I was known as the Dauber from one end of the ship to the other."

THE "Y'S" GREAT RECORD

THE GROWTH OF THE "Y" is one of the romances of modern Christianity, says *The Christian Work* (Undenominational), in calling attention to the "gratifying fact that 11,624 men and boys from the Association united with the Church last year, an increase of four-fifths over the record of 1917." In the same period, we are told, the number of boys and men studying the Bible under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. grew by more than one-half, the number now being 180,000. The number taking educational courses increased at a slightly greater rate, and is now close to 130,000, with 15,000 active students in the correspondence. In other words,

"More boys and men study under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. than attend all the denominational colleges in the country or in the forty-two State universities. There are to-day four hundred United Y. M. C. A. schools, running in size from less than one hundred students to institutions with five thousand students in Boston and Detroit. Twenty of the Association schools have received the right to confer one or more academic degrees. The students themselves last year paid 94 per cent. of the $3,500,000 needed for the support of the schools. The work of the Association for colored men and boys is also growing rapidly. Twelve cities have already availed themselves of the standing offer of the Jewish merchant prince, Julius Rosenwald, to give $25,000 to every city which will raise $75,000 for a Colored Christian Association. The colored membership of the Association has more than doubled in the last ten years. The Association has prospered remarkably in the acquisition of property. It almost seems at times to lay too great stress on the financial aspects of its success. But it is an impressive fact that the value of the Association's property is now worth $140,000,000, having multiplied nearly seven times since 1900. The Association received contributions of something over ten million dollars for its work last year. But the business depression of 1921 has cut into the income available for the international work, so that the 'Y' was neither able to increase the number of its foreign workers, nor even to send out men to replace the thirteen who were obliged by sickness or other cause to return to America last year."

THE DANGER OF HIGH MINISTERIAL STANDARDS

PLACING HIGHLY EDUCATED MINISTERS in backward communities is like trying to fit a square peg in a round hole for all the good it may do, since the raw fact of the matter, we are told, is that very few preachers trained and familiarized with the conveniences and comforts of modern home life in prosperous communities can ever be persuaded to become pastors of the little broken-down churches in these exceptional districts. Not only are such preachers discontented with their lot, but their high degree of literacy illy suits them to pastorates where much learning is neither appreciated nor understood. It works like a two-edged sword. Yet, says *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* (Christian), practically every denomination has grown into the habit of thinking so chiefly of its churches in the city and in the more favored communities that they are requiring a complete college education for all of their ministers, and on top of that perhaps a seminary training. *The Herald* makes the point that—

"This program, which is being adopted by nearly all denominations, is making it almost impossible for backward communities to secure pastoral oversight from other than the preachers of backward denominations which require no educational standard for their ministry. These are usually the advocates of peculiar dogmas—such as the 'holy rollers,' for instance. Thus the religious situation of these neglected sections becomes more serious every year, and is likely to be turned over almost entirely to freak sects unless larger denominations devise some plan of furnishing a type of minister who will be willing to work under such conditions and live in such communities. It is a wonderful field for the genuine mission spirit—and a field against which the larger interests of the denominations are militating quite seriously just now."

Along with this dearth of ministers in backward communities, due partly to the new program of the Church, is a similar dearth of physicians caused by the high modern standards required by law for medical practitioners. As a result,

"The good old 'family doctor,' who knew little of modern medical science but a great deal of common home remedies and usually a great deal of common horse sense, who always heretofore grew up in such communities and remained there to take adequate care of its medical needs, is fast passing out of existence. Such men are not able to meet the high tests now exacted for medical practise. And the young doctors who have spent many years in preparing themselves to meet these new medical requirements simply can not be persuaded to go back and live and work in such environments. Even if the fees could be made large enough to make such a practise profitable, the long ugly drives over all kinds of roads, and the kind of folks and homes to which they would have to minister would soon become so distasteful that no amount of money could hold most of them there. The consequence is that there is a most serious shortage of doctors in many such sections, and an actual suffering for medical attention in many places—and there is a tendency toward almost prohibitive prices in some communities. . . .

"Unless our medical associations devise some plan of admitting to the profession the kind of men who can serve and will serve such communities—serve them just as they now are and will be for a generation to come—and unless the various denominations do likewise for the ministry, a most grievous injustice will be worked increasingly against these unfortunate communities. *The Herald* is heartily sympathetic with the religious and medical leaders who are agitating for better-trained men in their professions; but there rests upon these leaders a moral obligation to recognize the fact that a uniform rule will not do and that our ministerial groups and our medical associations must find some practical way to meet the imperative needs of this complex situation."

From a drawing by SYDNEY E. FLETCHER
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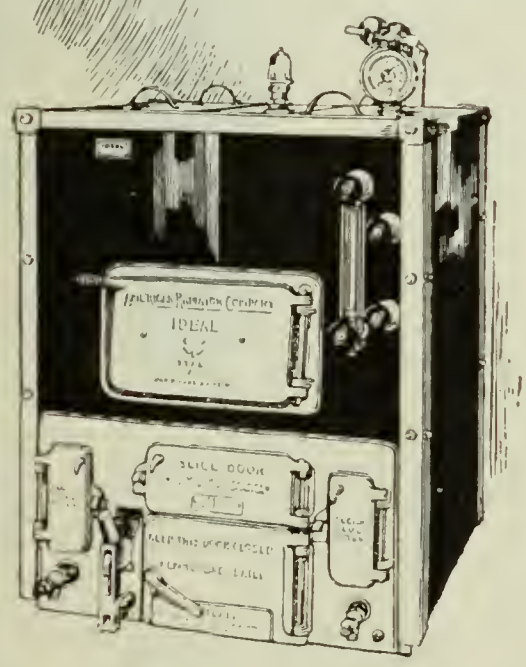
Greenland's icy mountains are icier than Greenfield's

NO MATTER what kind of heating plant you have it will be well worth your while to send for the illustrated book that explains the investment features of the IDEAL TYPE A HEAT MACHINE. A postal card will bring it at once.



BUT they have good old-fashioned winters in Greenfield, Mass., and the owners of old-fashioned furnaces spend much time shoveling coal.

Two years ago Mr. W. E. Nichols took out his old-fashioned boiler and installed an IDEAL TYPE A HEAT MACHINE. This is what he writes:

"It consumes one-third less coal than any other boiler I have had anything to do with.

"The most surprising thing is what becomes of the clinkers and ashes. They seem to be consumed in some way, as I get less ashes in three days now, than I used to get in one day from the boiler I took out."

The explanation is that the IDEAL TYPE A HEAT MACHINE does not waste heat either up the chimney or in coal half consumed. Beautiful and aristocratic as it is, it works harder than any boiler ever constructed, and pays for itself in the fuel it saves.

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THERE is the largeness of sea and air spaces in these lines from the *American-Scandinavian Review* (New York), which we quote from the "Spring Literary number." The mystery of a mysterious land speaks also.

PROVIDENCE

By Matthias Jochumsson

Translated from the Icelandic by Jakobina Johnson

What is that light, which points the way for me,—
The way where mortal eyes no light can see?
What is that light, on which all light depends
And with creative power through space descends?
What writes of "love" on youth's illumined page
And "life eternal" on the brow of age?
What is thy light, thou fond and cherished Hope
Without which all the world would darkly grope?
That light is God.

What is that voice I hear within, through life,
That echoes through our ranks of common strife?—
A father's voice, in wisdom to appraise,
A mother's voice, to comfort all the race.
What voice alone attuned perfection sings
When all our world of song discordant rings?
Turns into day the darkness of the throng
And agonies of death to hopeful song?
That voice is God.

What mighty hand maintained protecting hold
Upon this reed, through direst winter cold?
And found my life, a dormant wind-tossed seed,
And planted it, supplying every need?—
The hand whose torch must touch the sun with light,
Whose shadow means calamity and night.
The hand whose law has written its control
Upon each lily and eternal soul?
That hand is God.

NOT often, we take it, is a woman found engaged in such work as Sara, here described in the London *Spectator*, and pleasant is the fancy that links her with Cleopatra and other floating princesses, especially Cleopatra:

THE BARGEE

By Camilla Doyle

Sara with the vivid eyes
Glittering blue, in those black folds
Of your monstrous hood that holds
Thoughts which I surmise
To be calm, to be fantastic,
As slow water, as the plastic
Change of wind-waves in your hood—
If I should
See you, Sara, in a dream
You would seem
Egypt's unforgotten lady,
Spreading such a massive shady
Setting round your great eyes' gleam—
Like the wig of strange description
Round the face of an Egyptian;
Such a thought should be your gift
To the dream wherein you'd drift.

Sara whose clear voice outringing,
Laughing tempests broadcast flinging,
Sets the river-echo singing,
If I saw you in a dream
You would surely seem
Of a Tudor haughtiness,
When you shout to all at random,
Stamping in a glorious tantrum,
With a mien of fierce princess,
One more Great Queen Bess.

Sara with that sudden grace
Sharpening to a smile your face,
If in dreams I saw you drifting,
Setting half-caught vistas shifting
Round you, then for sure
I should think that smile the lure
Of a princess set afloat
In some ancient Ganges boat,
And my dream would make you drift
Down wine-black rivers marble-cliffed,
On some incredible moonlight tour,
Near ivory locks at night to moor
Ebony prows of Indian making—
And with waking
Smiles like yours would still endure.

WE rely on *Scribner's* at least once a month, but the June issue contains a meager supply of verse. The poetry is better than the theme here, for "potentates" have plenty of swift devices for exchanging scenes.

COUNTRY-BRED

By William Hervey Woods

High in the cañon walls men call the street,
He reigns in sleek seclusion, potentate
O'er half the earth, cocooned in gilded state
And silken ease that once a monarch's suite
Alone endowed; and at his bidding meet
Trade's commandeerers, on whose bluff debate
Not only marts, but kings and councils wait
To know if hungry nations yet may eat.

But now he sits, head bent and eyes a-dream,
A lonely man there in his lofty room,
And wonders if along the old home hill
Dogwood's in snow, and o'er the purring stream
A haunted wind breathes of the wild-grape bloom
While all the dusk mourns with the whip-poor-will.

NOT much poetry can be inspired by conferences that fail such as Genoa failed. But to mark it as it passed we gather up these two that express the hopes instead of the failure. Phillpotts's lines appear in the London *Observer:*

HEART AND BRAIN

(The Genoa Conference)

BY EDEN PHILLPOTTS

Night-foundered Heart had lost her ways
Amid long strivings of good-will,
Noble endeavors come to nil,
And heaven-high futilities
Pursued in faith, with passion strong
To slay the evil, right the wrong.
Now wan and weary, faint and spent,
For some new guiding star she gropes;
To light another vision, blent
Of her great will and deathless hopes.

And Brain, grown bitter with the blows
He'd beat upon the vile and base,
Staggered before the iron face
Of huge, unconquered human woes.
He smote and smote and could not see
What lacked his mighty energy,
But marked each stroke deflected sheer
From armed ignorance and greed
That scorned his challenges austere,
Flouted the clarion of his creed.

O generous Heart, O Brain steel-bright,
Foregather, come together, rise,
And dawn shall break upon the night
Of your divided destinies,
To wake the weary soul of earth
Sunk in long impotence and dearth.
When Reason mounts her empty throne—
For orb and sceptre Heart and Brain—
Mankind shall come into his own
And human Love with Wisdom reign.

THE Toronto *Globe* printed this from one who saw the hopes of a new Columbus:

GENOA, 1922

BY J. LEWIS MILLIGAN

Fair Genoa! Italia's ancient pride!
Flanked by the hills and fronted on the sea;
At once the symbol of Stability
And Enterprise: the ever-pulsing tide
Lured thy great son to venture on its wide
And perilous wastes, o'er which in visions he
Beheld a Western World which was to be
A home where migrant peoples would abide.

Fair Genoa! Give to war-worn mankind
A new Columbus, who with ultra sight
Can see a world to which our eyes are blind,
Where Love is Consort to the reign of Might,
Where Peace at last shall clasp the hand of Right,
And Brotherhood shall all the nations bind!

IT'S amusing to find this poem in the New York *Nation*, and also heartening to see that editors have not become bereft of a sense of humor:

THE BELL

By James Rorty

On the day that I stopped begging at the heels of life—
On that day, as I sat on a high hill, looking at the sun,
I heard a bell strike far up in the sky, and my heart swelled,
And into my heart with laughter came trooping the lovely young-wise children of the wisdom of the earth.

Years had passed before that day; each year the circling seasons found me sad and mournful in the same place.
The fifes of spring played to me, the green grass cried to me, but I would not dance;
The winds of autumn tugged at me, but I would not sail;
Love found me frightened, questioning, and swept on.

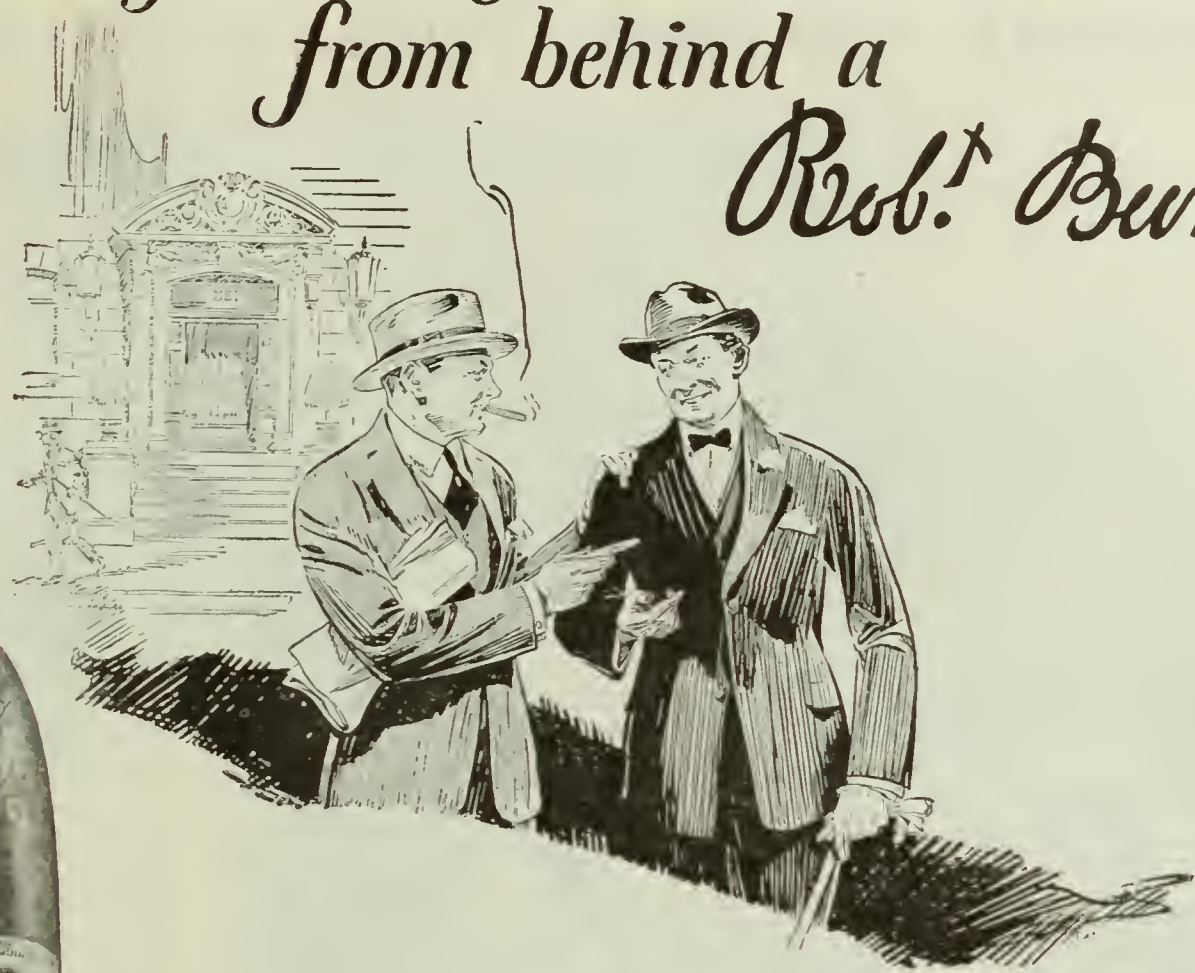
In terror I fled to the schools, and pulling at the Philosopher's beard, asked why, and why?
I listened respectfully to the wheeze and clatter of the editor's office;
I slept through the professor's lecture and humbly knew that I must be respectful, even while I slept;
There was not a drum beaten or a tambourine clashed anywhere but I was there, beating time, beating time.

Until one day I heard a sweet bell pealing, far in the blue sky pealing, pealing;
And into my heart with laughter came trooping the lovely young-wise children of the wisdom of the earth.

It is long since I have seen the philosopher, but my laughing heart tells me he is still drawing triangles in the sky.
Having business elsewhere, I left the editor pleasuring in the midst of his favorite indignations.
Sitting at the foot of a stone, listening to the blue jays squalling wisdom in the trees, I could find a pension in my heart for every professor in the world.

On the day that I stopped begging at the heels of life, lo,
The brown-robed mother of the western hills taught me quietness;
The blue-eyed mother of waters taught me peace.
Love shall have his toll of me; I have honey for every bee and seeds for every winging bird.

When you say "Good Morning"— from behind a Robt. Burns



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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

HORRIBLE HOLLYWOOD, HOME OF HOKUM

HOLLYWOOD IS A HORRIBLE HOLE, and Karl K. Kitchen, who has been investigating the place for several months, says he can prove it. It is such a horrible place that, conjectures Mr. Kitchen, the late William Desmond Taylor, reported to have been murdered there, really committed suicide rather than remain in Hollywood another fortnight. It is a "forlorn suburb," there is "nothing doing" either in the daytime or after dark, the "café life" consists of lunching in cafeterias. You can determine how long any one has lived in Hollywood, declares Mr. Kitchen, by the calluses on his or her waist-line caused by carrying trays in the local "carry-away-your-own" eating-joints. Mr. Kitchen speaks of his stay in the suburb as the length of his "interment," and insists that, because a few of the inmates of the Hollywood film colony have married "from time to time," they are less to be censured as Mormons than pitied as morons. The correspondent spent a week-end in the home of Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks, which he found much like any thoroughly domestic suburban home—except for a complete moving picture projection room where Mary and Doug and their guests spend much of every evening looking at "the pictures." Altogether, Mr. Kitchen's investigations seem to have convinced him that Hollywood is anything but a sink of iniquity. "Right at the outset," he writes in the introduction of his series of articles in the New York *World*—

Photo from the United Artists.

TYPICAL HOLLYWOOD INHABITANTS "ON THE JOB."

The chief excitement they may find in the famous celluloid city, says a careful investigator, is getting calluses on their waists by carrying trays in the local cafeterias. The "Horrors of Hollywood," in his candid opinion, are those of any "forlorn suburb" where there is "never anything doing."

Let me state that my old friend, Dr. Straton, would not only approve of Hollywood but give it his blessing. For just as an oil-well may be described as a hole in the ground owned by a liar, Hollywood may be described as a collection of bungalows and motion-picture studios written about by liars.

It is an actual fact that more lies have been written about this dreary, desolate suburb of Los Angeles than any other part of California. Only the climate of this alleged "sun-kissed" State has been more misrepresented, to put it mildly, in the public prints. And while I am on the subject of "sun-kissed" California, I want to explain why it is so called. To put it crudely but correctly, it is because the sun long ago kissed it "good-by."

Yes, dear simple-minded readers, to any one who really knows Hollywood and its inmates, the stories that have been printed about its gay life are a joke. The tragedy of it is that they are taken seriously.

There is no more necessity for you to put on asbestos mittens or sprinkle this page with chlorid of lime because this story is about Hollywood than there is for Eastern visitors in this wretched suburb to wear signs reading: "Not in the Movies—Don't Shoot."

In the first place, no one but an inmate can take this bungalow Greenwich Village seriously. However, that is no reason why it should be maligned in the public prints. Hollywood is simply that part of Los Angeles in which the majority of its motion-picture studios are located. Consequently a third of its population—between fifteen and twenty thousand souls—are in some way connected with the motion-picture industry. At the present time most of them are only connected with the studios by telephone—but we'll come to that later. Hollywood is in no sense a city. It has no local government, no art galleries, no museums, no institutions of learning aside from primary schools and kindergartens—nothing that makes the slightest pretense to culture—civic or otherwise.

Its only restaurants are cafeterias — self-serve tooth and jaw gymnasiums where it is as fashionable to use a toothpick in public as it is to leave the spoon in one's cup. It doesn't boast of a single theater except the cheapest movie playhouses.

There are no evidences of any life — wicked or of the night variety — anywhere within its precincts. If in the daytime more than two people walk abreast on Hollywood or Sunset Boulevards—broad avenues that lead nowhere—the inhabitants mistake them for a parade. And at night—it is too dark to see anything. In fact, no inmate of this quiet suburb leaves his home after sundown except, perhaps, to buy an evening paper.

Consequently its gay life—its naughty, wicked gay life—is confined to its bungalows. But despite the fact that the atties and basements of these bungalows are on the same floor, this naughty, wicked night life in Hollywood is not on the level.

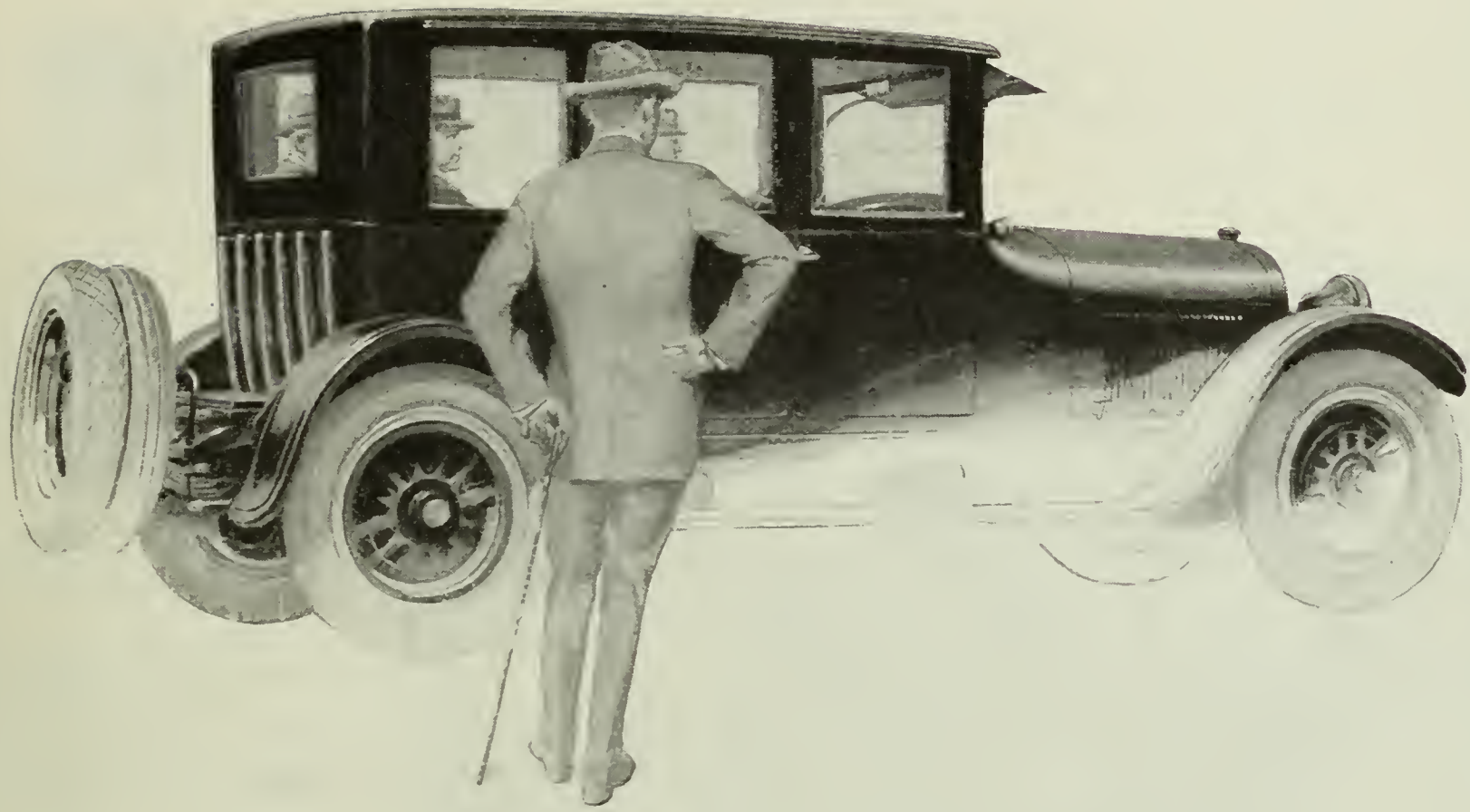
How did Hollywood get a bad name? you ask.

Principally because one movie actor—an overpaid, overfed comedian who didn't live in Hollywood—was connected with the accidental death of a film actress in San Francisco, and an unsolved murder mystery within its borders focused the attention of the entire country on its gelatin set.

Similar untoward happenings have taken place in other environments, but rarely has an entire community been held up as a horrible example because of them. Hollywood and its movie set are no more to be condemned because Fatty Arbuckle was tried for manslaughter and William Desmond Taylor was mysteriously murdered than the inhabitants of any other city in which sensational crimes have been committed.

The Taylor murder mystery remains an unusually interesting murder mystery. But William Desmond Taylor was not a particularly important member of the local film colony, and there has never been anything to show that his murderer was connected with the movies. My own theory is that he committed suicide rather than remain in Hollywood another fortnight.

Mr. Kitchen here digresses to insist that he holds no brief for Hollywood or its film colony, but having lived in its gelatin set for a month—as well as having made an even longer sojourn three years ago—he feels it is his solemn duty to set forth the



In every man's mind there is the hope that at some stage of his career he will own a Cadillac.

He may declare that ambition to his intimates, or cherish it silently in his thoughts, but in either case it remains a strong and inspiring influence.

He ardently desires a Cadillac because he knows it is conceded the world over to be the acme of motor car perfection and enjoyment.

But his regard for the car goes deeper even than that. Acquiring his Cadillac is to be a signal event, a milestone in his affairs. He contemplates the Cadillac as a possession that will reflect his own tastes and standards, be the outward sign of his success and position in life.

He looks forward to its ownership as a form of self-expression, whereby, in the last analysis, he may reveal his innate human love of fine and beautiful things.

In this practically universal admiration and aspiration for the Cadillac there is involved a responsibility which might well cause any manufacturer serious reflection.

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C A D I L L A C

Standard of the World

real facts about "this home of hokum." He proceeds with the duty as follows:

Because many of its male gelatin set wear little black mustaches and golf pants, there is no occasion to refer to them as "The Horrors of Hollywood."

I have seen movie actors drest as Bishops and Cardinals eating ham sandwiches on Fridays. I have visited movie queens who spent weeks trying to locate their maternal parents in order to be photographed with them to "show the world" that their home life was above suspicion. I even attended a church wedding at which "Come Back to Erin" was played by the organist instead of the march from "Lohengrin."

But these happenings, individually or collectively, should not cause the public prints to refer to the inmates of Hollywood as murderers, hop fiends or libertines.

The truth is that Hollywood is as dull as the proverbial ditch water. Most of the studios are closed or running on part-time. Salaries have been cut in fractions. Extras—even men with beards who could play millionaires and professors—who used to receive $10 and $12 a day are now glad to get $3.50 and $4—less, in fact, than a day laborer's wage. Actors are engaged only for each separate picture and at salaries they would have spurned a year ago, with the result that the majority of the members of the film colony are "between pictures," "at liberty" as it is called out here.

The film colony out here hasn't any money to spend in riotous living, even if there were any place to spend it.

As Charlie Chaplin told me, if there was any vice in Hollywood, he'd have a piece of it. He has to go to bed at ten or eleven o'clock every night, like everybody else out here, because there is no place else to go.

"I played a game of dominoes last night and I feel terrible guilty," Charlie confessed to me one morning. "Do you suppose Dr. Straton will roast me to his congregation next Sunday?"

It must be admitted that one can motor to Santa Monica, some fifteen miles away, and dance at Sunset Inn—the alleged center of the alleged gay life in that windswept community. And the white-front restaurants in Los Angeles are open until midnight. But in Hollywood there is nothing but darkness and gloom. That is why the stories about the "gay doings" in this forlorn suburb are too absurd for words.

"Come with me," invites Mr. Kitchen, "to Armstrong & Carlton's—center of Hollywood's mad life at noontime." For—Not to visit Armstrong & Carlton's is to miss the best that Hollywood has to offer. For part of its cafeteria is equipped with tables to which waitresses will actually bring your luncheon!

Here the elite of the gelatin set lunch daily if not exactly gaily. The ameba of the gelatin drama must be in the hash served here, for scenario writers are as much addicted to it as screen screams or ingénues with phony mothers. The only drawback to it is the fact that so many tourists are visiting it that even the highest priced film stars are often unable to find seats.

The sightseeing automobile companies of Los Angeles have capitalized the alleged scandals of Hollywood to the limit. They run huge motor buses to the graveyard where Taylor is buried and "luncheon at Armstrong & Carlton's" is one of the features of the trip. The yaps who make the excursion naturally expect to see gun-play. One of the sightseers told me he wanted his money back because there wasn't a single murder committed during the entire trip.

I lunched at Armstrong & Carlton's twice without seeing anything more devilish than an assistant director order a second cup of coffee. The third time I went there it was so crowded with tourists and sightseers that I had to join my movie friends at "Frank's"—a cheap restaurant across the street.

"I'm going back on the stage next season. They wanted to cut my salary $500 a week and I wouldn't stand for it."

If I heard this once I heard it a hundred times during my enforced sojourn among the movie makers. It is the "set" speech of nearly every actor and actress "between pictures" — even if their last picture was "The Birth of a Nation."

But when you read that Miss Maybelle Meringue or Handsome Harry Huckleberry has decided to give up the deaf and dumb drama and return to their first love—the stage—you may be pretty sure that their contracts have expired and that neither Abie Wogglebaum nor Leo Prattheimer wants to renew them. All the theaters on Broadway, if they functioned 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, could not provide standing-room, let alone employment, for the actors and actresses of Hollywood who are returning to the stage next season.

And the reason is very simple—Hollywood as a motion-picture community has seen its best days. This doesn't mean that its studios will be abandoned and the industry transferred to the East, but it does mean that the days of big salaries, wholesale productions and reckless expenditures are over.

Little by little the industry in Hollywood is being put on a safe if not exactly a sane basis. Authors are no longer paid fabulous prices for the screen rights to their books and plays. Actors are no longer put under long-time contracts and paid whether they work or loaf. In fact, economy is the watchword all along the gelatin line.

There is still much to be accomplished. Too many "relatives" are on the payrolls, and directors are still more expert in thinking up new ways to waste time than in devising new business. There are still too many people in the picture business in Hollywood who ought to be in the garment trades. But there is a noticeable improvement over conditions as the writer found them three years ago.

The fact that less than one-third of the studios are functioning at the present time is not the least improvement. Not only have too many pictures been made of late, but most of them have been decidedly mediocre—to speak mildly. The few intelligent actors and directors out here realize this. It is the real reason for the slump in attendance at movie playhouses all over the country. The worth-while pictures have invariably played to good business, and that is why the "best minds" in Hollywood are endeavoring to make "fewer and better pictures."

So the shutdown has been a good thing for the industry—despite the hardship it has worked on many untalented stars

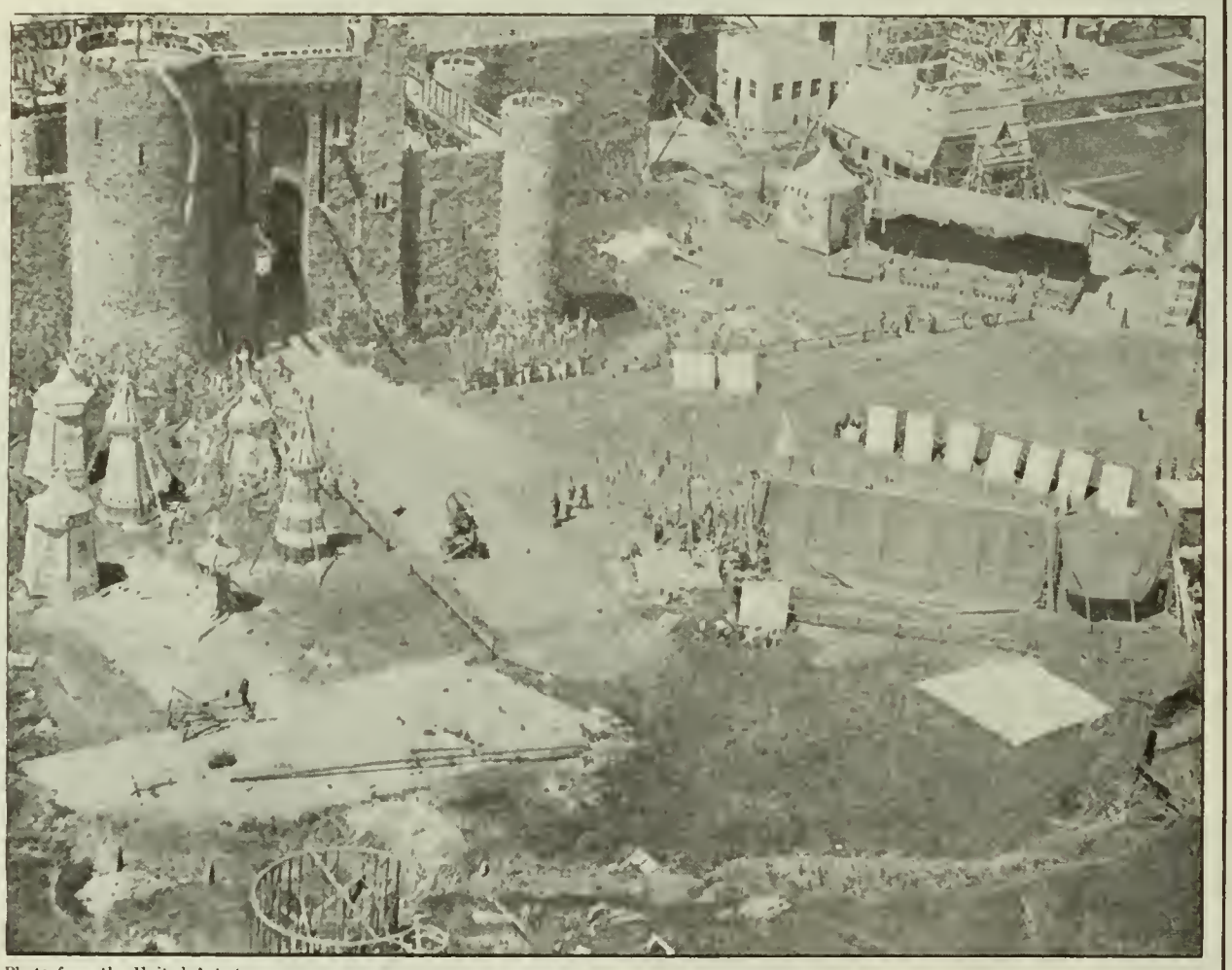


Photo from the United Artists.

POSITIVELY THE LARGEST "SET" EVER MADE IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

This phrase has been used often before, but this time, it is authoritatively announced, there is no doubt of its truth. The picture shows part of the Norman castle sets under construction at the Fairbanks-Pickford studios, where "Doug" is making a multi-reel celluloid of "Robin Hood."

Tire Competition — Good, Bad and Indifferent

THE average American was raised on the idea that the more people who competed for his trade the better off *he* was.

Like many good ideas, it has *several sides.*

They all show themselves clearly in the tire business.

* * *

There are tires which prefer to compete largely on a *price basis.* Believing that the public is more interested in the dollars and cents they pay than in the worth of what they get.

On the other hand, *U. S. Royal Cords* believe differently.

And car-owners who use Royal Cords have a *plus* feeling which they get both from actual experience, and because they realize the *integrity of the manufacturer.*

People don't think of Royal Cords as high-priced tires. They think of them as *better tires.*

In the man who knows what a *good, faithful product* the Royal Cord is, the tire that makes price its main argument hardly arouses more than a little curiosity.

* * *

So which is better?

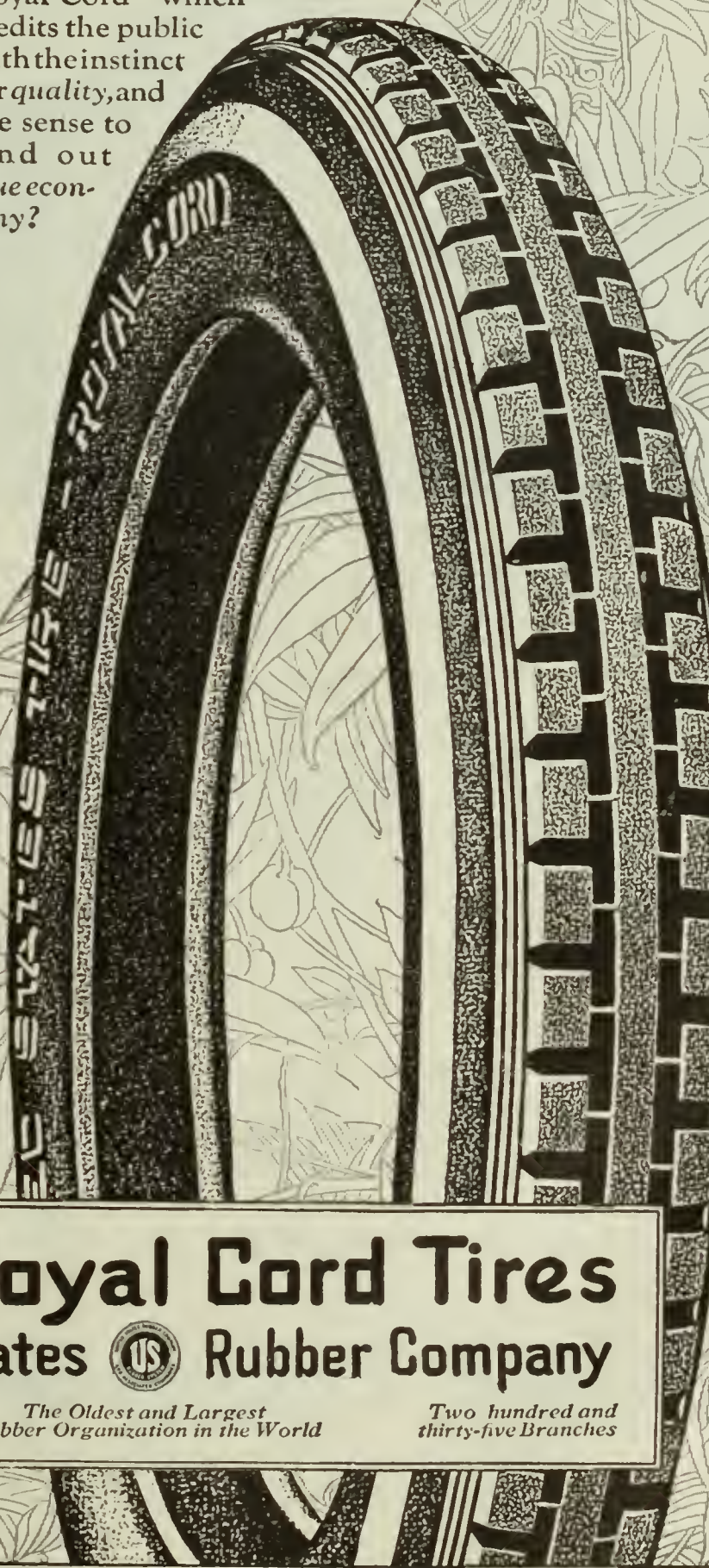
A tire that thinks a man has no judgment beyond his pocket-book?

Or a tire like the U. S. Royal Cord—which credits the public with the instinct for *quality,* and the sense to find out *true economy?*

Prices on United States Passenger Car Tires and Tubes, effective May 8th, are not subject to war-tax, the war-tax having been included.

United States Tires are Good Tires

Copyright 1922 U. S. Tire Co.



U. S. Royal Cord Tires

United States Rubber Company

Fifty-three Factories — *The Oldest and Largest Rubber Organization in the World* — *Two hundred and thirty-five Branches*

and loud-mouthed directors. The picture business must be deflated—it still needs many drastic economies—a good house-cleaning at the top as well as at the bottom. There are too many illiterate aliens in control of the big companies. When they are weeded out by bad business and replaced by intelligent, well-trained men, there will be still fewer and much better pictures.

Will Hollywood remain on the map?

As long as Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks and Charlie Chaplin live and work there, it will. Up to the present time there are no indications that they will desert California. But the facts that interior lighting is being more and more used in making pictures, that the "locations," around Los Angeles have been used so many times that they are stale, and that the changed climate is making outdoor work in the winter time impossible, must be taken into consideration.

Hollywood is not yet threatened with the sack, but it wouldn't surprize me to wake up some fine morning in the not too dim and distant future and read that nearly all the big companies would make their pictures in and about New York.

WHERE "DOUG" AND "MARY" LEAD THEIR PLACID LIVES.

One room in their suburban Hollywood residence is equipped as a cozy and complete movie theater, and there the two screen stars, we are assured, enjoy a complete picture program every evening when they are at home—where they are said to be about seven evenings of every week. Their lives are described as models of suburban domesticity.

Three years ago, when the motion-picture industry was at the height of its prosperity, Hollywood was dull enough. There was nothing to spend money on, even when the film colony had money. To-day, with the studios turning out one-third as many pictures and with salaries one-third of what they were, it is the dreariest, most desolate place imaginable.

In short, the Hollywood of fiction does not exist. Its gaiety and wickedness are about as spontaneous as the winter sunshine in Southern California.

So, suffice it to say that Hollywood is simply a state of mind. I know its faults and its virtues and I sympathize with both.

It was with the virtues of Hollywood, presumably, that Mr. Kitchen went to sympathize when he spent a week-end at the home of "Mary" and "Doug." Both of them, of course, have been divorced and remarried, but Mr. Kitchen is far from including either in his Mormonical or moronical categories. He writes, in a chatty way:

We sat down, six at the table—Mary at the head of the festive board, with Douglas on her left; Mr. and Mrs. Frank Case, "the gentleman with the typewriter" and his accompanist.

It was Saturday night at the Beverly Hills home of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks, where we had arrived to spend the week-end with the famous film stars. But it was in no sense a festive occasion. In fact, it was after seven o'clock before all of us left the studio, and no one was drest. We didn't even begin the meal with a cocktail, for while the Fairbanks-Pickford ménage is perfectly appointed in every respect, cocktails are rarely served. Doug insists that even the rarest champagne tastes like citrate of magnesia—so, what's the use?

There was a printed menu of the dinner in front of Mary's plate and the meal was perfectly served by a French butler and a second man; but its formality ended there. Before the first course was served Doug got up to start the phonograph, and he left the table again when the dessert arrived to find a box of vintage cigars.

Despite the spaciousness of the dining-room, with its beamed ceiling, rich rugs and massive furniture, the atmosphere of the dinner was decidedly intimate and homelike. Shop talk was dropt when we left the studio, and the conversation, which was general, never once turned to the gelatine side of their existence. Mary, in a simple semi-evening frock which she had hastily donned on our arrival, discust her shopping expedition to Los Angeles which she had made that morning, while Douglas argued with Frank Case, a New York hotel proprietor and brother Lamb, on merits of the plan for making the Grand Canyon a national receptacle for safety-razor blades that have outlived their usefulness. In short, the meal was like any one of a thousand others served in well-appointed American homes. No one ventured any particularly witty remark, but that did not prevent every one from laughing at the banalities that were uttered. And as every one had an appetite, the dinner was an unquestioned success.

As the guest of honor I was seated at Mary's right, and we had quite a little heart-to-heart talk on the subject of marriage —strictly between ourselves. She confided to me that in the two years or more that she had been married to Douglas Fairbanks, she had dined only three times without him.

"And on two of those occasions Douglas joined me shortly after dinner," she added proudly.

From the admiring glance she gave her actor-husband as she made this confession, it was obvious that their two years of married life have not spoiled their romance. If Mary Pickford is not head over heels in love with Douglas Fairbanks, then she is a far greater actress off the screen than she is on it. I have observed many young married couples, but I have never seen such unmistakable devotion as this famous married pair lavish on each other. They literally hang on each other's words—even the most trivial matters are referred to each other's opinions. In fact, they still act as tho they were on their honeymoon.

When Douglas, as Mary always calls him, returned to the table with the cigars, which he had the butler pass around with all the dignity due a 1908 Havana, the movies were mentioned for the first time.

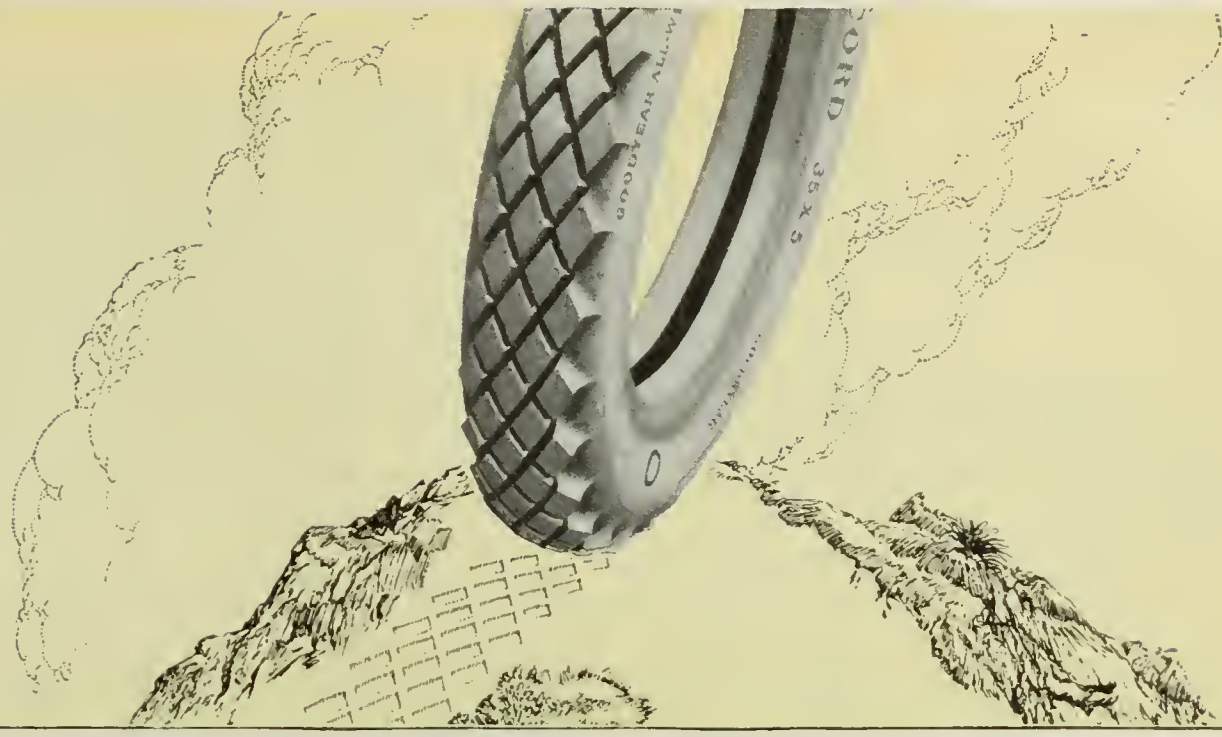
"There were only two boxes of these cigars in the humidor of a big New York importing house," explained Fairbanks. "And it was only because 'The Three Musketeers' was the favorite book of the proprietor that he consented to part with one of them. Knowing my love for the character of d'Artagnan, he made me a present of the entire box."

"I don't see how any one can smoke them—they're so long and black," said Mary. And I believe Doug would have endeavored to justify his fondness for the rare weeds if the butler had not asked our hostess whether he should serve coffee in the drawing-room or at the table.

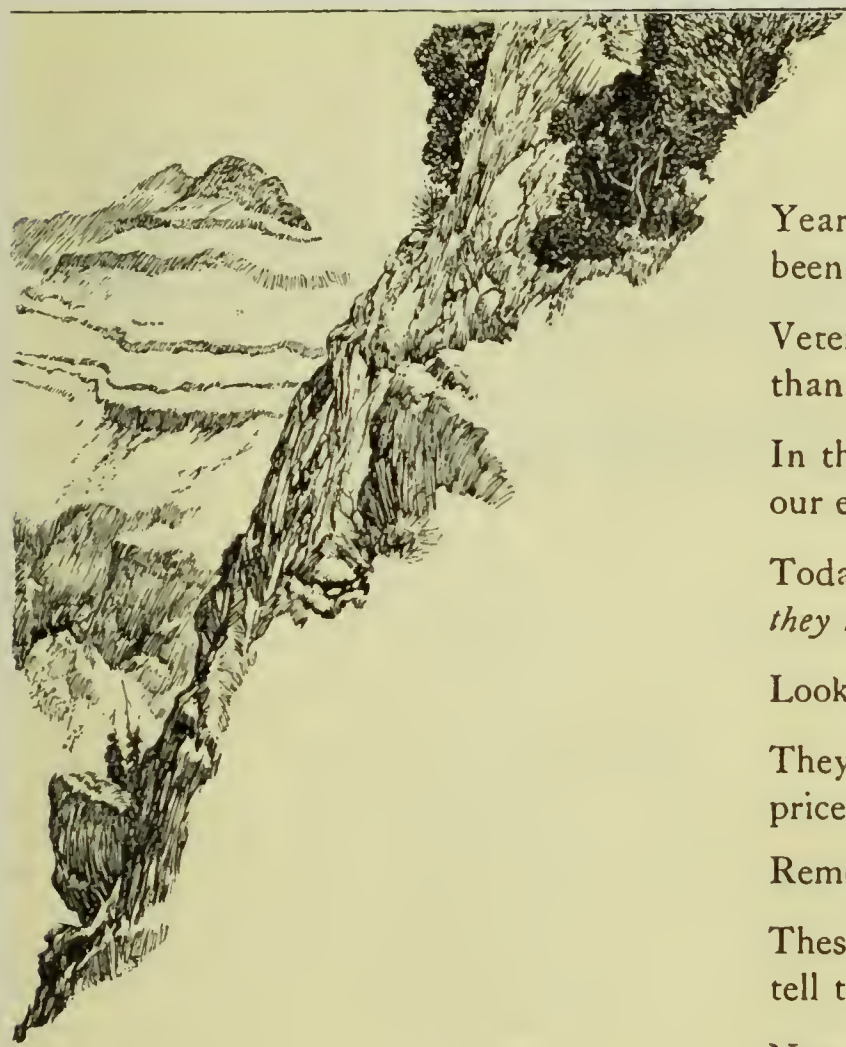
"We'll have coffee in the other room and see the pictures," said Mary simply. And, suiting the action to the word, we moved into the huge living-room, which had been transformed into a private picture theater for the occasion. A full-size screen covered the middle of the wall at one end of the room, while the couches and easy chairs were arranged in two rows at the other end. On the steps leading to this improvised playhouse were other chairs, and what I had supposed to be a blank wall covered with tapestry was a full-size projection box. In short, here was a complete motion-picture theater, and while the coffee was served Mary explained that every evening after dinner they had a show.

"What's the program to-night, Chevalier?" Doug asked the operator, who handed him a printed slip on which were the names of a feature film, a comedy picture, together with the latest news reels and educational pictures.

"Let's have the news reels first," said Mary, and a moment later—we had hardly taken our seats—the big room was plunged into darkness and pictures of various events from all over the world were thrown on the screen. Doug, Frank Case and I smoked in silence—out of respect to the 1908 Havanas—while



QUALITY IS AT THE PEAK PRICES ARE AT BEDROCK



Year after year the quality of Goodyear Tires has been going up and up.

Veteran users say Goodyear Tires today give more than twice the mileage they did ten years ago.

In the meantime, there has been no slackening in our effort to push Goodyear prices down.

Today these prices are at bedrock—*the lowest they have ever been.*

Look at the figures listed below.

They represent an average decrease in Goodyear prices since 1910 of more than 60 per cent.

Remember—Goodyear quality is at its peak.

These prices, divided by your speedometer reading, tell the story.

Now is the time to buy.

30 x 3½ Cross-Rib Fabric	$10.95	32 x 4 All-Weather Tread Cord	$32.40
30 x 3½ All-Weather Tread Fabric	$14.75	33 x 4 All-Weather Tread Cord	$33.40
30 x 3½ All-Weather Tread Cord	$18.00	33 x 4½ All-Weather Tread Cord	$42.85
32 x 3½ All-Weather Tread Cord	$25.50	34 x 4½ All-Weather Tread Cord	$43.90

35 x 5 All-Weather Tread Cord.... $54.75

Manufacturer's tax extra

GOODYEAR

Copyright 1922, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

the ladies kept a tray of luscious chocolates in circulation.

Certainly it was an ideal way to see motion pictures—sunk deep in a huge easy-chair, after a perfect dinner (minus the cocktail) and with a long black Havana of a vintage year.

When the reel was finished and the lights were turned on, half a dozen other people had appeared in chairs on the steps behind the small, select audience. Mr. Kitchen relates:

"They're our servants," Mary informed me. "We always have them come in after dinner to watch the pictures."

"And you mean to say that every night you have a picture show?" I asked, for the idea of witnessing a movie performance every night in the week seemed too much of a good thing.

"Every night," answered Doug, who had made himself comfortable on the couch beside his wife. "You see we hardly ever go into Los Angeles. It's no pleasure going to the theaters there because of the crowds and, besides, we have all the new pictures sent up here where we can enjoy them in comfort. Would you believe it?" he went on, "that I've never been to any of the places in Hollywood and Los Angeles that the newspapers write about? Why, Mary and I have only been to the Ambassador Hotel once since it was built. We spend practically all our evenings at home. And we're usually in bed at 11 o'clock."

The darkening of the room for the next picture—a travel film—put an end to the conversation for a moment.

"Travel pictures are the best part of a movie show as far as I am concerned," I said, forgetting for the moment that I was the guest of the two most famous stars of the feature films.

"That's what I enjoy most, too," agreed Mary, adding, "but Douglas likes comedy pictures."

Following another brief interval, during which more bonbons were passed around, a comedy picture was shown. But it was the unfunniest of alleged funny pictures and we all breathed a sigh of relief when the star feature of the evening, a new Goldwyn picture, was begun. However, it turned out to be even stupider and duller than the alleged comedy, and in the midst of one of its most tragic scenes Mary nudged me to look at her husband. He was sound asleep on the couch, snoring rhythmically, if not exactly musically.

"I think we've had enough, Chevalier," Mary called to the operator, and when the lights were switched on Doug awoke with a start.

"Pardon me," he said. "I must have been dreaming."

"Snoring, you mean," corrected Mary. "But I don't blame you, Douglas. It was an awful picture."

"That's why the picture business has been so bad of late—the pictures have been too awful for words," interrupted Frank Case. "Isn't it past bedtime?" he added, changing the conversation without warning.

"It's after eleven," replied Doug. "We keep early hours here," he explained for my benefit, passing me an apple.

"How'd you like a glass of fresh laid milk?" he asked as we said the usual "good-nights." "I'm sorry I haven't any Scotch to offer you."

It was not surprizing that every one slept late. Mary and Doug had put in a strenuous week on their new pictures. And I had long since resigned myself to the fact that for a New Yorker there is nothing else to do in Southern California but sleep. So it was nearly ten o'clock when I emerged into the bright sunshine—the one sunshiny day in a month's stay—to explore the grounds of their Beverly Hills estate.

As I walked over to the swimming-pool, a few hundred feet from the house, I heard a whistle from an upstairs window, and a few moments later, redolent of tooth paste and freshly talcumed, Doug joined me on the lawn.

"Isn't it wonderful out here in the hills?" he asked. "Look over there, you can see the Pacific Ocean. This is the only place to really live," he went on, taking deep breaths and apostrophizing the sun. And for a moment I shared his enthusiasm, but the announcement that breakfast was ready turned my attention to more important things.

Doug and I began our meal alone in the sunny breakfast-room, but before we had two helpings of cakes, Frank Case joined us and when we were ready to eat a third breakfast, Mary looked in on us.

It was a jolly breakfast party—that is, if any morning meal can be described as jolly. We talked of everything from seedless oranges to the horrors of Hollywood, and after discussing what would be the most amusing way to spend the day, we decided to omit luncheon and motor over to the studio.

"Charlie'll be over to-night and we'll have some laughs," Doug announced, as he called for the car. "Do you want to go over to the studio with me?" he asked Mary, who merely answered that she would be ready in a minute.

And so we all bundled off for the Fairbanks-Pickford studio in Hollywood to see if everything was as we had left it the night before.

When it is explained that Mary is building a bungalow on the "lot" and Doug is having a Turkish bath constructed on his athletic field—in addition to their respective "sets"—their anxiety to visit their studio on Sunday may be understood. And it was surprizing how much activity we encountered there. When a studio is in the throes of picture-making—especially a big picture like the next Fairbanks superb movie—Sunday is almost like any other day. In fact, it was almost seven o'clock before we were back at Beverly Hills for dinner. Charlie Chaplin had joined us at the studio and he returned with us to spend a quiet evening with Mary and Doug.

Our dinner Sunday evening was a little livelier than the night before, for Charlie loves to talk and he monopolized most of the conversation. Doug and Mary didn't agree with him on anything, but that only made it more interesting.

"Charlie, you're a 'nut,'" Mary repeated after each oratorical outburst on the part of the famous comedian. At which Charlie would make a funny face that would set us all in roars of laughter.

Before the inevitable picture show Charlie suggested that we have five-minute speeches on subjects selected at random from a hat—the favorite indoor sport of this famous film trio. We all wrote subjects on slips of paper which we dropt in one of Doug's derbies and which we drew out later after they had been thoroughly mixt up. As luck would have it Charlie drew the slip on which I had written the word "warts," and he stood up and for five minutes made a brilliant after-dinner speech on that important subject.

"Charlie can talk on any subject," Mary explained to me, for I was again on her right. "The other evening he made a speech on Socialism to our five dogs and he kept right on talking for three hours, altho three of the animals walked out on him."

It would have been more enjoyable to have remained at the dinner-table, but the picture show was announced and before we finished our coffee it was under way.

I am unable to describe it very fully, as I went to sleep, and shortly before eleven o'clock when Charlie took his departure, he admitted that he had slept through most of the program.

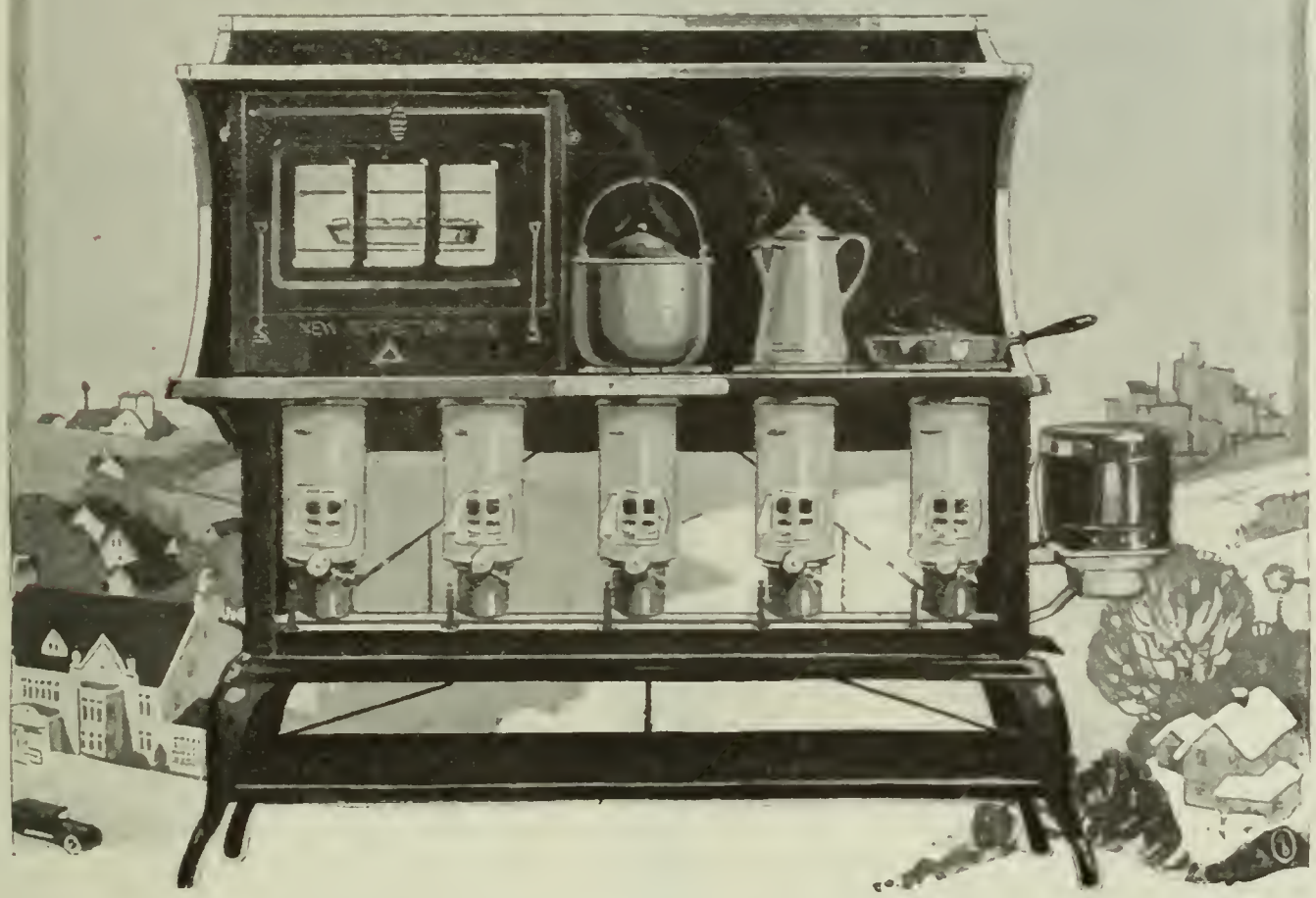
HOW AMERICANS ARE PAYING THE GERMAN INDEMNITY

AN AMERICAN WAS THE VICTIM of a big hotel robbery in Berlin, about the middle of May, and the German papers made a great to-do about it. But the story suggested to an American newspaper correspondent that little attention was being paid to the continual robbing of American visitors, through the less picturesque but no less thorough methods in use by the German Government, various German municipalities, German shopkeepers and hotel-managers. So competently is this business of soak-the-American organized that, suggests the New York *Times*, the Germans may be planning to pay their indemnity, *in toto*, from the proceeds of squeezed Yankees. As a starter, every American entering Germany is required to deposit 1,000 marks with the Government. "It is politely called a deposit," said an official of the American Express Company, who is the authority for the news of this recent German custom. "But it is a deposit for keeps. On some pretext or other, it remains in Germany." After this introduction into the country, the American visitor, says Cyril Brown in the New York *Times*, is doubly or quadruply charged for everything, up to the point of "all the traffic will bear." According to Mr. Brown:

How to milk the "*valutastrong Amerikaners*" is engaging not only the National Government but the Governments of federated German Republics as well as municipalities. Bavarians have temporarily solved the problem by trying to charge Americans and other "*valutastrong*" outlanders two or three times what a German pays. In the Prussian Parliament, when it reassembles, a proposal will come up to charge foreign visitors to Prussia a visitor's tax, to be fixt in gold marks and collected at the pre-war rate of exchange. The tentatively proposed charge is four gold marks per diem. Visitors, therefore, are to be charged $1 daily for the privilege of spending their other dollars in Prussia.

At the same time acutely sharpened control of foreigners in Germany, particularly Berlin, has set in. Americans as well as others who look unlike Germans are from now on subject to being stopt by the police in streets, restaurants and other public places as well as being investigated in hotel bedrooms

Summer-Winter Town-Country Big House-Little House



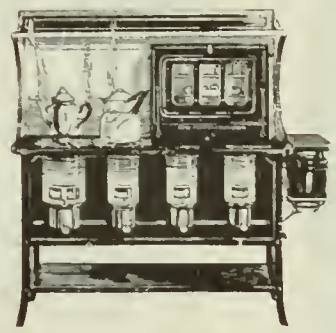
In the little cottage nestling under a friendly elm and in the proud mansion on the avenue, the New Perfection Oil Cook Stove does three-times-a-day service in preparing meals properly and on the minute.

The New Perfection has no "off hours"—it always provides a steady heat for cooking—fast or slow. The chef in the palatial town house has no heat-control advantage over the housewife in the farm-house, if she has a New Perfection Oil Cook Stove.

There is a New Perfection model for every home—from the lordly 5-burner No. 35 down to the single burner, which can be stowed away with the portable phonograph for camping days. There are generous cabinets and ovens to assemble the kind of cooking equipment you favor. And Aladdin Utensils in aluminum and enameled steel to give you a kitchen de luxe.

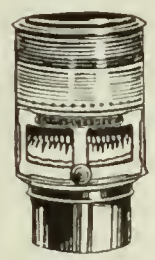
The Great New Oil Range that Cooks as Fast as Gas

There is now a super-stove in the New Perfection family. It has the newly invented SUPERFEX Burners that cook as fast as gas and are absolutely reliable. This greater New Perfection Oil Cook Stove is built on generous and graceful lines.



New Model No. 304 New Perfection with Superfex Burners

This handsome and sturdy range has a higher and bigger *porcelain-enameled* cooking top with a convenient end-shelf. The extra strong base shelf provides additional space for utensils. New one-piece angle steel legs add strength and rigidity. The warming cabinet is porcelain enameled—snow-white—the same quality as Aladdin Enameled Steel Utensils.



Giant Superfex Burner

Standard-size Superfex Burner

Two sizes of SUPERFEX Burners on each series 300 New Perfection. One is the Giant SUPERFEX 7 inches in diameter, the largest oil cook stove burner ever marketed, and the most powerful. Look for the name SUPERFEX on the gray burners—your guarantee of new speed, convenience and comfort with a long-established New Perfection quality. Visit your dealer.

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New Perfection Stoves made in Canada by The Perfection Stove Co., Ltd., Sarnia, Ont.

NEW PERFECTION OIL COOK STOVES & RANGES

Saving One and a Half Billion Dollars A Year

MAZDA SERVICE, established in the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company, is dedicated to the task of advancing the art of electric lighting.

Because of the discoveries made in these laboratories, *the country as a whole receives over three times as much light for the same money as it did when these laboratories were established, less than twenty years ago.*

The lamps of that period had filaments of carbon. The lamps of today have filaments of drawn tungsten—filaments made by methods discovered in the Research Laboratories.

If the light required today were produced by the carbon filaments of yesterday, *the people of the United States would have to pay for current one and a half billion dollars a year more (over $4,000,000 a day) than they actually pay now.*

The improvements and discoveries worked out in the Research Laboratories of the General Electric Company, which make such great economies possible, become available to authorized manufacturers through MAZDA SERVICE.

RESEARCH GLEAMS
Gleam 2

One and a half billion dollars a year is greatly in excess of the total passenger receipts of all the railways in the United States in 1921. Such is the saving in light bills made possible by two decades of Research by MAZDA SERVICE.

MAZDA
THE MARK OF A RESEARCH SERVICE

RESEARCH LABORATORIES *of the* GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
Schenectady, N. Y.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

by the "*Fremden Polizei*," specialized watchers of foreigners. It looks as if Germany is trying to kill the tourist goose that lays the golden eggs.

The policy of the German Government, German shopkeepers and German hotel-keepers, according to a special dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, "is based on the idea of making foreigners, especially Americans, pay the German reparation." As for the basis for such a belief, says the correspondent:

This is the statement, not only of numerous Americans who are thronging *The Tribune's* Berlin Bureau with protests, but it has been confirmed by many American diplomatic and Consular representatives, who have frequently informed the State Department at Washington and asked intervention.

To-day there appeared on the bulletin board of the American Consulate-General in Berlin, as well as in all American official buildings throughout Germany, an official warning to Americans telling them not to make purchases in Germany on account of the German system of holding up Americans in Bremen and Hamburg, as well as at inland frontiers, taking the goods from them and fining them heavily.

This is done under the German law demanding from 50 to 200 per cent. taxes, payable to the Government on all articles for export.

Throughout Germany the consular offices are piled with protests from Americans, claiming that the shopkeepers informed them it was not necessary to pay the export tax, whereas the customs officials confiscated their cameras, opera-glasses, clothes, baggage and valuables. The consular warning reads:

"Numerous complaints have been received that goods purchased in Germany by Americans have been frequently confiscated at the borders, and in addition heavy fines imposed. In one instance an American was fined $25 for attempting to take out opera-glasses costing $5. The consulate has taken up these cases with the German authorities, who inform it there is no redress.

"Therefore it appears it is advisable for Americans not to purchase goods in Germany for export. It is impossible to rely on the word of the German shopkeepers, who state that the merchandise can be exported, inasmuch as it has been found that in every case reported to the Consulate the shopkeeper informed the purchaser that the export prohibition was non-existent.

"If, however, Americans desire to purchase articles in Germany, it is advisable to obtain an export license by paying from 50 to 200 per cent. upon the cost of the article."

The Germans are blaming the Allies, principally the French, says a later dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune*, for the extortionate charges and tripled prices. *The Tribune* correspondent cables:

Joseph Strauss, Treasurer of the Columbian Colortype Company of Chicago, who has just returned from Berlin, Munich and Leipzig, said to-day:

"I congratulate *The Tribune* for its

exposure of German discrimination against Americans. The Munich police made me pay 1,125 marks for two days' permission to remain in the city. The hotel-keeper deliberately tripled my bill, and the shopkeepers doubled and tripled the prices of every article I examined. Even the banks, when I changed dollars, tried to reduce the exchange rates, necessitating my visiting several and then getting a German friend to transact the deal.

"When I asked why Americans are robbed, the Germans explained, first, because the dollar was worth so much, and, second, that they are obliged to do so because the French, through the Reparations Commission, have taxed German exports 26 per cent. When I asked what the export tax was connected with in Munich, I was answered by a shrug of the shoulders.

"Everywhere the Germans are sullen and awaiting a propitious moment to make an attack on France. The Germans speak openly of *Der Tag* as the naval officers did regarding the British fleet before the war.

"The British and Belgians, I found, are uneasy through the realization that another German onslaught is inevitable.

"The Germans will not pay the reparations, but every one has money. I went to the racetrack at Leipzig and found every one betting so freely that I could not get my money down to make a wager. The Germans eat enormous and expensive meals, and sit in the cafés drinking beer all day long and then say they can not pay damages to France."

With a certain amount of amusement, the New York *Times* comments editorially upon the fact that German-Americans are being fleeced by the Germans quite as thoroughly as unhyphenated Americans. *The Times* dissertates under the heading of "Recovering the Indemnity":

There was a hot time in Hamburg when a German liner brought in a thousand German-Americans who hadn't seen the old country for some years. Two hundred thousand Hamburgers met the boat, singing "*Deutschland Ueber Alles*," waving the black-white-red of the more or less defunct empire, and remarking cheerily that "Blood is thicker than water." Doubtless it is, but one may wonder whether the tourists are brought back to the Fatherland by the call of the blood or the lure of the beer.

Unless they have better luck than most Americans in Germany they will soon be disillusioned. The flag-wavers and blood-thickeners, if they are like most other Germans, will proceed to collect from the returning German-Americans as much of the German indemnity as the homecomers happen to have in their pockets. So it goes all over Germany. The foreigner is being not only exploited but penalized. All sorts of special taxes are devised to equalize the difference between the mark and the dollar. Hotel and store prices for Americans are two or three times the amounts charged to Germans. Articles are sold on the solemn pledge of the salesman that there is no export tax, and when the departing American reaches the frontier he finds that he has to pay two or three times the value of his purchases as duty.

This is a brilliant example of German stupidity, but to regard it as a new German atrocity seems absurd. The Germans are doing what most European peoples are doing—only they are doing it several

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

$35,500,000 for New Equipment

IT is the well-known policy of the New York Central Lines to provide as large a reserve of cars and locomotives as can be safely carried through periods of light traffic.

The New York Central Lines have earned a reputation for being forehanded in providing equipment. Two years ago, when Government operation of the railroads terminated, the New York Central Lines placed orders for 206 locomotives, 265 passenger cars and 9,244 freight cars, involving an expenditure of $48,776,000.

The 1922 equipment order calls for 17,500 freight cars and 75 locomotives, entailing an expenditure of $35,500,000.

This heavy investment in equipment must be made by a railroad system of the magnitude of the New York Central Lines, in order that it may have an equipment reserve to draw upon when traffic rapidly rises with the tide of business recovery.

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY – MICHIGAN CENTRAL – BIG FOUR – PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
KANAWHA & MICHIGAN – TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL – AND THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL - AND - SUBSIDIARY LINES

Jim Henry's Column

A Digression

I have a one-product mind. I shall always consider that the purpose for which I was produced was to show men how to enjoy shaving by doing it right with Mennen Shaving Cream.

So it is with reluctance that I occasionally capitalize on the confidence which millions of converts must feel regarding anything I tell them, by discussing other products.

It is a peculiar fact that only recently has science concerned itself with bodily comfort. Our internal mechanism has always appealed to science as an attractive field for experimentation and research but things like itching, raw skin, prickly heat and baby rashes have not ranked as laboratory head liners.

Now my company has always specialized on comfort. It gave Talcum to the world. It freed men from old-fashioned shaving soap. But I am inclined to believe that history will record as Mennen's greatest contribution to the comfort of living, our miraculous Kora-Konia.

Kora-Konia is one of those things you have to find out about for yourself. I can tell you that it's great for sunburn, but you will never appreciate what I mean until you see the angry redness change to healthy pink and the pain subsides.

I can assure you that it saves you from the torture of skin rubbed raw by damp clothing or chafing muscles, but you must shoot eighteen holes without a suggestion of irritation before you will understand.

But Kora-Konia reaches its pinnacle of beneficence on babies. A baby with plenty of food inside and plenty of Kora-Konia outside is at peace.

I feel some diffidence in discussing the matter, but through no fault of its own, a baby's skin is exposed to conditions which can only be described as deplorable. Kora-Konia places on inflamed little legs and other areas, a velvety film of cooling, soothing powder which clings for hours, protecting while it heals.

Kora-Konia is amazingly efficient for prickly heat and baby rashes.

A big tin costs 35 cents at druggists. Send 10 cents for a generous sample.

Jim Henry
(Mennen Salesman)

THE MENNEN COMPANY
NEWARK, N.J. U.S.A.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

times harder. The confidence that in the course of time the American tourist can be made to pay the whole cost of the war is pretty general, at least in Western Europe, and within certain limits the desire to get even with the man whose money is worth more than your own is natural enough. But who are the victims of this process in Germany? The majority are well-to-do German-Americans, cherishing a lingering sentimental attachment for the old country. It may open their eyes to find that the old country regards them chiefly as sheep fit for the shearing. The Kaiser's Government was interested in the German-Americans only for what it could get out of them; apparently, Germany under the republic has the same point of view.

Aside from these sentimentalists, however, another class of Americans suffers more from German extortionate prices. Germany is full of American business men who think they can do certain things that will be profitable to Germany as well as to America. If they are driven out, disgusted, Germany will be hurt more than America. And as for the mere tourist, he will come from Paris, where he thinks he was robbed outrageously, to Berlin, and discover that French shopkeepers are mere amateurs in spoliation. What good the Germans think they will derive from creating this state of mind in American travelers, only a German psychologist can imagine.

Additional surprizing reports of overcharging in Germany come through in later dispatches to the *Tribune* and *Times*. A "tourists' strike" is reported from Berlin. According to the dispatch, dated Berlin, May 22, as published in *The Tribune:*

A party of American women turned the tables on the Bavarian Government by conducting probably the first tourists' strike in history, in retaliation for one of the many instances of overcharging so prevalent now throughout Germany. These women, tho 5,000 miles from home, were courageous enough in their strike to even do picket duty against a German institution.

Near Oberammergau there is the Schloss Linderhof, in which lived the mad King Ludwig II. It is of interest to tourists, and on the day the Passion Play opened the Bavarian Government notified the guards of Castle Linderhof to fleece American sightseers. Altho printed signs say the price of admission is 25 marks, Americans were charged 150 marks (about 50 cents). Of course the Americans were not informed, and after paying 600 marks (about $2) for a carriage, many of them submitted.

But along came a party of five wives of American diplomatic officials in Berlin and Munich. They saw the sign and argued for "list prices." The guards refused.

"We won't go in," said the Americans.

"You will change your mind," answered the guards.

But they did not. Headed by Mrs. Theodore Hogg, wife of the American Consul in Berlin, and Mrs. Smith, wife of a captain of the United States Military Mission, they took a position in a neighboring teahouse and outlined a campaign. A few minutes later a party of ten Americans appeared whom the guards tried to fleece. Immediately the American pickets appeared and called attention to the extortion, whereupon the ten Americans joined the five pickets. All afternoon groups of two to ten Americans appeared, and almost without exception refused to pay the 150 marks, but joined the strikers until the teahouse was full.

In desperation the Bavarian Guards attacked the teahouse-keeper, demanding that 150 marks be added to every bill because they had lost that much in patronage. But it did not work. Linderhof remained deserted and the Americans returned to Oberammergau, happy despite not seeing Ludwig's madhouse, and Bavarian officialdom continues to gnash its teeth over the first American boycott.

Hotel robberies in German cities, both real robberies and "robberies" of the overcharging sort, continue to thrive, says the same paper. It cites as an instance that:

Milton J. Rosenberg, manager of the Miller & Co. brokerage office at 212 Fifth Avenue, yesterday told of the robbery of his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Hirsch, at the Park Hotel in Mannheim, on April 27. Mr. Hirsch is head of L. C. Hirsch & Co., metals, of the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn.

"They had had dinner with Mr. Hirsch's parents in honor of his father's seventieth birthday," said Mr. Rosenberg. "Returning to the hotel, my son-in-law laid his dress-studs, cuff-links, watch and chain, &c., on the dresser, together with $207 in American money, 1,600 francs, several thousand marks and check books of the American Express Company and the Lincoln Trust Company.

"In the morning everything had disappeared, and there was evidence that a thief had entered the room from a balcony. My daughter's jewelry was on top of the same dresser, but was not taken. She had happened to put her hat over the jewelry."

Mr. Rosenberg said that his information bore out the charges that German merchants had two sets of prices—one for Germans and another for American travelers—and that the latter were unmercifully "stung" in living expenses.

The treatment accorded Americans in Germany was described yesterday by Harry R. Dreyfus, of 131 West 110th Street, who said:

"I have spent three months in Germany and was robbed of my money there, causing me great inconvenience for a week before money was cabled from home. At the Holland-German border the customs officials confiscated all personal gifts and samples of merchandise with which I had hoped to do business.

"They even confiscated my tooth-paste because it was a new tube. I offered to pay at the Custom House whatever export tax was necessary, but was told I would have to return to Berlin. As I had already booked my passage, the boat leaving the next day, it was impossible to get the 'Ausfurbewilligung' (export license). They refused to allow me to continue on the Holland train until the officer in charge released me. As a result I arrived in Rotterdam almost too late to catch my boat.

"I was charged at the hotels in Berlin three times the amount the natives paid. They recognize Americans by their pointed shoes."

UNRULY McCONNACHIE, BARRIE'S OTHER SELF

SIR JAMES M. BARRIE has a double personality, on his own confession, and he has had a hard time keeping the two parts of it from fighting with each other. His second self, his "writing half," is a person by the name of McConnachie. This is the chap who really wrote the plays, says Sir James, and not the Barrie known to the world in general. McConnachie, we are informed in the author's best manner, is a fanciful, odd sort of person, likely to do most anything, while Barrie himself is a serious-minded man, ready to bow to all conventions. This revelation came in the course of Sir James's installation as Rector of the University of St. Andrews, when he delivered "a rectorial address," says the London *Times*, "the like of which can never before have been heard by any body of students." "Courage" was the subject. Some of the pith of Sir James's address was given in cable dispatches quoted in THE DIGEST of May 20, in the Department of "Letters and Arts." He advocated a "League of Youth"—and Courage. That part of Barrie's address which contains the whimsical reference to McConnachie, and in which also is unfolded an inspiring part of his theme—Courage—is given as follows by the New York *Times*:

"No one could be more conscious of the honor you have done me," he said. "You have had many rectors here who will shine on after the likes of myself are dead and rotten and forgotten. They are the roses in December. You remember that some one said that God gave us memory so that we might have roses in December. But I don't envy the great ones. In my experience, and you may find in the end it is yours also, the people I have cared for most and who have seemed most worth caring for—my December roses—have been very simple folk. But I wish that for this hour I could swell into some one of importance, so as to do you credit. . .

"My special difficulty is that tho you have had literary rectors here before, they were the big guns, the historians, the philosophers; you have had none, I think, who followed my more humble branch, which may be described as playing hide-and-seek with angels. My puppets seem more real to me than myself. I could get on much more swingingly if I made one of them deliver this address. It is McConnachie who has brought me to this pass. McConnachie, I should explain, is the name I give to the unruly half of myself—the writing half. We are complement and supplement. I am the half that is dour and practical and canny, he is the fanciful half; my desire is to be the family solicitor, standing firm on my hearthrug among the harsh realities of the office furniture, while he prefers to fly around on one wing. I shouldn't mind him doing that, but he drags me with him. I have sworn that McConnachie shall not interfere with this address to-day. But there is no telling. I might have done things worth while if it had not been for McConnachie. My first piece of advice to you at any rate shall be sound. Don't copy me. A good subject for a rectorial address would be the mess the rector himself has made of life. I merely cast this forth as a suggestion, and leave the working of it out

The Big Job Calls

For days the directors' choice hung in the balance between two able men. This one was called to bigger things because he had placed the true commercial estimate on health.

It pays to take good care of the teeth.

Thousands have their efficiency lowered and their resistance to disease cut down by their failure to heed the first warnings of Pyorrhea, which afflicts four people out of five who pass the age of forty and many younger.

Are your gums tender? Do they bleed easily when brushed?

Those are the signs of Pyorrhea's presence. If neglected the germs attack the teeth, which loosen, drop out or must be pulled. Pus pockets form and the whole system may pay the penalty of neglect.

If you would prevent Pyorrhea, see your dentist often and heed his advice. Also, start using Forhan's For the Gums today.

Forhan's For the Gums is the formula of R. J. Forhan, D. D. S. If used consistently and used in time, it will prevent Pyorrhea or check its course. An excellent dentifrice, it keeps the teeth white and clean and the gums pink, firm and healthy.

Brush Your Teeth With Forhan's—How to Use It

Use it twice daily, year in and year out. Wet your brush in cold water, place a half-inch of the refreshing, healing paste on it, then brush your teeth *up and down*. Use a rolling motion to clean the crevices. Brush the grinding and back surfaces of the teeth. Massage your gums with your Forhan coated brush—gently at first until the gums harden, then more vigorously. If the gums are very tender, massage with the finger, instead of the brush. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, use Forhan's according to directions, and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

35c and 60c, in the U. S. and Canada. At all druggists.

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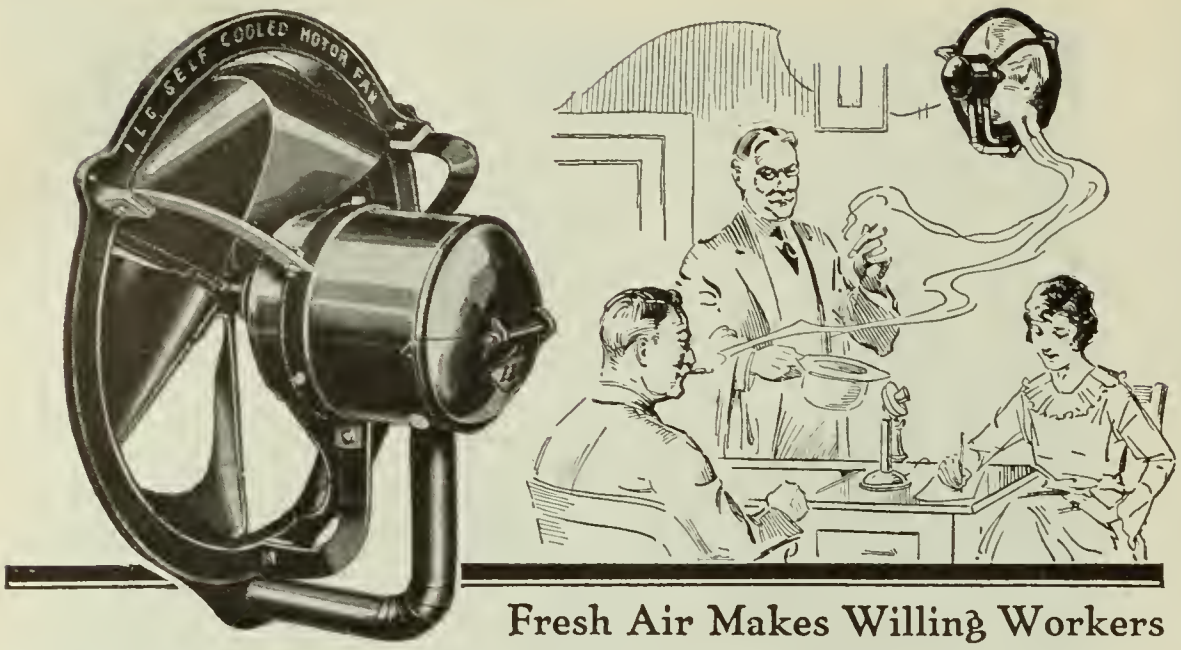

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They are made of the best and finest leathers, by skilled shoemakers, all working to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The quality is unsurpassed. Only by examining them can you appreciate their wonderful value. Shoes of equal quality cannot be bought elsewhere at anywhere near our prices.

Our $7.00 and $8.00 shoes are exceptionally good values. W. L. Douglas shoes are put into all of our 108 stores at factory cost. We do not make one cent of profit until the shoes are sold to you. It is worth dollars for you to remember that when you buy shoes at our stores YOU PAY ONLY ONE PROFIT.

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W. L. Douglas name and portrait is the best known shoe Trade Mark in the world. It stands for the highest standard of quality at the lowest possible cost. The intrinsic value of a Trade Mark lies in giving to the consumer the equivalent of the price paid for the goods.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

to my successor. I don't think it has been used yet.

"My own theme is courage, as you should use it in the great fight that seems to me to be coming between Youth and their Betters; by Youth meaning of course you, and by your Betters us. I want you to take up this position—that Youth have for too long left exclusively in our hands the decisions in national matters that are more vital to them than to us. Things about the next war, for instance, and why the last one ever had a beginning. That the time has arrived for Youth to demand a partnership. That to gain courage is what you come to St. Andrews for. With some alarms and excursions into college life. That is what I propose, but of course the issue lies with McConnachie.

"Your Betters had no share in the immediate cause of the war—we know what nation has that blot to wipe out; but for fifty years or so we heeded not the rumblings of the distant drum—I don't mean by lack of military preparations—and when war did come, we told Youth, who had to get us out of it, tall tales of what it really is and the clover beds it would lead to. We were not meaning to deceive, most of us were as honorable and as ignorant as the Youth themselves, but that does not acquit us of stupidity and jealousy, the two black spots in human nature which, more than love of money, are at the root of all evil.

"You are already disturbing your Betters considerably. I sometimes talk this over with McConnachie, with whom, as you may guess, circumstances compel me to pass a good deal of my time. In our talks we agree that we, your Betters, constantly find you forgetting that we are your Betters. Your answer is that the war and other happenings have shown you that age is not necessarily another name for sapience—that our avoidance of frankness in life and in the arts is often but a cowardly way of shirking unpalatable truths."

This passive attitude of distrust, however, Sir James told his audience, is not worth much. Doubt is good, he declared, if it inspires a desire to get at the truth. He advises:

"Begin by doubting all in high places—except, of course, your professors. But doubt all other professors. If it necessitates your pushing us out of our places, still push; you will find it needs some shoving. But the things courage can do! The things that even incompetency can do if it works with singleness of purpose! Your Betters have done a big thing; we have taken spring out of the year. And having done that our leading people are amazed to find that the other seasons are not conducting themselves as usual. The spring of the year lies buried in the fields of France and elsewhere. By the time the next eruption comes, it may be you who are responsible for it and your sons who are in the lava. All perhaps because this year you let things slide."

As for success or failure in life, said the playwright-rector:

"You will all fall into one of those two callings, the joyous or the uncongenial, and one wishes you into the first, tho our sympathy, our esteem, must go rather to the less fortunate, the braver ones who "turn

their necessity to glorious gain" after they have put away their dreams. To the others will go the easy prize of life—success, which has become a somewhat odious onion nowadays, chiefly because we so often give the name to the wrong thing. When you reach the evening of your days you will, I think, realize—with, I hope, becoming cheerfulness—that we are all failures, at least all the best of us. The greatest Scotsman that ever lived wrote himself down a failure:

The poor inhabitant below
Was quick to learn and wise to know,
And keenly felt the friendly glow
And softer flame.
But thoughtless follies laid him low
And stained his name.

Perhaps the saddest lines in poetry, written by a man who could make things new for the gods themselves.

"If you want to avoid being like Burns there are several possible ways. Thus you might copy us, as we shine forth in our published memoirs, practically without a flaw. No one so obscure nowadays but that he can have a book about him. Happy the land that can produce such subjects for the pen."

The rector held up a few sheets of paper, a last message from Captain Scott, written just before his death in the Antarctic, and said that the explorer's end was an example of courage at its best. He continued:

"Courage is the thing. All goes if courage goes! The greatness of a people is founded on their moral principles; but what says our Johnson of courage: 'Unless a man has that virtue he has no security for preserving any other.' Be not merely courageous, but light-hearted, also gay. Some people have odd ideas of what gaiety is. There is an officer who was the first of our army to land at Gallipoli. He was dropt overboard to light decoys on the shore, so as to deceive the Turks as to where the landing was to be. He pushed a raft containing those in front of him. It was a frosty night, and he was naked and painted black. Firing from the ships was going on all around. It was a two hours' swim in pitch darkness. He did it, crawled through the scrub to listen to the talk of the enemy, who were so near that he could have shaken hands with them—lit his decoys and swam back. He seems to look on this as a gay affair. He is a V. C. now, and you wouldn't think to look at him that he could ever have presented such a disreputable appearance. Would you! (Colonel Freyberg.)

"Another piece of advice—almost my last. For reasons you may guess I must give this in a low voice. Beware of McConnachie. When I look in a mirror now it is his face I see. I speak with his voice, and you all know now what a voice it is. I once had a voice of my own, but nowadays I hear it only from far away, a melancholy, lonely, lost little pipe. I wanted to be an explorer, but he willed otherwise. You will all have your McConnachie's luring you off the high road. Unless you are constantly on the watch, you will find that he has slowly pushed you out of yourself and taken your place. He has rather done for me. I think in his youth he must somehow have guessed the future and been fleggit by it—flichtered from the nest like a bird—and so our eggs were left, cold. He has clung to me, less from mischief than for companionship. I half like him and his penny whistle. With all his faults he is as Scotch as peat. He whispered to me just now that you elected him, not me, as your rector."

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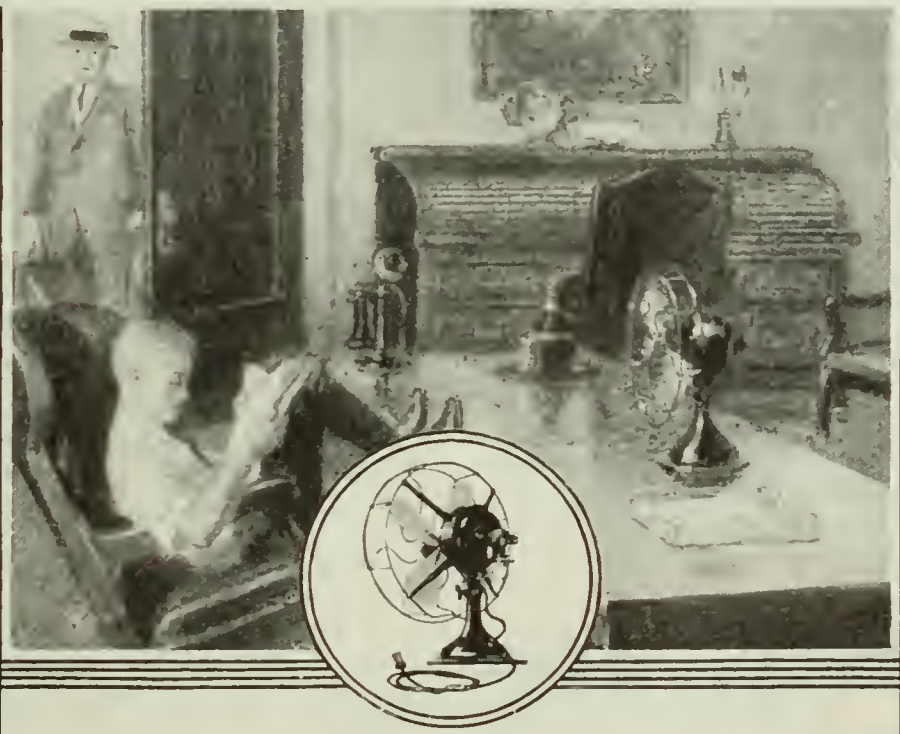

COOL, refreshing breezes from Robbins & Myers Fans provide complete comfort when summer's heat descends upon offices that are prepared for the season. For a quarter of a century, tireless, silent R&M Fans have provided relief from midsummer temperatures. Look for the R&M symbol—the sign of a breeze—on the guard of the fan you buy. Good dealers everywhere carry a complete line of Robbins & Myers Fans in all types and sizes.

R&M Motors are made for all services; sizes range from 1/40 to 100 horsepower, inclusive

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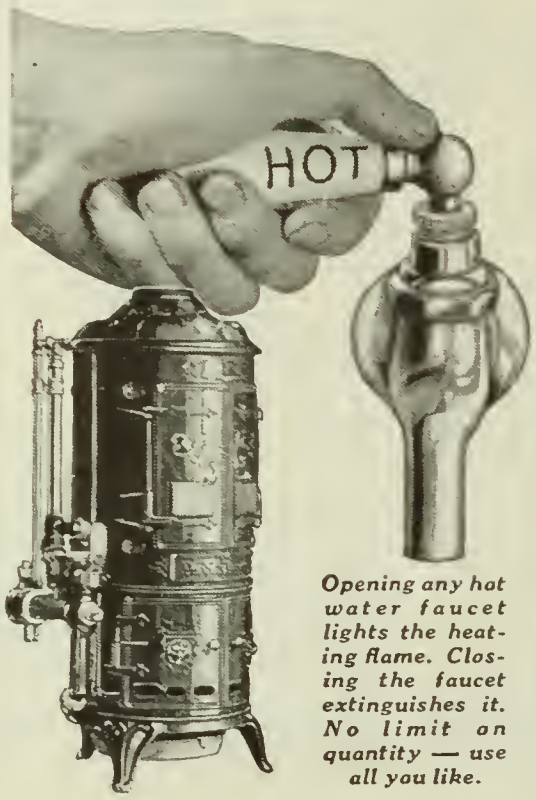

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ABSOLUTELY nothing to do but open the faucet —when you have a Pittsburg Automatic. Then an intense heating flame leaps into action in the Pittsburg; as the fresh water flows through the copper coils in the heater it is heated *instantly*. Piping hot water—pure and fresh as the cold, and just as plentiful—flows from any hot water tap you open.

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REVIEWS ▾ OF ▾ NEW ▾ BOOKS

MERGING EAST AND WEST

WE meet Lilla when she is still a child. Her parents had both been killed in a railway accident, and she was brought up by an aunt, "a pale, aristocratic, chastely fervid" woman, in an old, fine, rarely furnished house on lower Fifth Avenue. Rooms purely lovely with the art of early America, whose Colonial dignity had been enriched by objects Miss Balbian had acquired in her many travels, objects each with its own exquisiteness, produced an atmosphere in which Lilla grew up "a juvenile epicurean, precocious in esthetic judgment, intolerant of anything that was not exquisite." She inherited from her mother a neurotic temperament, an extreme sensitiveness, while her father, febrile, handsome, absorbed in himself, idle and clever, had little to give her that could strengthen the fiber of her body or cool the ardors of her mind and spirit.

This, then, is the heroine of a book by one of the most sensitive of American novelists, Stephen French Whitman. Under the title of "Sacrifice" (D. Appleton & Co., $2.00) it is done in a certain mood, and is successful in producing the effect it is after. It is set in an atmosphere of sapping luxury, it moves as tho to the harmonies of languid music, richly hung with gorgeous trappings, poignant with longing for what is not. Here are men and women who know no material drawback to their desires, and who remain unsatisfied and unhappy. The East and the West meet here and love and suffer together. It is like an enchantment produced to the heady, enervating fumes of strange scents and by means of fantastic gestures and woven steps. Colors meet and mingle and change, eyes shine, white arms rise and drop again, immense forests spring up, the sea sounds on lonely shores, palaces appear and disappear.

Lilla grew up, perfect of her type. Men wooed her, but she remained untouched by their importunities. One especially would not be rebuffed, her cousin, Cornelius Rysbroek, "a lean, neat hypochrondriac, highly cultivated, with fine instincts and excruciating aversions, bored by his leisure, yet incapable of action, and inconstant in every aspiration except this love of his." She constantly refused him, and after each refusal he would wander on some journey, following the beaten paths because he did not have the energy to do the wild and dramatic things he would threaten to do. And he would return, sallower and sadder, and with his passion still gnawing at his heart.

But Lilla had a dream. She, "fragile and moody, dreamed of physical strength and a triumphant will." And this dream had its reality.

"She kept in her desk a magazine picture of Lawrence Teck, the explorer, whom she had never met, but whose likeness, singular amid innumerable presentments of the human face, had arrested her first glance and fascinated her mind."

He was an author as well as an explorer, and the girl knew his books, which "unrolled before her the esoteric corners of the desert, the strange charm and depravity of Oriental cities, the deadly richness of equatorial forests, peopled by human beasts whose claws were hammered steel, whose fangs were poisoned arrows, and who carried in their thick skulls the condensed miasma of their hiding places."

And one night, at a gathering in a country house, she meets this dream of hers.

He is to go back to Africa the day but one following. And they walk together in the fragrant night and talk. It is beautiful talk, full of the color and the fantasy Mr. Whitman manages to put into every page of his book. During it Teck tells Lilla that during his travels and his dangers, a picture cut out of a magazine always went with him. He had found it in the Afrika Hotel at Zanzibar, and its peculiar beauty had clutched suddenly at his pulse. Contemplating the picture, the man had "divined the nature of the woman, all her complexities, and even her emotional fragilities. There came to him the well-known conviction, 'It's she that I've always been seeking.'"

Before Teck had arrived that evening there had been a sort of séance, when a Russian woman of high rank had told, by looking at their slender palms, the fortunes of several of the women. Among the rest she had looked at Lilla's hand. And she had had a vision, grim and terrifying, of a great forest bending darkly over a sort of bier, on which lay a body covered by a black cloth, and surrounded by seated savages.

The next afternoon Lilla and Lawrence are married in a little village, which they have found while motoring. They go to his house in the city for the night, and the day following he departs for Africa, in spite of Lilla's passionate pleadings that he remain, her assertions that she has forebodings of ill, and his own desperate longing to remain by the woman he loves. But his honor is engaged, he must make this journey into the deeps of Africa, and he goes. Lilla was to have gone with him to the edge at least of civilization, but just as she is to start, as the taxi waits, there comes a telephone call from her aunt's house. She is dying. And the wife and husband part.

Lilla endures her life with difficulty, harrowed by anxieties for the man she loves. A last letter reaches her, before he plunges into the wilds. One evening, seated in his room, with the relics of his former explorations all about her, she is suddenly brought to her feet. . . . "Her dilated eyes were fixt upon a point in space, from which an overwhelming impression had rushed in upon her—a flood of distant emotion, a sort of voiceless cry, in a flash traveling half the earth and unerringly reaching her."

A month later the papers published accounts of the death of Lawrence Teck in the jungle. His valet, who had always traveled with him, had managed to get out with the news. But it was four months later before she got a letter from this man, with the details, sufficiently simple. Parr himself had been terribly wounded, and had fallen ill of the fever. He had not been able to write before.

The rest of the book is taken up with Lilla's desperate struggles to gain some sort of peace, of relief from misery, to find something to which she may give herself. Rysbroek again besieges her, and always in vain. But she marries, at last, two or three years later, marries a musician, a

helpless invalid with a great genius who is on his death-bed, but who is kept alive and is able to continue his work by his love for her, and by the conviction that she loves him. So she does, but not as a woman loves a man. She loves him for the genius he has, for the fact that she is able to feel that she is not utterly useless, for the sacrifice she makes of her youth and her beauty to his helpless suffering.

There is an East Indian, a Mohammedan, involved in the tale, a man of charm and courage and devotion, a man of beauty and ideals. And in the far forests of Africa a white man, held prisoner by the savages, dreams of the woman who is waiting him, and works strongly and sanely for his freedom.

A QUEER KIND OF SAINT

DOES notoriety make one a personage? Judging by the experience of a recent British visitor to our shores perhaps not, but Mr. Henry Sydnor Harrison thinks differently. To be sure his heroine, he assures us, is a woman of real ability, but she had lived long in the limelight; she had slapped the face of a Governor, had been hit with a brick on the State House steps at Albany, had been up in an airplane, down in a submarine; had taken up suffrage, run the Eight-Hour League and, as she is as strenuous as was the late Theodore Roosevelt, she now, at the opening of the book, has just bought out the Whitestone Steel Co., got possession of the greater part of the stock and intends to run it herself and on her own lines. Handsome, enormously rich, capable, and with no relatives near enough to exert a restraining influence, such is Teresa de Silver, absurdly called St. Teresa by her friends on account of her indifferent attitude toward men, of whom however, she is represented as having a large following. So we get the book's title, "St. Teresa" (Houghton Mifflin Company, $2.00).

It is the exceptional man who really likes a clever woman, and if to her cleverness she adds a brusque manner and a general neglect of the gentler amenities of life, his indifference soon becomes something stronger. Everything that Dean Masury hears about Teresa de Silver increases his dislike for her and her type, and when his friend Lucy Flanner tells him that if he knew her he would acknowledge her charm he is highly indignant, and by way of proving his impenetrability he takes the job of reorganizing the office of the Whitestone Steel Co., which will bring him into close contact with her.

He soon finds out what he had suspected —Teresa is a pacifist. She at once stops the making of ammunition for the Allies (it was before the entrance of this country into the war) and closes the plant, to the great disgust of the stockholders. Masury's indignation is great; he can not conceive of a pacifist being moved by conscientious motives and he sets himself to work to defeat Teresa's plans. He gets together every cent he can raise, buys enough stock to decide the policy of the company and, triumphant at last, asks for an interview with his employer before leaving for France, where he is going to drive an ambulance.

By this time Masury has come to regard Miss de Silver with mixed feelings. He resents her almost as fiercely as ever, but a sense of justice compels him to acknowledge certain good points. Her truthfulness, her sincerity, her fairness can not but command respect, and she also possesses a trait, unusual in her sex, the

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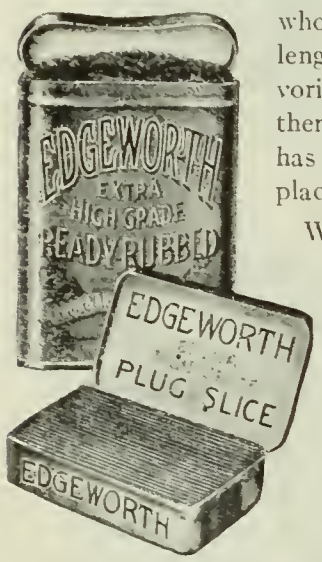

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

ability to bear criticism. He is even reaching the point of allowing that her pacifist views may not be entirely due to a desire for notoriety, and on one occasion he even goes so far as to defend her at a club from a slanderous comment. And then comes the climax. Teresa gives him an interview at her house, and when he tells her of his purchase of the stock it is only to find that she too has been buying shares, that his trouble has been in vain and that she still controls the policy of the company.

Beside himself with rage, Masury suggests in plain terms that she has used her good looks in the transaction and the result is a hand-to-hand fight, in which Teresa shows her usual ability and in which Masury, losing all control of himself, and finding Teresa's face near his, kisses her. She bites him! This is a fatal mistake on the part of the author. Harrison has destroyed, or at least given a shock to whatever sympathy the reader might have felt for his heroine. But, of course, there is but one ending for a novel like this, and the seasoned novel-reader will have no trouble in guessing it.

WHY EDUCATE THE NEGRO?

As the train leaves Cairo, Illinois, the Pullman-car conductor asks Peter Siner to take his hand-baggage and step into the Jim Crow car. The request comes as a sort of surprize to the negro who has just graduated from Harvard, for his four years in the North have somewhat blurred his recollections of the segregation of his race in the South, but he complies at once.

Here is the theme of "Birthright," by T. S. Stribling (Century Co., $1.90)—the problem of the educated negro. Siner's desire is to work for the elevation of his race through education. He wants to open a school for the colored population of Hooker's Bend, and for that purpose buys a small property near the village. It is only when the papers are signed that he reads the deed which he finds contains a clause that no school shall be opened on the premises. This fraud on the part of the prominent banker who sold him the land is considered an exquisite piece of humor by the white residents of Hooker's Bend and shows more plainly than any sermon one of the degradations consequent upon slavery.

The picture of the negro quarter of the place, known as Niggertown, with its ramshackle cabins, dusty road and tainted well, is something appalling, and the absence of any knowledge or practise of hygiene is amazing to the reader accustomed to Boards of Health and building regulations. Peter returns to these squalid surroundings with a resignation born of familiarity and tries to arouse in his own people a desire for education and self-improvement. It is useless. He gets no help or encouragement from the white residents, who are as ignorant in their way as the blacks, and the born indolence of the negroes is impossible to overcome. Matters are complicated by Peter's falling in love with a pretty octoroon who has all the charm and all the frailty of her kind. She, too, has been away to school and has some ideas of self-improvement, and the story ends with their marriage and departure for Chicago where they will have a better chance in life, for Peter sees all too clearly that there is no place for him in a spot like Hooker's Bend.

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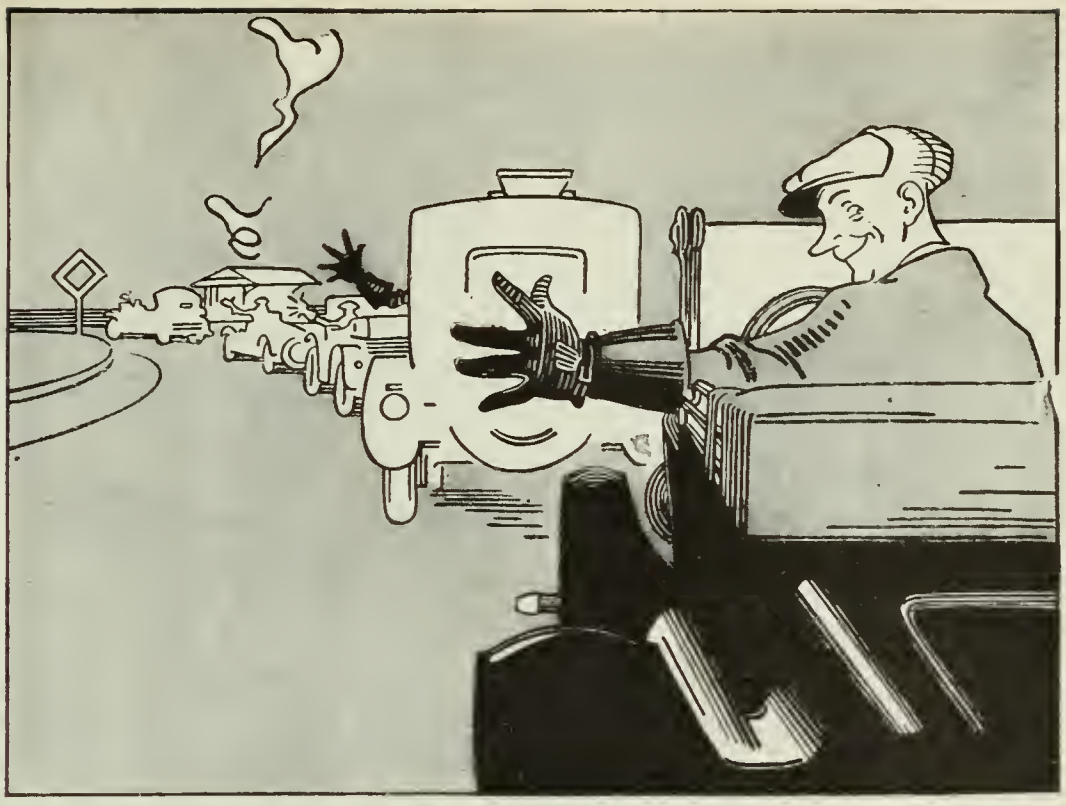
As a true picture of the life it describes, even those who have never been south of Mason and Dixon's line must be convinced, and as a portrayal of the evils and injustice of miscegenation it should give even the strongest admirer of Southern life cause for meditation. It also throws a light, in the attitude of the really amiable Captain Renfrew, upon the scientific attainments of a really conservative Southern gentleman. "The library was not an ordinary compilation of the world's thought; it, too, was an attorney's special pleading against the equality of man. Any book or theory that upheld the equality of man was carefully excluded from the shelves. Darwin's great hypothesis, and every development springing from it, had been banned, because the moment that a theory was propounded of the great biologic relationship of all flesh, from worms to vertebrates, there instantly followed a corollary of the brotherhood of man." But not much else could be expected from an old gentleman who believed that slavery was placed in America to rear up giants of political leadership in order that she might weather the revolutions of the world.

The author is a Southerner who writes of what he has seen and known, who recognizes the evil, but has no opinion to offer, no remedy to suggest. As one reads and perceives the attitude of the white citizens toward the negro, their stupidity and dishonesty, a feeling of despair ensues, while the indolence, the indifference and the lax moral standard of the colored people themselves lead one to realize the wonderful work done at Hampton and Tuskegee, and marvel that any one should have had the courage or the faith to attempt it. There is no propaganda in the book.

NO FLAPPER, THANK YOU!

GOLDIE GREEN has had the most ordinary upbringing, and is the oldest daughter in a family distinguished for little but its weakness and its failures. When she makes her appearance she is ticker-seller for a motion-picture house in a Chicago suburb. She sits in the little cage out in front, looking through the glass at the world as it passes, talking slang to it, sizing it up, smiling at it, and quite wise to its tricks, particularly the tricks of the men who want to make dates and get what they can out of any concession they may be able to wring from her. In fact, she is exchanging badinage with just such a man at the instant when we make her acquaintance. Her brother chances to butt in on the little interchange, and attacks the person, getting a black eye for his pains. Goldie has not seen the encounter. She would have laughed if she had, for she can take care of herself, and she has a most definite notion of what this brother amounts to, and of how futile his championship would necessarily prove. P. Heigham, or Perce, as Goldie calls him, was small, serious and worried. He understood little of what went on about him, and of the life his sister led he was entirely ignorant. His devotions were the local Y and his clerkship, and such reforms as happened to be in the wind.

Samuel Merwin, in "Goldie Green" (Bobbs, Merrill & Co., $2.00), has written a book about the modern girl that has nothing of the flapper element in it, that gives us an individual who is representative of a type, a type impossible a generation ago, a type that meets the demands of life with a smiling courage, with entire self-confidence, with a knowledge beyond that ever acquired by its maternal predecessors, and that pits its brains and its beauty



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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

against men in the open field of the world's opportunities and wins what it wants.

But that biff in the eye was to have consequences. It was to start Goldie on the upward trail, and it was to open wide doors on the world.

Goldie is a vivid thing, loving life, loving the contacts and the dangers and the thrills of life, loving to have what she calls a scrap on her hands. The more difficult the situation, the better it suited her. When every bit of her brain and all her nervous energy were being used to the full, then she was happy.

The man who had punched her brother in the eye proves to be a friend in a business way of Mr. Green, of Papa. He is coming, and does come, to dinner that evening to discuss a contract which will give Green the agency of a car insurance for Sunbury. Action is swift when Goldie, Perce and Mr. Williamson meet at the family board. It ends with the abrupt withdrawal of Williamson, and the despair of poor Papa, who has been gradually going down and who had looked for this new job to give him breathing space.

But Goldie sees her chance, and takes it. She becomes the agent, and she is a good one. And from then on we follow her increasingly brilliant career and her mental growth and breeding.

Mr. Merwin has perhaps made this growth too sudden and too speedy. Goldie never makes a mistake, nor even a slip. She handles the men with whom she comes into contact both in a business way and emotionally with the completest self-possession and success. She sees her way straight, and she walks right ahead. Her family is impossible, but she uses it as a spur, not a drag. Goldie is convincing, however, for all her infallibility. She has clear ideas and she can work—work endlessly and keep her enthusiasm. She has the gift for snatching at opportunity, and her mind runs along with a plan, maturing it as it goes.

This is woman's day, and in this story we are shown the product of the last few years of forward marching. Girls no longer grow up inside sheltering walls, they are in the open, and they are expected from their teens to give an account of themselves in a productive, money-making way. Mr. Merwin calls the age the most materialistic and sordid period of self-indulgence in the modern history of man. There is too much of everything—too much money, too many jewels, too many automobiles—the crass triumph of money over faith and beauty. But he shows us the good side of this most modern period too. The frankness possible between men and women, the good comradeship, the honesty. Goldie, compared to her whining, selfish, silly and extravagant mother, is as fresh and sweet a human development as the world has known, and it is the period that has done it. We have a lot to cure in this modern life, but we have a lot to be thankful for, and Mr. Merwin is singularly able to paint both pros and cons. He has written not only a good story, but a story that will bear thinking about, and has drawn an original portrait of a type that has sprung up almost over night, the wholesome, sound, expert and clever contrast to the flapper, who has been studied and discust ad nauseum, and who is neither so significant nor so interesting as the Goldies of to-day.

A LOVER NOT A MURDERER

IMAGINE a billiard-room of an English country house where Mary Trevert has just refused Robin Greve, the man she loves, announcing at the same time her engagement to their host, Hartley Parrish, a man of unknown antecedents but enormous wealth. This is a great blow to Robin who abruptly leaves the billiard-room and, passing through the hall where many of the guests are seated, goes past the library into the garden. Fifteen minutes later a shot is heard from the library where Parrish was busy and, on an entrance being forced, he is found lying on the floor, a pistol in his hand, a bullet in his heart. The police are summoned, the guests and servants are questioned, the usual procedure followed. Was it murder or suicide? Opinion is divided. Thus the scene is set for those who enjoy a good detective story, and their name is legion, and to them "The Yellow Streak" (Houghton Mifflin Co., $1.75) by Valentine Williams, can be recommended. Unlike some detective stories Robin is not at once arrested on general principles as being the person whom the reader would least like to believe guilty. A certain amount of suspicion attaches to him as having been the last person seen in the vicinity of the crime, but even the rural police perceive that something more is necessary in the way of evidence, and the fact that he at once sets about helping solve the mystery soon clears him.

Robin has found on the floor of the library, and mechanically pocketed, a ball of gray letter paper which puzzles him when he looks at it later, for it is blank except for a date in one corner, but full of a number of small rectangular slits. Here is the one weak point in the story. Even if this were not a well-known form of cipher any intelligent person should be able to guess its use on sight, but Robin does not, and it only adds one more to his perplexities. The police are inclined to consider the case one of suicide, but Robin is not so sure. Opposite the library window, on a little elevation, is a rose-garden, and while Robin is making his observations he notices that the bark from one of the rustic poles has recently been shorn away as if by a bullet. Another puzzle is that the butler is sure he heard voices in the library before the shot was fired, a fact which tends to incriminate Robin, tho he swears he had not entered the room.

Of course Mr. Parrish's correspondence is investigated, but it is only by chance that Robin learns from an ex-private secretary of the dead man that certain letters marked "Personal" were never to be opened except by the man to whom they were addrest. On one occasion the secretary opened one of these by mistake, and altho he went at once to Mr. Parrish to tell what he had done he was immediately dismissed. These letters, young Wright went on to say, were written on blue-gray paper and came from a firm in Rotterdam, and he added that whenever his chief received one of these letters he became very gloomy. Moreover, he also ventured the opinion that the case was one of blackmail.

And now Bruce Wright joins in the search and the result of his first effort proves to Robin's satisfaction what he had been pretty sure of for some time—that Mr. Parrish had been murdered. Wright has an interview with the financier's valet and learns from him that his employer's pistol had a silencer on it, which has disappeared. This accounts for only one shot having been heard, the second one, fired from the outside; the first one, the one which grazed the post in the rose-garden, having been inaudible on account of the silencer, which argues that the murderer must have entered the room and removed the silencer from his victim's pistol.

There is a good deal yet to be done before the mystery is cleared up, and before that Mary Trevert makes a hurried journey to Rotterdam and is in considerable danger before Robin comes to the rescue, but everything is finally wound up in a most satisfactory manner. The story is interesting and none the less so because it is less sensational than many of its kind. Robin is not imprisoned for a crime of which he is guiltless nor is the reader's blood made to run cold by tortures inflicted upon helpless victims. The mystery slowly unfolds, and when the author has finished telling his story, he stops.

MAMMON RENAMED

CLEVE HARROD is the ugly duckling in a family of kindly, commonplace, sensible people. He likes to read, he wants to go to college, and his strong ambition and firm purpose is to write. Before he finishes his course at the University, his father dies, leaving so little money that a readjustment of the family life is necessary. Cleve's brothers are working and Cleve is anxious to help, but his talents, such as they are, do not seem to be very marketable, and he is glad to get a job in the Sunshine Bakery where he makes friends with a cheerful person of low degree named George Tarvey who is employed there as baker, and who may be described as a typical American, inasmuch as no other country could possibly produce him.

The Middle West seems likely to be with us late and often, but in spite of popular successes not every one can write the history of a plain, ordinary, middle-class and Middle-West family and not only make it interesting but make the reader feel as if he would like to know them. Mary S. Watts has done this in some of her earlier books, and in "The House of Rimmon" (Macmillan, $2.00) the story opens in a small Western college town, tho the principal characters soon leave it for busier scenes.

The war breaks out, and even before the United States takes a hand great changes are felt. When the time comes Cleve enlists, but never goes overseas, and when peace comes he feels a strong reluctance to return to his old home, so he turns his steps to New York and embarks upon the real adventure of trying to earn his living in a strange place. He has a little money, having saved his pay, and when that is gone, instead of starving to death in a garret or blowing his brains out he goes out and gets a job in a small restaurant; later, the proprietor being run in for violating the Volstead Act, Cleve ships as steward on a steamer running to Bermuda.

In the meantime Tarvey has turned up, and with him his sister, whom he admires and adores, a beautiful girl, who is one of the best drawn characters in the book. Sophy has been a chorus girl, and in spite of her errors in taste is a good sort, but her health having given out, her brother is taking care of her, his affection mingled with keen anxiety, and he is only too glad to get a job as cook in a Bermuda hotel, for that means a good winter climate for Sophy.

To this hotel, which is also the one where Cleve spends his off days, comes a successful writer who interests himself in Cleve's work and gives him the help he needs to get before the public. So Cleve goes back to

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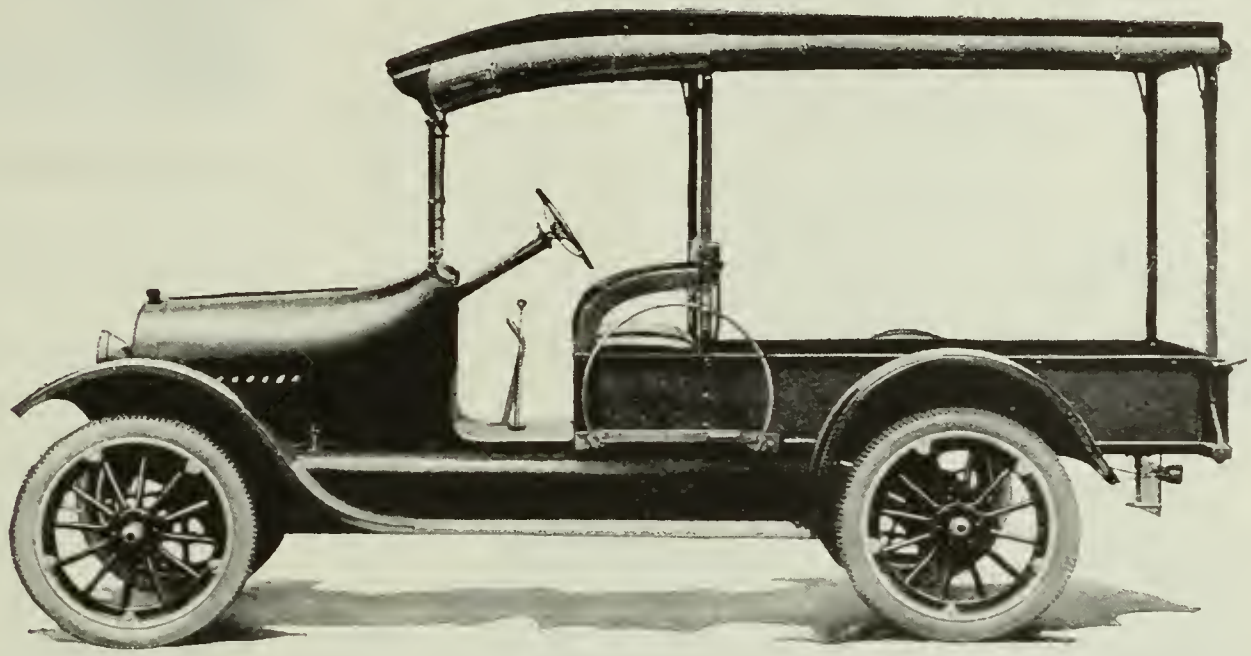

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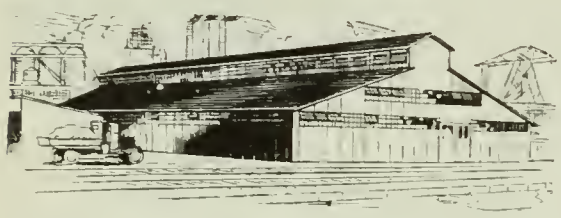

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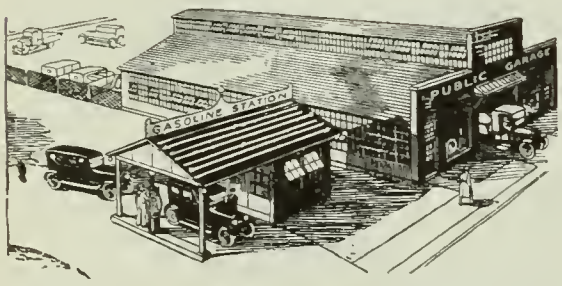

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS
Continued

New York and tries his luck with a play. In the meantime he has drifted into a marriage with Sophy, who altho devoted to him and willing to work day and night for him, is entirely unable to appreciate his work.

After various vicissitudes Cleve is encouraged by a success he has with one of the small neighborhood theaters of the town, to offer a play to a producer whom every one will recognize. To his surprize it is accepted provisionally and he meets the impresario to talk over a few necessary changes. He is disgusted to find that these changes, called making it "vital" by the manager, involve the introduction of various indecencies, and Cleve, indignantly refusing, withdraws his play. But, as may be inferred from the title, he finally succumbs. He is cramped for money, Sophy's health is not good, and a sudden demand for some two or three hundred dollars clinches the matter. He makes the desired changes—he bows in the House of Rimmon.

Like all Mrs. Watt's books it is interesting. The narrative flows smoothly, much of the character-drawing is extremely good, and the description of the first night of the play, with its carefully manipulated curtain calls, is accurately done, but the author is at fault in one important particular. So shrewd a manager as Delmar does not prefer the salacious play to the clean one for the simple reason that the former scores only in New York and is valueless on the road.

THE SOLACE OF THE PRAIRIES

"HOW could you kiss a woman like that?" Wife and husband confront each other. For she has found him with the school-teacher in his arms; and it was clear enough that to the woman, anyhow, the embrace meant everything in the world.

Duncan is cool and cynical about it. Yes, he kisses, he finds it interesting to kiss, and for that matter he will probably go on kissing. Let his wife make what she chooses out of it.

So now Chaddie has her problem out in the open, to face and to understand. And she can not simply open the door and walk away from this man, as she wants to. For there is her son, there is her daughter, little children to whom she owes all they need. And among other things they need a father.

Duncan is not only weary of his wife, but of his prairie home. He craves wealth, excitement, the life of the the cities. But for Chaddie that desire is past. As she expresses it:

"I don't know what mysterious Divide I have crossed over, but it seems to be peace I want now instead of experience. I'm no longer envious of the East and all it holds. I'm no longer fretting for wider circles of life. . . . What I want now is a better working plan for that which has already been placed before me. . . . There was a time, I know, when I used to fret about the finer things I thought I was losing out of life, about the little handmade fripperies people have been forced to conjure up and carpenter together to console them for having to live in human beehives made of steel and concrete. But I'm beginning to find that joy isn't a matter of geography and companionship, isn't a matter of over-crowded subways. . . ."

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the two of them, talks that put their human selves into words. We know them both thoroughly, this woman and this man, and long before Chaddie herself sees that it is impossible for the two to go on living together, we see it. There is a sundering sword between these two spirits that must eventually cut them loose from each other.

Arthur Stringer completes his trilogy of the Prairie Woman with this latest volume "The Prairie Child" (Bobbs Merrill, $2). The three books together make a most penetrating study of a woman's heart and mind, such a study as it would seem almost impossible for a man to succeed in putting on paper. He places this woman in the wide and free environment of the great prairies of the Canadian West, where there is nothing to trammel the view of her. There she stands, under the arch of the sky, and there she works out the problems of her life.

And these are no slight problems, for all that they belong to most human lives. She marries a man with whom she is in love, and who loves her, in a fashion of speaking. That is, he is not the sort of man a woman could tie to with any confidence. He is essentially selfish, and there is a streak of the bully in him. He is vain and he is weak. Yet he has charm, culture and that air of gay domination which appeals to a young girl. Chaddie begins life with him in all confidence. She has a temper that can flare up dangerously, but which is generous and kind, a true sense of humor, which can laugh at herself as well as the world; she is warm of heart and soul, and she becomes passionately devoted to her prairie home, despite the hardships and the labor.

The first book shows her in her happy youth, making the new home livable, meeting the new conditions, loving wholeheartedly, yet beginning now and then to have tremors of doubt as to this man to whom she is linked. The second book takes her with her new rôle of mother, and life suddenly becomes bigger and sterner. She sees more clearly and she feels more deeply. She is determined to walk straight and strong, however difficult the path, and she is determined to be happy in thus walking onward, side by side with a man whom she knows now very well indeed, but for whom a strong affection remains in her heart, for all the disillusion he has brought her.

And now we see her reach the concluding period of her life with Duncan.

Just how Chaddie solves the situation, and what the future holds for her is to be found in Mr. Stringer's book. There are some unlooked-for developments and some tense moments. And Chaddie, in her endeavor to be utterly fair, even leaves the beloved prairies and goes to Calgary—an interesting interlude, that city life, if Calgary may fitly be called by so splendid a title!

The little son plays a large part in this portion of the trilogy, not so much for what he does or says, for he is not obtruded, but for what he is, and for one big gesture which reveals both him and his father beyond any camouflaging. His mother loves him with a white passion she gives to nothing else, but with a fine discretion and restraint that is beautiful.

The story is told, as were the others, in the journal form by Chaddie herself. The novel manages to keep flexible, nevertheless, and it gains a color, a reality that might not have been possible to any other form. It is a book that is worth reading and keeping to read again.

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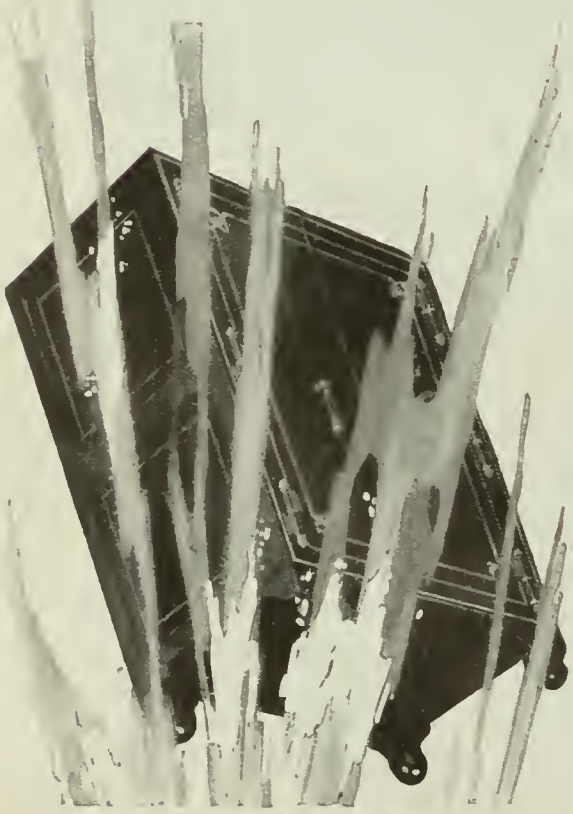

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

BETWIXT LIFE AND DEATH

"NOT dead; but very far from being alive." In this state, termed by the author "latent life," organized beings, both animal and vegetable, often persist for a long time. It is discust in *The Scientific Monthly* (Lancaster, Pa.) by Professor D. Fraser Harris, of Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia. Those who have read About's story of "The Man with a Broken Ear," will realize, after perusing what Professor Harris has to tell, that this French tale of long-suspended animation is not so much of an extravaganza as they have hitherto considered it. If asked to say whether an animal lying in the road was alive or dead, we should at once try to arouse it, says Professor Harris; and if the animal jumped up or turned over, we should at once say it was alive; if it failed to do so, we should assume that it was dead. Response or reaction to the environment is then the great criterion of life. He continues:

A living animal organism is characterized by the following capabilities of powers:

(1.) It can feed, that is, assimilate to itself material chemically often quite unlike the composition of its own tissues. This digestion and incorporation involves the getting rid of material useless or injurious to the organism. The one word "metabolism" covers all the changes wrought on matter by a living being.

(2) It can transform the potential energy of food into the kinetic energy of heat (animal heat), movement, nerve-energy and electric current.

(3) It is able to resist infection and, within limits, all agencies tending to compromise its integrity.

(4) The living body has a life history; it goes through an orderly sequence of irreversible phases. The living being is never stationary; it has time relations. Amid this constant change of material, personality or identity is maintained.

(5) Finally, it can reproduce itself.

None of these things can a dead organism do; death is a state of infinite physiological inertia.

Livingness is exhibited not only by entire organisms but by their constituent tissues and cells. For tissues and cells can feed, excrete, produce heat and electric current, give rise to anti-bodies, and, finally, produce new elements. The reason for the life of the entire individual is that each of its ultimate constituents is alive.

In judging of the livingness of isolated organs, tissues and cells we must have some convenient method capable of being followed out in the laboratory. The signs of life in the laboratory are, for instance, in the case of muscle—it absorbs oxygen, it gives out carbon dioxid, it produces heat, it twitches or contracts, and finally it can evolve an electric current.

Of all these signs of life, the one mentioned last is by far the most delicate. Even after the heart has ceased to beat, it can still evince electric disturbance. The evolution of electric current is the most delicate sign of life, and it is also the last sign.

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degrees of livingness in tissues, for, whereas some, like liver and heart, are intensely alive, others, such as the upper layers of the skin, have little vitality, and yet others—enamel of teeth and horn of nail and hair—are absolutely dead.

It is similar with entire organisms; we can construct a scale of all degrees of livingness from the great physical and mental vitality of a Gladstone at one end, down to the stupidity of the country yokel at the other.

Now vegetables and animals can enter into a certain state in which, altho they are not showing any of the ordinary signs of life, they are nevertheless not dead: this state is called latent life. The only sign of livingness exhibited in latent life is the electric current. A dried seed is a good example of this condition; it seems dead, but the ordinary person can ascertain whether or not it is dead by planting it in the ground and waiting until it has or has not produced a plant. Similarly, to know whether an egg is alive or not, "wait and see" if it hatches. Drying is an excellent method for sending many living things into latent life. In 1719 the Dutch naturalist, Leeuwenhoek, found minute animals called Rotifera dried up in mud, apparently dead, but able to live again when moistened with water.

This rising as it were from the dead is called Anabiosis. Besides the Rotifera, or wheel-animalcules, other minute animals, the Tardigrada, or bear animalcules, the Anguillulidæ, or paste-eels, and some kinds of thread worms, are all known to be able to survive extreme degrees of desiccation for as long as twelve years.

Obviously, only simple or lowly animals can live after being dried up; and yet the wheel-animalcules are not so extremely simple, seeing that they have a nervous system.

A much more widely applicable method of sending organisms into latent life is that of cooling them, says Professor Harris. The bacteria, the simplest of all plants, show extraordinary resistance to refrigeration, for they can be frozen down to the temperature of liquid air and yet retain their vitality. The fact that the "germs" of decomposition of meat can be sent into latent life by being frozen is taken advantage of in the commercial process of cold storage. He goes on:

Recent research on the preservation of fruit in refrigerators has shown that the spores of the Black Spot fungus can be kept for six months at minus five degrees centigrade, and yet germinate at ordinary temperatures. The whole problem of the storage of fruit is being studied in the light of recent work in biology. Fruits pulled off the tree are still alive. They are ripening, and this consists in their ferments forming sugar out of unsweet materials. By being chilled, however, fruits can be brought into latent life, which is evidently the condition to have them in if storage for a long time is desired.

Coming now to the animal kingdom, Sir Ernest Shackleton has reported that in the South Polar seas there are certain lowly marine organisms frozen motionless in the ice for ten months in the year, but able to swim about actively for the other two. Physiologists know that snails, water-beetles, insects, frogs and fish can withstand temperatures so low that warm-blooded animals would be killed outright. A fish has been frozen in a block of ice,

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then sawn in half along with the ice and each half has, on being melted, performed active movements.

On the approach of winter frogs descend into the mud at the bottom of the pond and there rest in latent life until next spring; this is their form of hibernation. In all probability they are not frozen stiff, but their life processes must be at an exceedingly low ebb. Snakes behave in a similar manner.

The warm-blooded animals can not withstand anything like the extreme degrees of drying and chilling which the more lowly and hardy animals are able to endure. Nevertheless, tissue changes can become so deprest that a state of virtually latent life can be entered upon. Such a condition is seen in the hibernation or winter sleep of bears, tortoises, hedgehogs, dormice and marmosets. We learn from these cases of hibernation that even after breathing ceases, the animal may yet live; but it may surprize some readers to learn that even after the heart has ceased beating the organism does not necessarily die all at once. The fact is, many of the tissues of the body live for a long time after the body as a whole is dead.

Can a human being enter into the state of latent life? The answer is "Yes"; but no human being can be dried up or frozen stiff like some of the lowlier creatures and yet live.

What is known as trance or narcolepsy is the form which latent life takes in the human being. Every now and again we hear of cases of persons, usually young women, going into profound and prolonged sleep from which they do not awake for weeks or months. Stories of persons "laid out" for the undertaker, and reviving on his arrival are not unknown.

Still more extraordinary are the narratives of the Fakirs of India, who are said to allow themselves to be built up in sealed tombs for weeks without food and to be alive at the end of that time. Reports of these cases of human suspended animation are now too numerous and too well authenticated to be set aside.

Many people if asked to give an example of suspended animation would refer to the case of some one apparently dead through drowning. Speaking strictly, a drowned person is *not* in latent life. On the contrary, a drowned person is dying; but most fortunately, the several tissues do not die the moment the individual as a whole dies, but can survive long enough to be revivable if only enough oxygen can reach them sufficiently soon.

The latent life of isolated tissues is a remarkable phenomenon. Alexis Carrel of the Rockefeller Institute has actually been successful in causing tissues isolated from chick embryos to grow in glass vessels in a drop of blood-plasma, for as long a time as two or three years at ordinary temperatures. When, however, this "culture" was placed in a refrigerator all growth was stopt, and as long as it was chilled, it exhibited no growth, the isolated tissues having gone into latent life. Fragments of heart muscle can similarly be kept for two or three months.

The state of latent life may be regarded as a condition of high resistance toward those conditions which make for death. All poisons tend to kill protoplasm, to immobilize it; death is the complete immobilization of living molecules; whereas

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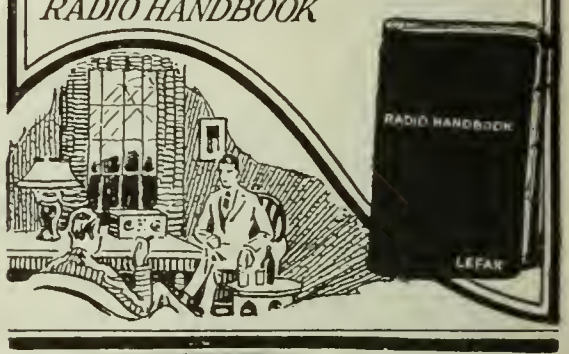

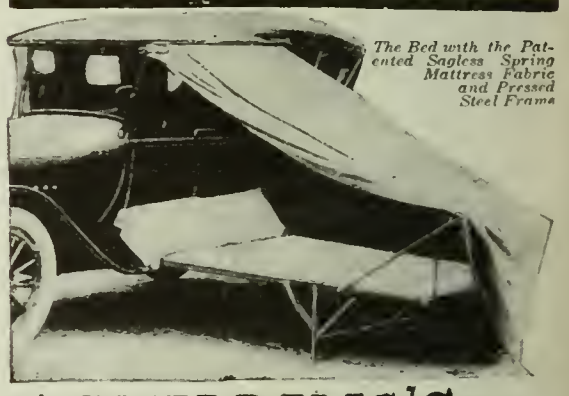
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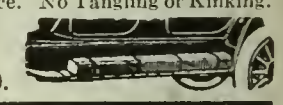

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"The organism in latent life is not dead, but it is very far from being fully alive. In living matter, the molecular whirl is at its intensest; in latent life the molecular whirl is for a time arrested; in death the molecular whirl has been stopt for ever. In life 'the sands of time' are running out rapidly; in latent life the stream has stopt; in death the sand is all in the lower globe."

MORE ABOUT UNDERWEIGHT

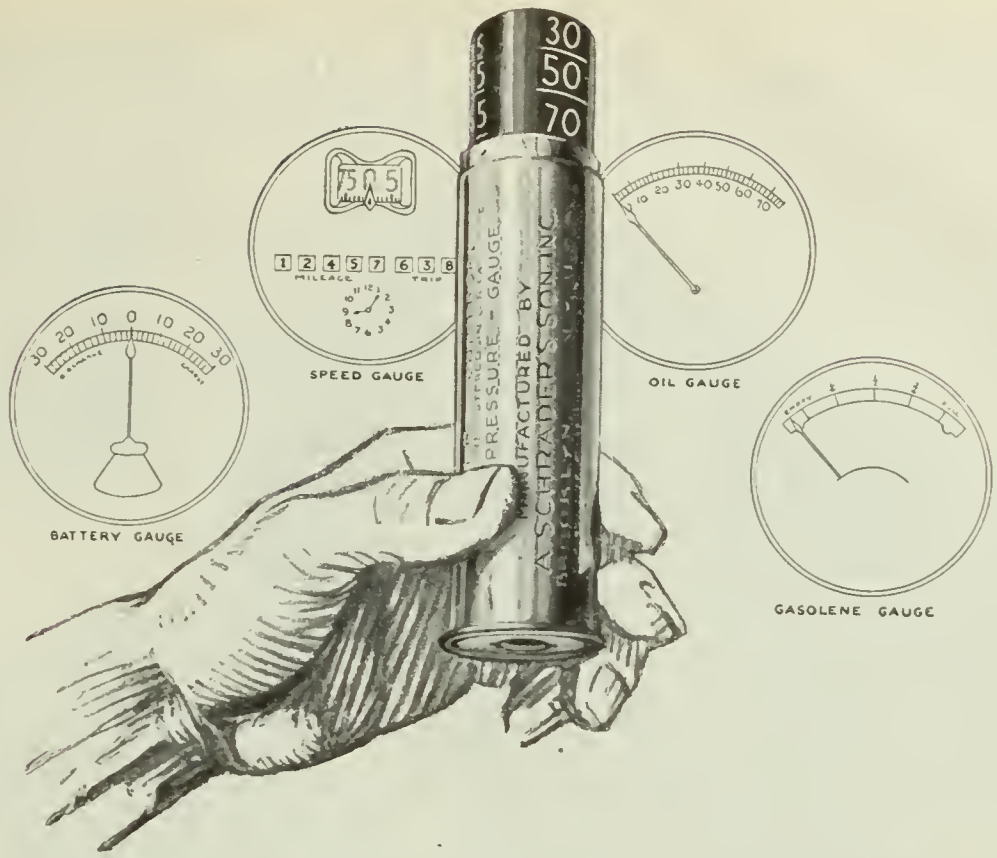
THE conclusions of the article on "The Great Underweight Delusion," contributed to *The Outlook* by C. K. Taylor, of Carteret Academy, Orange, N. J., and quoted recently in these columns, are opposed by Mrs. Ernest R. Grant, director of the Children's Health Crusade, Washington, D. C., in a later issue of the same magazine. Mr. Taylor's contention is that a child is underweight only when he weighs less than he ought, and he denies that height alone is a sufficient criterion of what he ought to weigh. Mrs. Grant believes that average height and average weight correspond sufficiently for us to rely on the standard tables commonly used for comparisons. The weight of a child, Mrs. Grant says, is a practical index of his physical condition. If he is habitually 7 per cent. or more underweight for height, he is considered by many prominent pediatricians to be seriously in need of attention. When given a thorough examination, he will show marked signs of malnutrition. She continues:

"'Records based on a study of 22,000,000 school children during 1918 showed 20 per cent. of the American school children are malnourished,' says Dr. Thomas B. Wood, of Columbia University, Chairman of the Committee on Health Problems of the National Council of Education.

"'Extended studies have shown conclusively that children 7 per cent. or more underweight for height require treatment,' to quote Dr. William R. P. Emerson, Director of the Nutrition Clinics for Delicate Children, Boston, Massachusetts.

"'Of the first thousand underweight children examined at the Health Clinic at Montreal, Canada, a total of 6,404 defects were found, or an average of 6.4 defects per child,' to quote H. R. Y. Reid, Director of the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

"Referring to 'The Great Underweight Delusion,' in the March 15 issue of *The Outlook*, the article gives as illustration the hypothetical case of a 'slender, wiry boy' 12½ per cent. underweight. The cause of underweight is assigned solely to heredity. Because the 'hypothetical boy' is 'noisy and obstreperous' his hypothetical father considers him in good physical condition. No report is given of the result of a careful physical examination for detecting the underlying physical defects or faulty food



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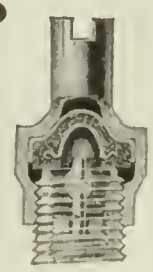

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SCHRADER
TIRE-PRESSURE-GAUGE

and health habits which ordinarily produce underweight in all but 'hypothetical children.'

"The assertion is made that 'whole races are typically slender, with weight below the general average.' However, no statistics are given to prove this assertion nor to specify that such races are underweight for *height*.

"To quote Dr. Joseph A. Murphy, Chief Medical Inspector of the Public Schools, Washington, D. C.: 'It has been my experience that children who are seven per cent. or more underweight for height when given a thorough examination are found to be in poor physical condition. That they improve in health, strength, and vigor when their physical defects, health and food habits are corrected, and that this improvement is accompanied by increase in weight.'

"The article further states: 'Folks with the weighing delusion' demonstrated that one-third of the children of a New Jersey town were underweight and that the same condition existed in 'private academies patronized by the well-to-do.' While the writer characterized this as a 'frightful delusion,' he made no attempt to show that these underweight children were not suffering from physical defects, faulty food or health habits, or some other reason needing correction; nor does he seem to take cognizance of the fact that the figures of this little New Jersey town curiously enough coincide with the percentage of the physically unfit as revealed by the draft statistics of 1918.

"Another statement is that the 'essence of the delusion' is that 'there is only one normal healthy type of build . . . the worshipful average.' Averages and measurements are very necessary factors in the scientific study of any problem. Individuals are measured mentally, and the rating obtained has much significance when compared with the average. If there occurs a variation from the accepted average, the cause is carefully studied and the significance of the variation from the average depends in each case upon the cause. The average is the basis for estimating the degree of variations from normal in all of these measurements. Therefore, in studying the health and nutrition of children variations from the average normal weight for height is an important factor in the discovery of cases needing correction. For it is the consensus of opinion of all of these 'deluded people' who are working with the underweight children that a child seven per cent. or more underweight for height is in serious need of attention, and when given a thorough examination he will be found to have a much higher percentage of physical defects than children of an average normal weight for height, and, furthermore, when these underweight children have had their physical defects corrected and are brought up to normal weight for height they are in much better physical condition, more alert mentally, and make much better progress in their school work."

A reply to this criticism, made by Mr. C. K. Taylor, author of the original article, follows it in *The Outlook*, Mr. Taylor acknowledges that Mrs. Grant has said many things that are seriously true and so much that should be known to many who are careless. It seems almost ungrateful, he says, to make any adverse comments at all, and yet one or two points must be touched upon, for the fact is that in depending so much upon mere weight comparisons many child-welfare workers do not go nearly as far as they should. He goes on:

"Noticing the weight of children was a first step. It has served a great purpose. It has drawn the attention of thousands of school folk and parents to many formerly unnoticed factors affecting the health of children. But it does not go nearly as far as it should.

"First of all, when children more than seven per cent. below average weight are treated for malnutrition, or some other ill, real or supposed (real in far too many cases), the fact is neglected that children within the limits of the average, or even children having weight over the average, may also have malnutrition or some other ill. The writer has seen too many children in clinic and elsewhere not to have observed many cases of this kind. And so it is that by emphasizing attention to slender children almost exclusively we are neglecting the great mass of children who may be heavier—more heavily framed, for instance—and who in many cases need special care and diet just as much as do those who weigh less. For this reason alone we are right in demanding a medical examination for every school child, whatever the weight, and a subsequent treatment of each child according to the findings of that medical examination. In brief, we utterly refuse to accept anything so unreliable as a weight comparison in lieu of a medical examination.

"And this brings us to the term 'underweight' itself. What does it really mean? Well, many would have us believe that it means a certain percentage below the general average weight for the same age and height. Many physicians have agreed with the writer that this can not be real underweight, for it does not allow for individual differences of build. We believe that underweight exists when an individual is below the weight that individual should have, and that this can not be told by comparing that individual's weight with general averages, but specifically and solely by a medical examination. When the medical examination shows that a child has malnutrition or other serious ill, one can well believe that the child's weight is below what it should be. And this is a very serious matter, needing all the fine care and attention the thousands of devoted child-welfare workers and medical examiner can give.

"The writer is the last one to deny the existence of real underweight. It is frightfully prevalent. But the writer insists that it is not strictly confined to children who are below the general average in weight, and that therefore every child should be given a medical examination, and this and other similar ills be given proper care and treatment."

ALUMINUM IN PLANTS

THE METAL ALUMINUM is one of the chief constituents of the earth's crust, yielding precedence in quantity only to oxygen and silicon. Until recently it has been supposed, however, that it played no important part in the vital processes of plants or animals. This view is opposed by the researches of a Bohemian scientist, Dr. Julius Stoklasa, Director of the Government Experiment Station at the Technical High School in Prague. Investigation by Dr. Stoklasa and his associates has shown that the presence of aluminum is of great physiological importance in certain families of plants. Furthermore, it is intimately connected with production of color in various plants and animals, and even in minerals. Drought-loving plants—those that thrive best in deserts, on steppes and on sandy beaches—contain very minute quantities of aluminum. Moisture-loving plants, on the other hand—those which grow in water or near it—contain very large quantities of this metal. Certain cryptogams, such as sea-weeds, contain considerable quantities of it, even when dried. In the more highly organized plants, aluminum is concentrated more especially in the underground portions—roots, bulbs, etc., but it is also stored up among the reserve materials in their seeds. Those plants which prefer a moderate amount of moisture contain but little aluminum when they develop in a dry location, but large quantities when grown on damp or swampy ground. Dr. Stoklasa concludes from his observations that aluminum exerts a marked influence upon the chemical processes which take place in moisture-loving plants. Another interesting observation is that the presence of aluminum acts as a protection to the plant in soils which contain unduly large amounts of iron or manganese. He declares that aluminum is an absolutely indispensable constituent of moisture-loving plants which vegetate in a soil rich in iron compounds, since these would otherwise tend to injure the cells. This investigator also finds that aluminum, together with iron and manganese, plays an important rôle in the formation of the colors of flowers. Writing in *Die Umschau* (Frankfurt), he observes:

"These three elements affect not only the intensity of the color but also occasion the alterations of color which take place when white and pink flowers turn red, violet or blue, or when yellow ones turn red."

It is a curious fact also that when blue, violet, red, and blue-green pigments are found in either birds or beetles, there is a greater content of aluminum than in the case of other colors. Apropos of this, drought-loving plants which, as we have seen, contain little or no aluminum, are more apt to be white or yellow than blue or red. Dr. Stoklasa also remarks that our brightest colored precious stones contain aluminum, for example, rubies, sapphires, amethysts and emeralds. Scarcely less interesting is the conclusion that this metal was extremely active in the vital processes of the luxuriant flora of the coal age. Concerning this he says:

"Our experiments indicate that an excess of potassium and phosphorus would have interfered with the development of the plants of that era. We are indebted to the physiological effects of aluminum for the prevention of such injury, so that we are

The greatest danger in your meals today

The body has two constant needs which must be met by our daily diet—the need to build up body tissues and help eliminate waste matter

A GREAT nutrition expert says we are in danger because we eat so many artificial foods—use too many of the things which are convenient under modern conditions but which have been robbed of valuable properties in manufacture. Or perhaps in preparing foods for cooking at home we remove much that is healthful. Many even of our natural foods are incomplete and do not give us the food factors we need.

One familiar food, however, stands out above all the others as the richest known source of water-soluble vitamin—yeast. Just the every day cake of Fleischmann's Yeast you buy from the grocer. With the addition of Fleischmann's Yeast to your daily diet you know you are getting what you need.

Fleischmann's Yeast has a truly remarkable effect on the whole digestive system. It contains not only vitamin but other vital food factors which help build up body tissues, protect against disease, and keep the intestines healthy.

How many have heard that laxatives never remove the cause of the trouble and yet never act on that knowledge? Begin now. Start eating Fleischmann's Yeast today—and gradually give up laxatives. Laxatives weaken the muscles of the intestines but right eating strengthens them. That is why many men and women have already found relief from intestinal inactivity—even chronic cases. Take advantage of their experiences and free yourself from this widespread complaint.

For the vast numbers of people who suffer with indigestion Fleischmann's Yeast is a natural corrective. It is so digestible itself that it places no strain upon the weakened system. It helps the flow of bile and pancreatic juice. The addition of Fleischmann's Yeast to the diet makes it possible for you to get more nourishment from the other foods you eat. It keeps your appetite keen.

Almost everybody grows to like the distinctive flavor just as they grew to like olives or oysters. Many prefer the taste of the plain cake, nibbling it a little at a time. Others like to dissolve it in boiling water, cold water, milk, fruit-juices, coffee or cocoa. Still others like it spread on bread or crackers. It is very popular in malted milk drinks.

Primitive man easily secured the necessary food factors from his fresh meats and green leafy vegetables—modern diet too often lacks these elements.

Get your 2 or 3 cakes today. Place a standing order with your grocer. 200,000 grocers carry Fleischmann's Yeast. If your grocer is not among them, write to the Fleischmann agency in your nearest city—they will supply you.

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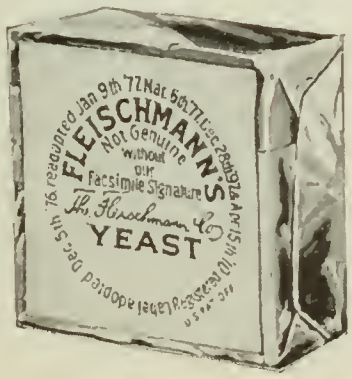

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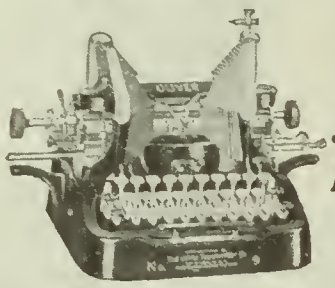

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

justified in drawing the conclusion that without aluminum we should to-day have no coal deposits. But we must bear in mind that the fabulous luxuriance of plant growth to which we owe our beds of coal occurred under extremely favorable conditions for vegetation, and also in the presence of strong radio-activity of both soil and air. We also have proved that the flora of the various geological periods in which the minerals were strongly radio-active, attained enormous dimensions; in contrast, for example, to the chalk formations which possess no radio-activity and which produce no coal deposits."

The author further observes that the flora of these carbonaceous periods, namely, cryptogams living in companionship with thread-fungi and bacteria, produced enormous quantities of carbon-dioxid gas through respiration. The disintegration of the organic substances resulted in the formation of large quantities of organic acids, and through these two factors the disintegration of rocks was facilitated, thus forming a suitable soil for plant nutrition.

ROLLER GEARING; A NEW DEVICE

IN a paper on "A New Found Gear," read before the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland, Mr. W. Rus Darling described an interesting and novel design of gear which, like the mill-stream relative to the mill-wheel, adapts itself to almost any conceivable variation. We quote from *The Nautical Gazette* (New York, a reproduction of parts of this address from which it appears that the device is especially suited for marine work on account of its adaptability to varying conditions. Says the paper named above:

In the case of reduction gears for marine turbines several devices have been tried, or proposed, for imparting flexibility. In so elastic a structure as a ship, no land trials can adequately indicate the behavior of her machinery in heavy weather at sea. Even the most careful loading and trimming of cargo will leave the machinery in a different condition from that which prevails when running light. In a heavy sea there is a constant change of conditions, and it is not to be wondered at if heavily loaded gears wear more rapidly in heavy weather.

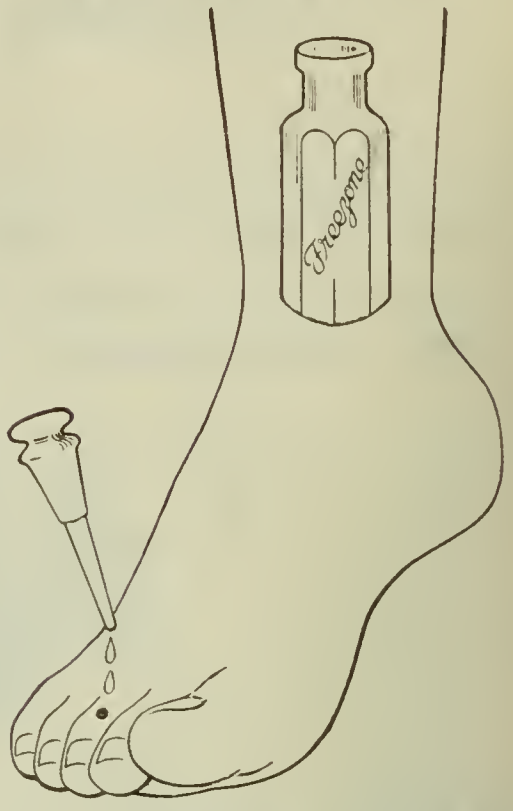
The requirements of a perfect gear are the following: strength, sufficient to insure safety; durability, unlimited; adaptability, to all possible variation of conditions; elasticity, sufficient to absorb unavoidable vibrations of other parts; noiselessness, approaching to silence; economy, both in cost of production and in power.

On looking over this list it was apparent that the third requirement would be most difficult to fulfil. It was concluded that the solution of the problem might be found in a pinion which would have no pitch or form of teeth except that imparted to it by the engaging wheel.

The old mill-wheel, with its continuous stream of water "gearing" into it, suggested possibilities. The mill-stream adapts itself to almost any conceivable variation. If the mill-stream could be rolled up into a

Corns

Lift Right Off



Drop a little "Freezone" on a touchy corn or callus for a few nights. Instantly it stops aching, then shortly you lift it right off. Doesn't hurt a bit.

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circle of suitable diameter, and provided with a shaft and bearings, it would form a pinion of the required adaptability.

Imagine a paddle-steamer in a fixt position relative to the motion of the earth, and the wheels driven by the water revolving with the earth, and you have the idea of the mill-stream mounted on an axis.

The value of the oil film and its existence between the engaging teeth are apparently accepted by authorities on gearing; and it must be concluded, for the present at least, that the continuous film is impossible in practise; but there is an element which has not yet been considered. It is neither a fluid nor a solid, and yet possesses something of the nature of both. It is sometimes called a semi-fluid, and perhaps the only familiar form of it is to be found in balls. If a number of balls are poured into a vessel, they will find a common level; if run out on a table, they will behave much like water.

The less familiar form, perhaps, is found in rollers, and here is an element which can only flow in two opposite directions. It is, in fact, this limitation, which enables it to be harnessed in the form of an endless mill-stream within the compass of an ordinary pinion.

The density of the element may be varied, the writer goes on to say, by having more or less rollers in a given space, each roller being supported by all the others; their individual diameter does not materially affect their strength as a combination, which, in fact, forms one solid "fluid" tooth, equal in thickness to almost the circumference of the pinion. He continues:

It is at once apparent that each roller provides a line of contact with the engaging wheel-tooth, so that, instead of one line of contact per tooth, there is a number varying with the depth of gear mesh. Further, each roller has a film of oil over its entire length and circumference, therefore there is actually that continuous oil film which was previously thought absurd. Not only that, the metal-roller element upon which the film is built is almost as fluid as the oil itself.

It may be easily seen that a pinion of this construction is able to accommodate itself to any straight tooth in a wheel, and will continue to do so until the tooth is entirely worn away. It is, therefore, independent of the contour and thickness of the tooth. Also, the tooth may engage with it at any point of its circumference, and it is thus independent of pitch. These facts indicate the elimination of geometrically designed teeth as a necessity, and also, that irregularity of pitch and missing teeth will not interfere with smooth and continuous running. Other irregularities are provided for in the fact that the rollers are free to incline in either direction across the face. The alignment may be faulty, parts may expand or contract, the foundations may warp and twist, but the little rollers will cling to the teeth of the wheel till it is ready for the scrap-heap.

Owing to the adaptable nature of the pinion tooth, clearances are unnecessary, and the periphery of the pinion may be fitted right down to the root of the wheel-tooth, thus taking advantage of all the available surface contact. Pinions of the new type may be moved into gear instantaneously or gradually while revolving at any speed. This is done regularly at present at a speed of 2,000 revolutions per minute without shock or danger of any kind. This fact appears to indicate adaptability, elasticity and efficiency.

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Build Words from the Phrase, "Use Elam's Irish Lawn When You Write" and Try for $500.00 and Other Cash Prizes.

TO the thirty persons sending in the largest list of English words built from letters in the above phrase and written on Elam's Irish Lawn in accordance with the simple rules, we will pay the cash prizes shown in $1,000.00 Prize List No. 1. But you may use any other paper you choose and be eligible for the prizes in $150.00 Prize List No. 2. Anyone may compete for either list except persons connected with our organization, and in both cases the money will be earned during just a little spare time. Read the rules carefully.

Carried by most good stationers, druggists and department stores. If unable to obtain it locally, send us 50 cents for full sized box containing 24 sheets of paper and 24 envelopes to match. Specify color: White, Gray, Buff, Blue, Pink or Lavender. If you write your words on Elam's Irish Lawn, your chance to win one of the big prizes is as good as that of anyone and in addition, you will have learned how to obtain better stationery value than you ever had before, which is the real object of this contest

Contest Rules:

1. Only words found in Webster's dictionary will be counted. Don't send foreign, hyphenated or compound words. Words of same spelling can be used only once, even though they express different meanings.
2. Letters may be used in each word only as often as they appear in the Contest Phrase. For example, S may be used three times, but M only once.
3. Contest closes noon, July 31, 1922.
4. Use either singular or plural, but where plural is used, singular cannot be counted also, and vice versa.
5. The list showing the largest number of English words will be awarded first prize; the next largest, second prize, etc.
6. Answers should be written on one side of the paper only and words numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. Write your name and address on each sheet.
7. In event of ties, full amount of the prize tied for will be paid each tying contestant.
8. All lists will receive the same consideration by impartial judges whether written on Elam's Irish Lawn or not.
9. The decision of the judges will be final and awards will be made and checks mailed to winners as soon as possible after close of contest.

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1 prize of	200.00	1 prize of	25.00
1 prize of	100.00	1 prize of	15.00
1 prize of	50.00	1 prize of	10.00
1 prize of	25.00	1 prize of	5.00
5 prizes of	10.00	5 prizes of	3.00
10 prizes of	5.00	10 prizes of	2.00
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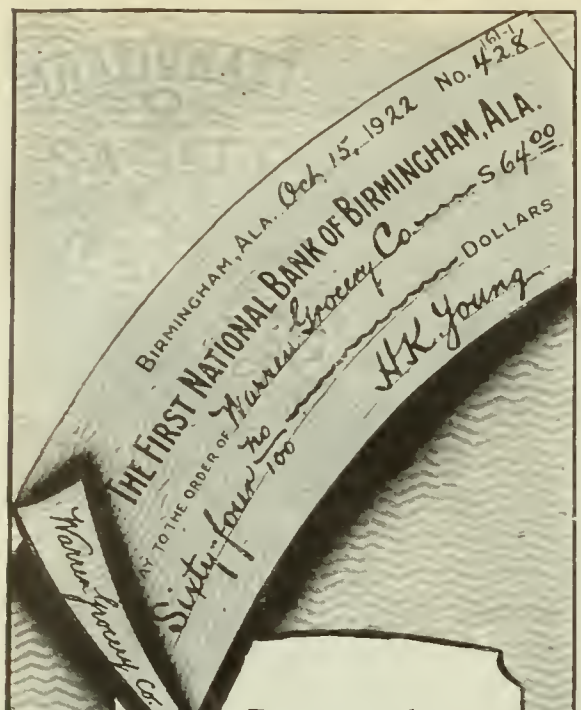

Pay by Check—
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To stop hold-ups of payroll money the Mayor of New York suggests that business-men pay their employees by check.

You can take advantage of this suggestion—and at the same time guard against loss through fraudulent alteration—by using checks on National Safety Paper.

National Safety Paper

protects every part of a check—amount, payee's name, date, number and endorsements. The moment anyone tries to alter the writing with chemicals, eraser, or knife, a glaring white spot is produced in the paper, exposing the change.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

OUR FOREIGN TRADE EXCEEDING PRE-WAR FIGURES

HERBERT HOOVER, Secretary of Commerce, takes the first page of a recent issue of *Commerce Reports* to correct "popular misapprehension and conflicting opinion" about the state of our foreign trade. To really know where we stand, says Mr. Hoover, we must compare last year's trade with that of a pre-war year. The Secretary presents such a comparison in a table reprinted below, and he comments:

The tremendous increase in our foreign trade during the war could not have taken place under normal conditions, and therefore should not be taken as a starting-point in an estimate of our present situation. As a matter of fact, when we consider the diminished purchasing capacity of the civilized world, caused by the war, we are not sure whether we are even justified in adding to our pre-war level the average pre-war normal increase to cover the period since the outbreak of the war. While this reservation may seem superfluous, there is reason to believe that it has not been sufficiently emphasized in some of the popular discussions of our foreign trade.

On the basis of a pre-war comparison we find, as will be seen from the following table, compiled from official figures, that the foreign trade of the United States is nearer normal than the trade of the United Kingdom, France, or Germany, which are our principal competitors. While the figures in the table are only approximately comparable, owing to the fluctuations in price level, it is believed that they are sufficiently correct to indicate the relative advantage of the United States in foreign trade.

If the trade of various countries were analyzed by commodities instead of values they would still show somewhat the same proportion. In other words, the trade of the United States, even in times of great depression, is higher than our pre-war level. During the last few months there has been a distinct revival in trade from the low point, and I am confident that we have little reason to accept the pessimistic view of our foreign trade future taken by many students of the question.

Our trade has shifted somewhat as to commodities owing to the changed economic currents due to the war, but when all is said and done the remarkable fact stands out that we have held on.

To the National Bank of Commerce (New York) it seems that the export outlook is particularly encouraging, more especially as regards manufactured goods. As the bank says in a recent publication:

Taken in connection with broadening inquiries and an improved export outlook as reported by the largest iron and steel producers, the evidence seems to be that the American manufacturers in these lines can successfully compete in the world's markets and that those markets are reviving. Export results are encouraging in other directions. Exports of automobiles, trucks and tractors are increasing. There is a broadening inquiry for cotton textiles in those countries to which the United States has normally exported. Exports of those specialties for which the United States has long been noted are all being well maintained, with an outlook for an increasing volume.

Also emphasizing the better export outlook in manufactures as evidence of increased industrial activity here, another New York Bank, the National City, in its *Trade Record*, goes on to point out that the materials used for manufacture showed a striking gain in recent months, "the more striking because of the fact that the prices at which these materials are being imported are now far below those of a year ago and therefore the increase in total values means a much larger increase in quantities than the simple value figures indicate." As for the actual exports of manufactures there was a larger total in March in value than any month since April, 1921, and "not only is the March record of manufactures exported the biggest since April of last year, but the share which manufactures form of the total exports of the country is larger than in any month since April, 1921." The recent figures on exports of manufactures suggest to the writer for *The Trade Record* "that the total in the fiscal year 1922, which ends with June, will be about 50 per cent. greater in value than those of the fiscal year immediately preceding the war, despite the fact that world purchasing power is 'down' and prices at which manufactures are now passing out of the country materially less than a year ago."

Last March, the Harvard Economic Service reports, our export totaled $332,000,000, the highest since October, 1921, while our total imports were $258,000,000, the greatest since December, 1920. Indices based on the physical volume of

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES, UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, AND GERMANY BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR[1].

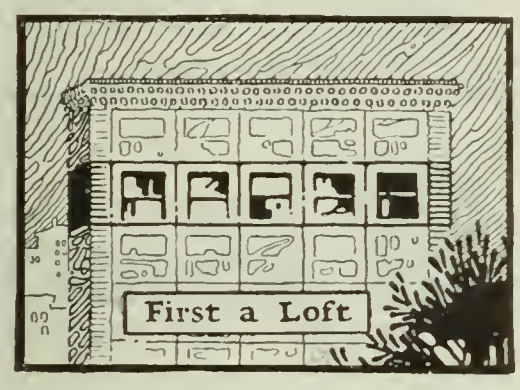
Countries.	Imports. 1913	Imports. 1921	Imports. Ratio of 1921 to 1913.	Exports. 1913	Exports. 1921	Exports. Ratio of 1921 to 1913.	Total trade. 1913	Total trade. 1921	Total trade. Ratio of 1921 to 1913.
United States	$1,893,900	$2,509,000	133	$2,364,500	$4,485,100	191	$4,258,400	$6,994,100	164
United Kingdom	3,741,048	4,182,713	112	3,089,353	3,118,686	101	6,830,401	7,301,399	107
France	1,625,317	1,755,633	108	1,327,882	1,606,870	121	2,953,199	3,362,503	114
Germany[2]	2,563,185	1,062,684	41	2,403,142	858,292	36	4,966,327	1,920,976	39

[1] All figures, except ratios, are given in thousands.
[2] Figures estimated on an eight-months basis.
From "Commerce Reports"

GROWTH

IN CANADA

IT is computed that there are 550 "Branch" Factories of U.S. firms in Canada. This tremendous investment has been brought about by a desire on the part of the parent companies to obtain a greater share of Canadian local trade, and the foreign business which is economically and expeditiously done from Canada to other parts of the British Empire and beyond.



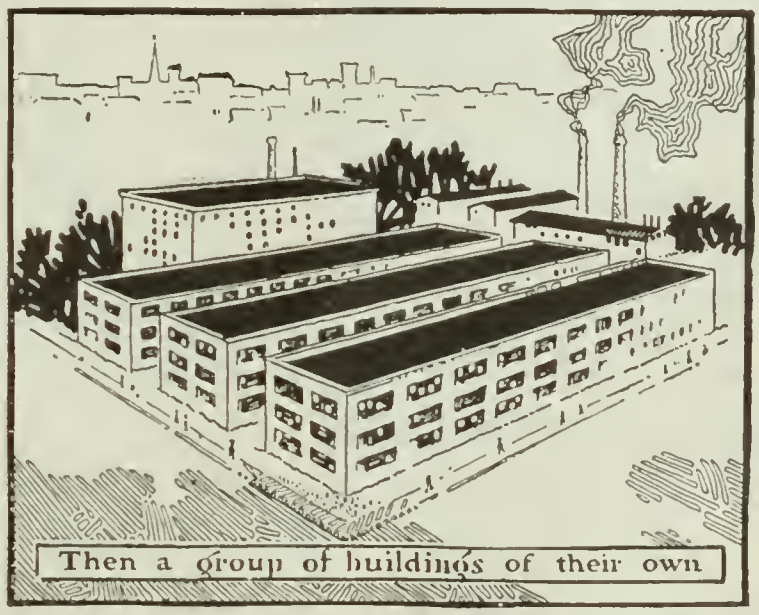
It is interesting to trace the growth of many of these industries. In some cases, their first premises in Canada consisted of a manufacturing "loft" of limited capacity. The next step was the building or acquisition of a factory with greatly increased space and facilities. Today you will find that many of these industries have so expanded that their present plant consists of a group of buildings of imposing size, and their trade ramifications extend from coast to coast in Canada and to many foreign countries.

In adapting their trading customs to Canadian conditions, the most important of these firms found that the people of Canada are reached and sold through the medium of advertising in the Daily Newspapers of Canada. This refers not only to "city people" but to those living under widely varying conditions. Figures prove that the metropolitan papers have a large percentage of circulation in what might be termed "rural" centres, embracing farm and prairie as well as those districts devoted to lumbering, fishing, mining and the basic industries on which the country largely depends.

The road to Canadian pockets lies through the columns of Canadian Daily Newspapers. As evidence of the truth of this statement you will find there, year in and year out, advertisements of leading Canadian firms, hundreds of U. S. firms, and many British Houses, resident and non-resident in Canada.

Advertising in the Daily Newspapers of Canada has aided and hastened the transition from a "loft" to a "plant" for many U. S. Branch factories in Canada. If you or your house are interested in the rich and growing market which Canada offers, you cannot longer afford to be unrepresented in the columns of these newspapers.

Any newspaper (or its representative in New York or Chicago) in the list below will be pleased to receive and answer fully, your enquiries regarding the actual and potential market for your goods among its readers.



The Daily Newspapers of Canada

THE MARITIME MARKET

	Population	Newspaper
Halifax, N.S.	75,000	Chronicle & Echo
"	"	Herald & Mail
St. John, N. B.	55,000	Telegraph & Times

THE QUEBEC MARKET

	Population	Newspaper
Quebec	111,500	Le Soleil (French)
"	"	Chronicle
Montreal	839,000	La Presse (French)
"	"	Star
"	"	Gazette

THE PACIFIC MARKET

	Population	Newspaper
Vancouver	165,000	World
"	"	Sun
Victoria	60,000	Times
"	"	Colonist

THE ONTARIO MARKET

	Population	Newspaper
Ottawa	145,000	Journal Dailies
"	"	Citizen
Kingston	25,000	Standard
Toronto	622,326	Star
"	"	Globe
Hamilton	110,137	Spectator
Brantford	35,000	Expositor
London	70,000	Free Press
Windsor	60,000	Border Cities Star

THE PRAIRIE MARKET

	Population	Newspaper
Winnipeg, Man.	280,000	Tribune
"	"	Free Press
Regina, Sask.	35,000	Leader & Post
Saskatoon, Sask.	31,364	Phoenix & Star
Calgary, Alta.	75,000	Herald
"	"	Albertan
Edmonton, Alta.	70,000	Journal

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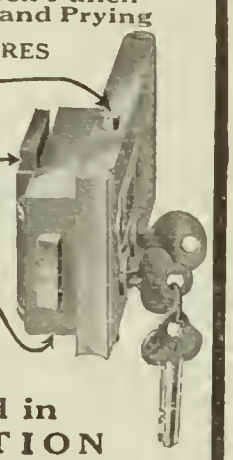

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imports show that they reached their lowest point in the third quarter of last year, when they were 28 per cent. below the 1920 average. "The fact that exports also recovered strongly in March," we read in this statement, "makes it probable that the low point in exports has been passed," and there is said to be little doubt, from recent statistics, "that our export trade has now joined the imports in a definite up-turn."

If the "favorable balance" of export over import trade shown by figures for the spring months is maintained for the fiscal year it will, as a writer for the New York *Times* market page figures it, "be about $1,178,000,000 as against the $652,875,915 of the fiscal year 1913."

WHY SAVINGS HAVE KEPT UP DURING THE HARD TIMES

MANY people have exprest surprize at the failure of savings-banks accounts to show a decrease during the past year in spite of the unemployment. *The Survey* (New York) asks Mr. Leonard P. Ayres, Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Company, for an explanation. Mr. Ayres makes the statement in reply that as a matter of fact savings deposits do not generally decrease in periods of business depression unless the period is either very serious, or very long, or both. He proceeds, in his letter to *The Survey:*

Since the Civil War there have been seven serious financial depressions in this country. In that from 1873 to 1879, savings deposits did not begin to decrease until after the depression had been under way for four years. Their worst decrease was in 1879, which was the year of recovery. In the depression from 1883 to 1886 savings deposits increased continuously. In that from 1893 to 1896, there was a slight falling off in 1894, and a continued increase afterwards. In the depression of 1903 to 1904, savings deposits increased. In that of 1907 to 1908, there was a slight decrease in 1908. In that of 1914 to 1915, there was continued increase.

Under the circumstances it does not seem remarkable that there has been no great falling off this time.

Most of the explanation seems to lie in the fact that when industries slow down, and pay rolls are reduced, and prices fall there is a great amount of money released that had been used in commerce and industry. This money finds its way into the banks and increases their deposits, and enough of it finds its way into savings deposits to keep them up during the period of depression.

In reply to a query as to the effect of prohibition, Mr. Ayres sets down his own "personal opinion that we have come through this depression better than we should have under the old conditions before prohibition. I do not believe, however, that this can be demonstrated from the figures of bank deposits."

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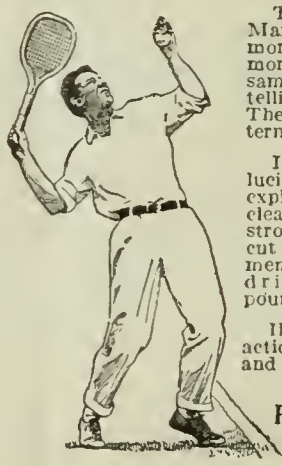

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INVESTMENTS OF FOREIGN MONEY RAISING THE VALUE OF THE FRANC

LESS spectacular than the rise of sterling, the French franc's gradual appreciation has been almost as important a feature of the foreign exchange market. In January of last year the franc touched its low point, being worth a fraction less than six cents as compared with the par value of 19½. It has since been slowly rising, with occasional reactions, until in recent weeks it has been quoted at something better than nine cents. The Genoa Conference and the various discussions over the reparations problems seem to have had little effect. The improvement in foreign trade in 1921 and the early months of this year has, however, according to *The Federal Reserve Bulletin*, been an active factor.

But even more important, in the opinion of this official financial authority, has been the effect of recent investments of foreign capital in France. During the fortnight before the announcement of reduction of the interest rate on National Defense Bills at the end of February, a great deal of capital seeking short-term investment was attracted to the French market because of the larger income accruing from French than from other governmental short-term obligations. And then, "in addition to these investments in short-term bills, there has been a considerable investment of English and American funds in long-termed French securities since the first of the year." Three loans were placed on the London market during February and March, one for £3,000,000 by the Department of the Seine, one for £5,000,000 by the Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean Railway Company, and one for £5,000,000 by the Nord Railway. The railway bonds are in both cases "the direct obligation of the company they represent and of the joint fund of all the French railway systems established by a convention of July 28, 1921."

Something like 720,000,000 francs has been invested by Americans in France in the shape of five French loans of varying importance which have been placed on the New York market since January 23:

The first was a loan of the Department of the Seine for $25,000,000, which was sold at 90½, bearing interest at 7 per cent., and maturing in twenty years. The second French loan floated here this year was part of a foreign series of 1920 issued by the Midi Railway Co. This loan, in contrast to the other French external loans floated in the United States in 1922, is redeemable in francs. The bonds offered were worth 25,000,000 francs and were sold on the basis of $79 to a 1,000-franc bond. They are redeemable at par by annual drawings, not later than 1960. The Paris-Lyon-Mediterranean Co., in addition to its British loan, placed bonds to the value of $30,000,000 on the New York market in February. These bonds bear 6 per cent. interest and were sold at 83, with accrued interest from February 15, 1922, to date of delivery. They are due February 15, 1958, and are of the same type as the British bonds. Both of these issues of railway

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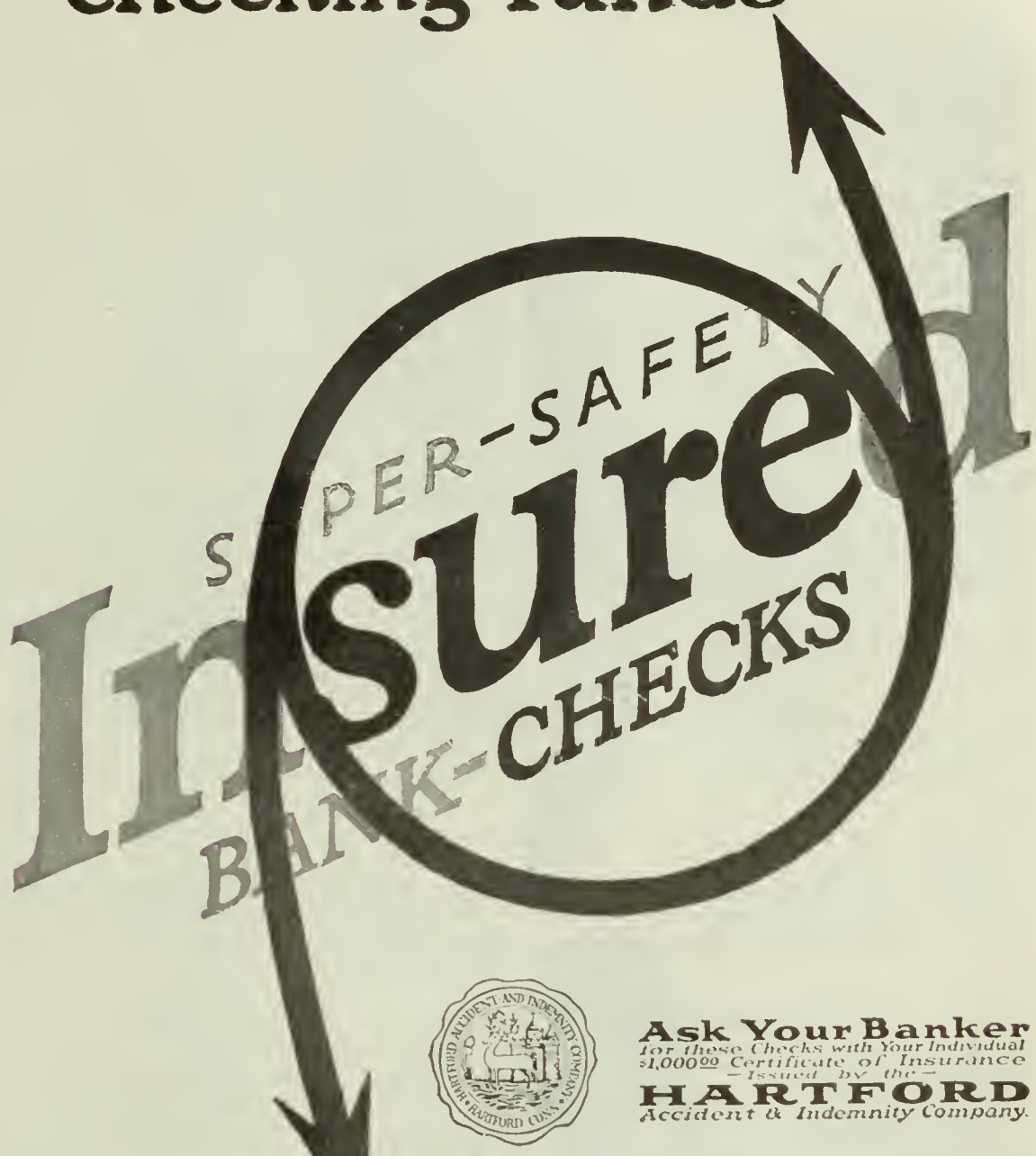

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

bonds are secured in the same fashion as the French railway bonds offered on the British market.

The only French industrial issue offered in New York so far this year appeared in the form of bonds of the Framerican Industrial Development Corporation. This company was organized in 1917 for the purpose of "facilitating the business in this country of the French company of Schneider et Cie." The latter company specializes in iron and steel products, and owns the Creusot Works, one of the most important plants in France for the manufacture of electrical machinery, locomotives engines, and steam turbines. The $10,000,000 loan recently placed here was in the form of 7½ per cent. 20-year bonds, and sold at 99, to yield approximately 7.60 per cent.

The most recent French loan offered in New York was announced March 20. It is one of the series of reconstruction loans authorized by the French Government and is issued by the city of Soissons for $6,000,000 at 6 per cent. It is non-callable in whole or part and will be redeemed in 1936. The bonds were sold at 85½ and interest, to yield about 7.65. The French Government has arranged to pay the city more than 8,000,000 francs per annum for the service of this loan. . . . All these French loans have been very favorably received, and at the rate of 9 cents to the franc they have probably meant the transfer of about 720,000,000 francs to French balances in this country, if not to France, in the last two months.

WHAT COMES OF BECOMING A CREDITOR NATION

ONE of the most interesting investment problems that has made its appearance in the New York market for a long time past "grows out of the heavy flotation of foreign bonds that have been made here during the past few months," notes *The Magazine of Wall Street*, which goes on to state this problem briefly as follows:

It is estimated that capital is now being transferred to foreign countries at about the rate of $1,200,000,000 per annum as a result of these flotations, and the question has arisen whether the effect will not be to cause the development of an unfavorable balance of trade unless the proceeds of the loans are uniformly spent here—as, indeed, the State Department has requested that they shall be.

On the whole, the principal industrial interests of the United States are strongly of the opinion that the proceeds of the loans should be expended in this country, while a good many bankers, and especially the private banking houses, are taking the view that there is no good ground for imposing any such restriction upon the conditions under which flotations occur. As to the latter point, it is noted that not a few of the foreign countries which are borrowing here would prefer, if left free to do so, to place their funds in countries where they could buy more cheaply, disposing of their dollars here at good premium and converting them into sterling or other exchange with corresponding profit to themselves.

Digesting the Foreigner

America's big problem. Congress has wrestled with it for generations. The United States Immigration Commission spent four years studying the effect of immigration on American civilization and Jeremiah W. Jenks, Ph.D., LL.D., Research Professor of Government and Public Administration, New York University, and W. Jett Lauck, Director of the Bureau of Applied Economics, Washington, who were officially associated with the Commission, have given the gist of its 42-volume report in their wonderfully comprehensive and interesting book—

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

May 23.—The Ulster Government moves against the murder campaign by the arrest and internment of 300 Sinn Fein leaders believed to be responsible for three-score murders in Belfast in three days.

May 24.—A commercial treaty dealing with commercial relations, communications and transportation between the two countries and with concessions which Russia is to make for the exploitation of Russian resources is signed between Russia and Italy.

May 25.—Premier Lloyd George receives a vote of confidence when the House of Commons rejects by a vote of 235 to 26 a resolution criticizing his Genoa policy.

The day's casualties in Belfast are reported to be six dead and 27 wounded.

May 26.—The committee of international bankers meeting at Paris serves notice on Germany that further consideration of the $1,000,000,000 loan to the German Government is out of the question until Germany accepts in full the ultimatum of the Reparations Commission, which expires May 31, and gives adequate guaranties that the inflation of Germany's currency will be immediately stopt.

May 27.—The Irish Free State leaders inform Premier Lloyd George that the peace pact with the Republicans will not nullify the treaty with England.

The Vatican protests to the League of Nations against the British mandate over Palestine on the ground that the mandate threatens religious equality by giving the Zionists a privileged position.

May 28.—A new revolutionary movement against the Obregon Government in Mexico is reported to have spread over seven states and to be led by General Felix Diaz.

May 29.—Germany accepts Allied control of her financial affairs in exchange for a moratorium of her 1922 war bill instalments, and promises to give every facility to the Allied Committee on Guaranties, which will act as inspector for the Reparations Commission.

Horatio Bottomley, former editor of *John Bull*, and a member of Parliament, and self-styled friend of the poor people, is found guilty of swindling, and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

The Austrian crown falls to 7,000 to the dollar, the lowest level yet reached.

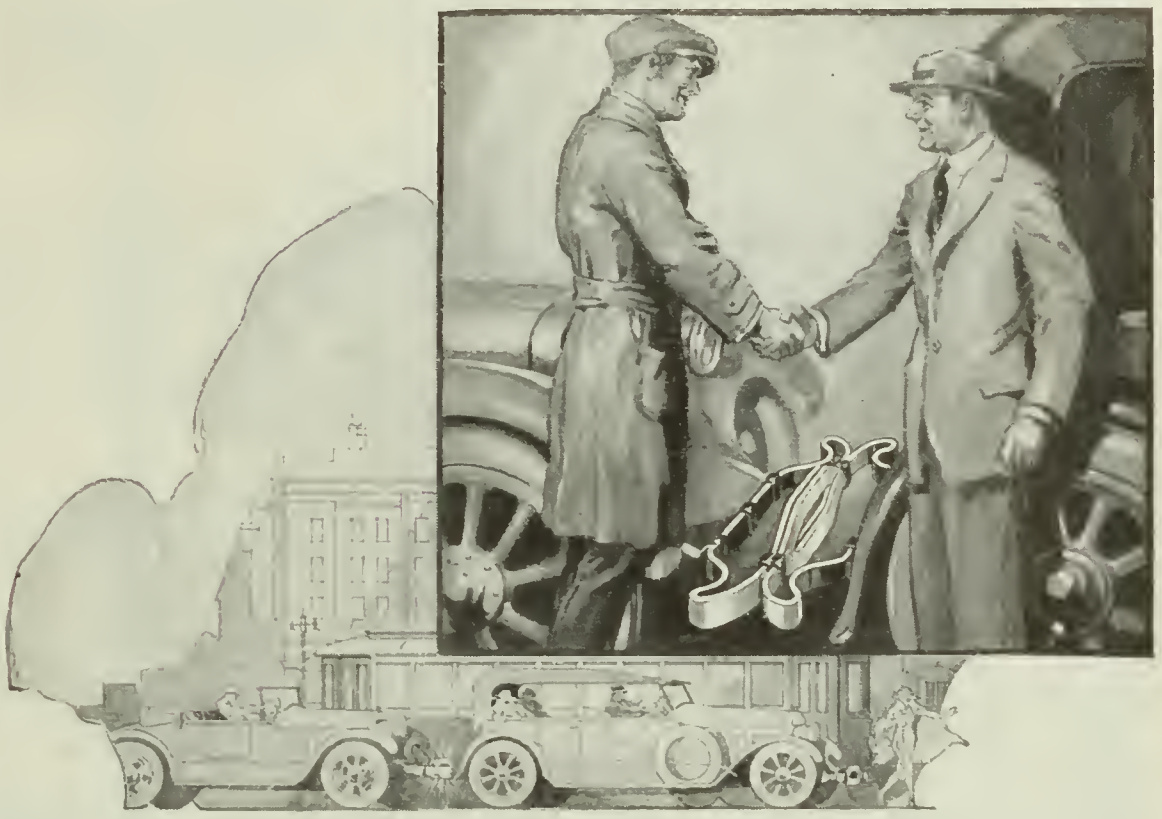
Prime Minister King announces in the Canadian House of Commons that the Dominion Government does not consider the present an opportune time for negotiation of the treaty with the United States on the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Canal project.

May 30.—Irish Republican forces seize a strip of territory in Fermanagh County, Ulster, and clashes, marked by the use of armored cars and machine-guns, occur between Ulster and Southern Irish forces.

Memorial Day for American dead is observed in both France and Great Britain.

Contradictory reports are made concerning the threatened revolution in Mexico,

"All right friend—no harm done!"



(Overheard in New Brunswick, N. J., between owners of cars No. 560-541 New York and No. 101-000 Conn.)

"All right, friend, no harm done."
"Some collision, too!"
"I'll say it was. No way of avoiding it, either."
"Didn't bother me a bit when I saw you had on Weed Bumpers, too."
"They certainly saved us from a bad smash-up,—my gas-tank and rear fenders, your front fenders, head-lights, radiator—maybe worse."

When you have on the "deep-chested" Weed Bumpers you know you are safe in a collision. They absorb the heaviest blows.

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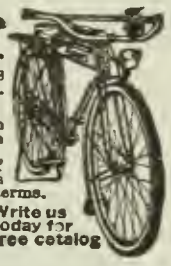

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

but the situation is said to be disquieting.

The German Reichstag ratifies the Upper Silesian boundary agreement by which Poland obtains control of that part of Silesia allotted to it by the League of Nations.

DOMESTIC

May 24.—Railroad freight rates will be reduced on July 1 by amounts equal to 10 per cent. of their present levels, under a decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and 5.75 per cent. will be deemed a reasonable annual return which carriers will be entitled to earn from their actual capital investment.

The American Government has notified Canada, it is stated, that it wishes to open negotiations for the construction of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes ship canal as soon as possible.

May 25.—The Armament Limitation Conference cost the American Government $252,002, minus an estimated balance of $350.92, according to a statement sent by the President to the Senate.

The hard-coal miners reject the demand of the anthracite operators for a 21 per cent. wage reduction, and in turn insist upon their demand for a 20 per cent. wage increase.

May 26.—After the tenth lynching in twenty days, State rangers are sent to guard the jail in Waco, Texas, where other negroes are confined.

Eight workmen are killed and three are injured when 3,000 pounds of dynamite explode in a chemical factory at Wyside, Pennsylvania.

Return of all money or other property held by the Alien Property Custodian and the Treasurer of the United States and belonging to Austrians and Germans now resident in the United States is provided for in a joint resolution introduced by Representative Sabath, of Illinois.

May 27.—William Blizzard, charged with treason in connection with the armed march of miners into Logan County, West Virginia, last fall, is acquitted at Charles Town, West Virginia.

President Harding approves the recommendation of the Post-office Department for the establishment of a strict eight-hour basis for postal employees.

The accumulated coal reserves of the country are rapidly diminishing, and a national coal famine is impending, according to a statement issued by John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America.

May 28.—Nearly $50,000,000 is cut from the annual payroll of the country's railroads, effective July 1, by the decision of the United States Railroad Labor Board directing a reduction of 13.2 per cent. in the pay of approximately 400,000 maintenance of way employees.

May 30.—The Lincoln Memorial in Washington, which took ten years in building, is dedicated by President Harding, fifty-seven years after the tragedy at Ford's Theater.

Strike warnings involving 1,070,000 railroad men are served in Chicago, Detroit, and Houston, Texas, as a result of the recent wage-cut ordered by the Railroad Labor Board.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"D. W. McM.," Chicago, Ill.—"Please give me the translation of the following Latin phrase, 'Ubi libertas, ibi patria.' This appears on an old Irish crest."

The phrase means, "Where liberty is, there is my country."

"J. R. B.," New York, N. Y.—"(1) Is there such a word as *religiosity* or *religiousity*? (2) What is the correct pronunciation of the word *dominie*?"

(1) The word is *religiosity* and means—"1. Religiousness; also, susceptibility to the mystical elements of religion; especially, religious feeling apart from its duties; pious sentimentality. 2. (Rare.) Religious service." (2) The word *dominie* is pronounced *dom'i-ni—o* as in *not*, *i's* as in *habit;* or *do'mi-ni—o* as in *go*, *i's* as in *habit*.

"W. C. D.," Searcy, Ark.—"(1) I contend that the names of the seasons—*Spring*, *Summer*, *Autumn*, *Winter*—should be capitalized. A printer says not. Who is right? (2) What is the rule for capitalizing such names as Washington *County*, White *River*, *State* of New York? (3) In 'He is a citizen of this *State*,' should *state* be capitalized? (4) Why are not *Sun* and *Moon* capitalized, being proper names, as are the names of the stars?"

(1) and (4) The seasons of the year, and the words *earth*, *sun*, and *moon*, being regarded as common nouns, are not written with initial capital letters. The names of planets and stars should be written with initial capital letters, as they stand for personification of certain mythical deities. (2) The rule is—"Begin with a capital the words *State*, *Territory*, *County*, *Colony*, *Commonwealth*, etc., preceding or following a specific name; as, the *County* of Clinton, the *State* of Iowa, Arizona *Territory*, Plymouth *Colony*, the *Commonwealth* of Kentucky." Also, "Begin with a capital each word which forms part of a specific name, like Mississippi *Valley*, the Gulf *Stream*, Cape Cod *Bay*. When the name of the object is a general term, not specifically belonging to the thing mentioned, it may begin with a small letter; as, the Mississippi *river;* the Congo *basin;* the Catskill *mountains*. The *Great Basin*, the *Rocky Mountains*, or *Long Island Sound* requires a capital for each word, because each word is used specifically and forms part of the specific appellation." (3) In the sentence you submit, *State* should be written with an initial capital letter—"He is a citizen of this State."

"F. G. T.," Stockton, Calif.—"Please tell me whether the expression 'off *of*' is ever permissible. To the ear 'off *of*' sounds most offensive, and I am anxious to learn whether usage has ever made it permissible."

The preposition *off*, when noting origin and used in the sense of *from*, is frequently followed most ungrammatically by *of*. No well-educated person would say, "I got these eggs *off of* Farmer Jones," nor would one say, "Buy a steak *off of* the butcher" but "of" or "from" him. *Off* should not be used of a person, where *from* would suffice. You take a book *from*, not *off*, your friend, who may take it *off* a shelf. You do not even, in correct speech, take a contagious disease *off* him, as tho it were something visible and tangible, and were bodily removed from his person.

"N. E. M.," Minneapolis, Minn.—"Could you help me to find the origin of the quotation, 'All roads lead to Rome'?"

This is an old English proverb rendered also in French, "Tout chemin mène à Rome," but the Lexicographer has no source of its origin. Sallust wrote, "Omnia venalia Romæ," "All things are salable in Rome." Juvenal in his *Satires* 3, 183, wrote: "Omnia Romæ cum pretio," "All things have their price at Rome." Cervantes in "Don Quixote" wrote: "Y á Roma por todo," "To Rome for everything."

"H. F. P.," Cleveland, O.—"How is *Raleigh* (N. C.) pronounced?"

Ro'li—o as in *or*, *i* as in *habit*.

"T. B. R.," New York, N. Y.—The word *beginning* may be separated as follows—*be-gin-ning*.

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THE · SPICE · OF · LIFE

But Rich Humor Gets By.—It's easier for a rich man to go through a camel's eye than for a paragrapher to put over one THE DIGEST will quote.—*Minnesota Star.*

In Spite of All.—The oldest doctor in the world has just celebrated his hundredth birthday. His case is regarded as a triumph for Nature over medical knowledge. —*Punch (London).*

With Reverse English.—MISS GREEN—"I know he's rich, but isn't he too old to be considered eligible?"

MRS. WYSE—"My dear, he's too eligible to be considered old."—*Boston Transcript.*

Italy Has the Same Problem. — NEW SERVANT—"So it is understood. I have my theater, my tea, my receiving day."

MISTRESS—"Will it be necessary for us to teach you to play the piano?" —*Il Numero (Turin).*

Why the Motorist Wins.—"More persons are killed by motor cars than by airplanes," says a technical journal. It is only fair to point out that motorists have had much more experience and practise than aviators.—*Punch (London).*

Cannibal Etiquette.—According to a returned traveler, if a cannibal says "Wrrgh," it means that he does not want to eat you at once. There seems room for a manual of polite conversation that would enable the courteous traveler to respond: "Then would you like me cold for supper?"—*London Opinion.*

THE EX-POLICEMAN WHO TURNED FARMER.

—Leo Cheney, in *The Passing Show* (London).

ROMANCE AND ADS.

The average magazine story these days starts off with half a dozen paragraphs draped around an illustration, and then jumps—like the quick brown fox—into the advertising section, where it trickles along between canned milk and floor wax.

Dozing over a short story the other evening, while it cavorted deviously through the advertising pages, we arrived at the following bizarre combination:

The path wound in and out through the meadow, not far distant . . . from contented cows. On a fence-rail near by a bobwhite perched and sang . . . your druggist carries it.

The summer day was ideal . . . for sprains and stiff joints; the rays of the descending sun bathed the landscape . . . fresh every hour. Half-way down the path they came to a shady nook . . . recommended by a generation of users.

She was conscious of his manly form . . . built of white pine, and reinforced at the corners. Her companion was, she thought to herself, a veritable prince . . . one of the fifty-seven varieties. As for him, he could not take his adoring eyes off of her . . . the world's most perfect talking-machine.

He felt an irresistible impulse to tell her how much he loved her . . . combining the purest ingredients. He longed to pour out his passion and . . . sweeten it with Domino. He stroked her hair . . . so different from ordinary macaroni, while she nestled close to his side ready to . . . refuse substitutes.

"Dearest," he murmured at last . . . looking like new. "Dearest, this is the moment I have longed for . . . because of its pleasing flavor."

She did not answer at once. Her thoughts seemed far away . . . at the nearest grocery.

He took her hand in his, and held her close . . . allowing the skin to breathe.

"Will you be mine?" he questioned in a tone . . . recommended by boards of health everywhere.

"You want me for your wife?" she asked, her voice . . . low and comfortable.

"Yes," he nodded, swallowing hard beneath his collar, which . . . hasn't scratched yet.

"Then before I accept," she went on, "don't you think you'd better . . . ask the man who owns one?"

"If you mean your father," the young man answered, "I'm sure he'll give his consent. Just you name the day and I'll . . . keep contents hot for twenty-four hours."

He folded her in his arms, and his kisses were . . . supplied direct from the factory.

"Sweetheart, say that you'll be mine," he repeated.

"Very well, dear," she whispered. "I'll . . . try it for thirty days."

Whereupon he kissed her again and again . . . showing many different styles and patterns.—*Lisle Bell in the New York American.*

Another Recommendation.—Golf not only improves your general health, but enables you to understand the jokes in the comic weeklies.—*Minnesota Star.*

Fashion Note.—The newest complexions are of a deathly pallor, declares an observant chronicler of society ways. So the rose-cheeked girl will now be more than ever "outside the pale."—*Eve.*

A Long Drop.—An aerial wedding took place the other day 3,000 feet over New York. Lucky that the bride did not change her mind at the last minute and throw her *fiancé* over. —*London Opinion.*

The Search Continued. —"I saw in the papers that you were looking for a new cashier. I believe you got one last week?"

"Yes. And now I am looking for him!"—*Strix, Stockholm.*

"Soused" When Two Words Run Together.—The singular (woman) is commonly preferred, as "The *Woman's* (not *Women's*) Christian Temperance Union." *Woman*, soused, is generic, denoting all womankind, just as *man* is generic in the sentence, "*Man* is mortal."—*Helpful Hints in English.*

Animated Laundry.—Lost—Two percale shirts on Oliver Street, between Lovett and Seminary, on their way to be laundered. Finder please return to Rank's grocery store.—*A Classified Ad in the Charlotte Tribune.*

Going in Strong.—Because of the irrisistense of many of my friends I have consented to be a candidate for the legislature. My aim is to steer clear of fractional differences and espouse the cause of X—County and the State of North Carolina.—*Political Notice in the Danville Register.*

A Gleam of Hope.—DEDBROKE (roused by his wife)—"What's that you say? A burglar?"

MRS. DEDBROKE—"Yes. Fancy a burglar calling on us!"

DEDBROKE—"Let him climb in; then I'll give a yell and it may make him drop something he has stolen elsewhere."—*Boston Transcript.*

Fortissimo. — Myron had learned to sing several little songs, and his grandpa always played the piano while he sang them.

One evening we had company, and after a while he was asked to sing. Grandpa played as softly as he could so the child's voice would be heard above the piano.

They got in the middle of the song, when the youngster stopt singing and yelled out, "Hey, grandpa, give her more gas!"—*Western Christian Advocate (Cincinnati).*

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OBJECT LESSONS IN WASTEFULNESS

of using substitute metals where one of the non-rusting metals, Copper, Brass or Bronze, should be used.

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Third prize, $ 75 Fourth prize, $ 50
Ten prizes of each, $10

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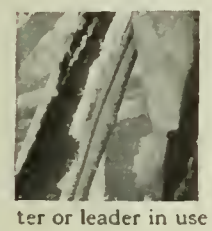
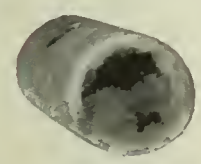
First prize, $150 Second prize, $125
Third prize, $ 75 Fourth prize, $ 50
Ten prizes of each, $10

SUGGESTIONS FOR SUBJECTS

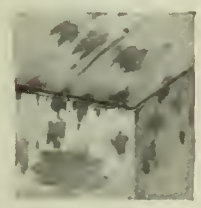
FAILURE OF SUBSTITUTES—



In Roof Drainage—Close-up photographs of rusted leaders and gutters. Take in portion of wall, showing paint spoiled, if any, by rust water from leaking leader or gutter. State kind of metal and how long gutter or leader in use before rust caused it to leak.



In Plumbing—Close-up photograph of section of rusted pipe removed from a plumbing system, showing hole or holes eaten by rust. Photograph showing a pipe closed, or nearly closed, by rust accumulation inside it. Close-up of bathtub, washbowl or sink stained by rust in water from rusty pipes.



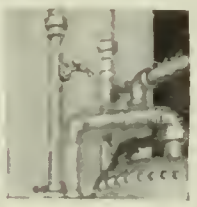
Interior Damage—Photographs of wall paper, painted or kalsomined wall or ceiling or other decorations, badly stained, or perhaps of plaster destroyed, by rust leaks resulting from failure to use Copper gutters, flashings, etc., on roof, or Brass pipe and Brass fittings in plumbing system; photograph of a wall, partition, floor or ceiling torn open to get at rusty, leaking pipes, or a similar operation made necessary by failure to use Copper or Brass, which do not rust

In Building Hardware—Close-up photograph of a door hanging on rusted fragment of a hinge, or a door pried open because a lock rusted shut; a rusted doorknob, rusted letter drop, rusted mail box, rusted hinge, rusted screw, or a rusted example of one of the many other items of merely plated hardware which rust as soon as the thin plating has worn off, become unsightly and perhaps mar paint and injure woodwork with their rust—a condition that is avoided by the use of all-Brass or Bronze hardware instead of the dipped, short-lived article.

DURABILITY OF COPPER AND BRASS—

In Drainage—Photograph of an old Copper leader still in place or an old Copper gutter still doing duty after many years of service without upkeep or repairs. Do not fail to give date the Copper leader or gutter was put up. Must be at least 35 years old to qualify.

In Roofing—Photograph showing example of the everlasting life of the Copper roof. State number of years the Copper has been in service without upkeep or repairs. Photograph must of course show the roof clearly and cannot qualify unless the Copper has been in place 35 years or more.



In Plumbing, etc.—Photograph of a section of Brass pipe or a brass fitting *still in place* that has been in service 35 years or more without upkeep or repairs.

In Other Uses—Photograph of an item of Brass or Bronze hardware with a long service record, a Brass or Bronze plate, a building ornament of Brass or Bronze, a Copper or Bronze window screen, a Copper cooking utensil, or other Copper, Brass or Bronze article of utility or ornamentation. Must be at least 35 years old.

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Rules of the Contest

Photograph must have been taken by person entering it in the contest. A contestant may enter one or more photographs.

Name and address of contestant and all descriptive matter to be written on the back of the photograph.

Statements as to age and condition of object photographed will be verified before prizes are awarded and contestant should furnish with his or her entry information that will facilitate verification.

The subject need not be the contestant's property, but contestant must have the owner's permission to photograph it for entry in the contest unless the subject be public property.

By "best" photograph in the metals-that-rust class is meant the photograph of a subject which by reason of its condition, short life and interest is believed by the judges to furnish the most interesting object lesson in the error of using other metals where Copper, Brass or Bronze should be used.

By "best" photograph in the Copper-Brass-and-Bronze class is meant the photograph of a subject which by reason of its condition, long life and interest is believed by the judges to furnish the most interesting object lesson in the economy of using Copper, Brass and Bronze, which do not rust.

Where the subject is a part of a building or other structure the contestant may send also a photograph of the structure in which the subject is or was installed if the contestant feels such a photograph, in combination with the subject itself, will lend additional interest to the subject. Every such photograph should carry on its back information identifying it with the item entered.

Contest closes Sept. 1, and all entries must reach the address given below on or before that date. Every photograph received will be promptly acknowledged. Prizes will be awarded within sixty days after closing date.

Prize-winning pictures will be used in a publicity campaign to inform the public on the economy of using Copper, Brass and Bronze, and in entering a photograph the contestant agrees to such use of his entry.

Wrap your photographs carefully, protecting with cardboard, and send to Contest Committee, Copper and Brass Research Association, 25 Broadway, New York.

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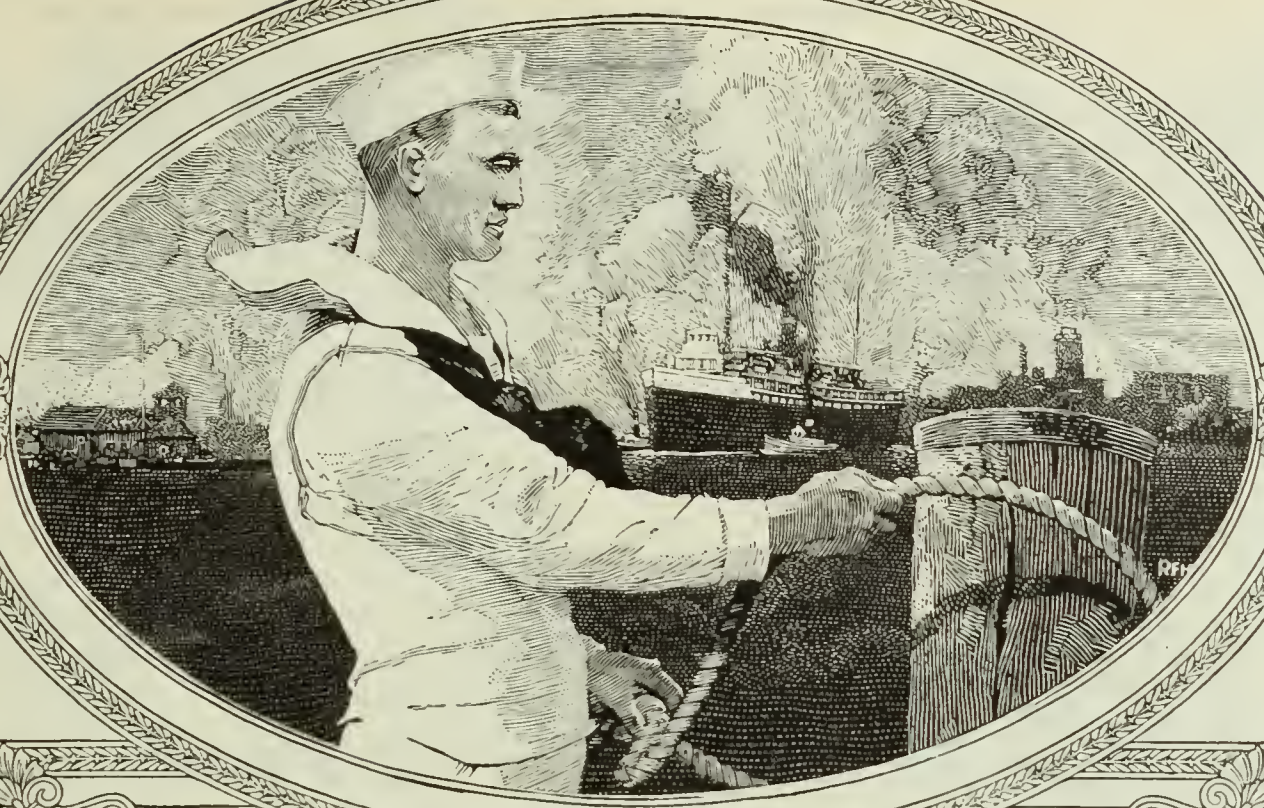

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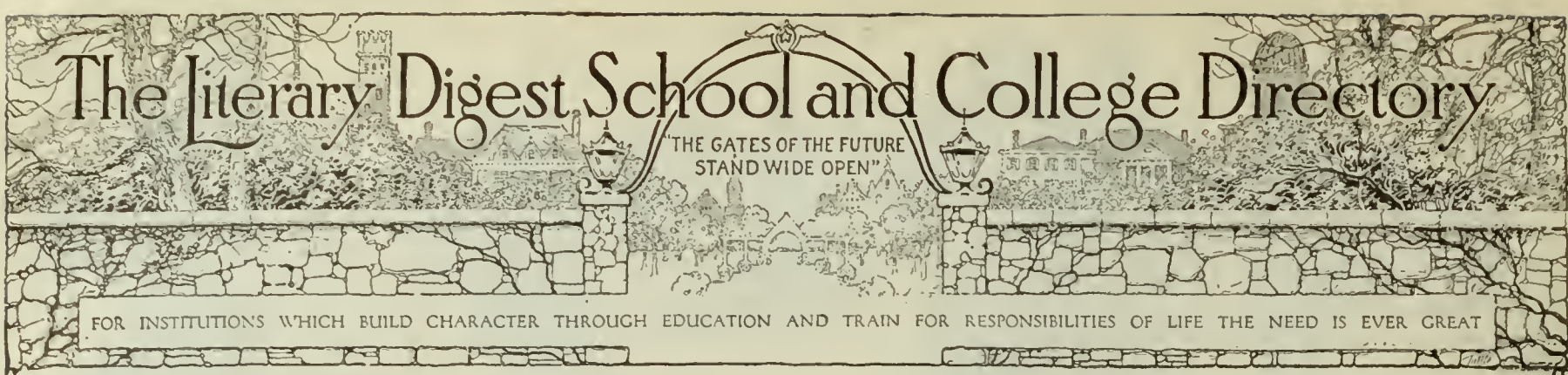

LITERARY DIGEST readers seeking private institutions of learning will find in our pages between May 13th and September 9th, the following Classified Directory containing the names and addresses of some distinctive residential schools; vocational, professional, special schools; colleges, and supervised camps. Advertisements describing these institutions will be found in the first issue of each month from May to September.

You are invited to write for information to any of the institutions in which you are interested. We list only such schools as we believe are under highly trained and public-spirited executives. Our School Advisory Department continues to serve, as it has for many years, our readers and the schools without fees or obligation. It is necessary for inquirers to give specific information that may aid us in giving prompt service.

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The Marlborough School.....5041 West Third St., Los Angeles, Calif.
The Ely School.....Ely Court, Greenwich, Conn.
The Gateway.....St. Ronan Terrace, New Haven, Conn.
Hillside School.....Norwalk, Conn.
Saint Margaret's School.....Waterbury, Conn.
Chevy Chase School.....Box D, Washington, D. C.
The Colonial School.....1533 18th St., Washington, D. C.
Fairmont School.....2105 S St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Gunston Hall.....1920 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C.
Immaculata Seminary.....4230 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D. C.
Illinois Woman's College.....Box C, Jacksonville, Ill.
Frances Shimer School.....Box 648, Mt. Carroll, Ill.
Girls' Latin School.....1223 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
National Park Seminary.....Box 157, Forest Glen, Md.
Maryland College.....Box 6D, Lutherville, Md.
Lasell Seminary.....103 Woodland Rd., Auburndale, Mass.
Sea Pines School of Personality.....Box B, Brewster, Mass.
Rogers Hall School.....Lowell, Mass.
Walnut Hill School.....24 Highland St., Natick, Mass.
Mount Ida School.....2306 Summit St., Newton, Mass.
Howard Seminary for Girls....8 Howard St., West Bridgewater, Mass.
Gulf Park College.....Box R, Gulfport, Miss.
Central College.....421 State St. Lexington, Mo.
Lindenwood College.....Box 722, St. Charles, Mo.
The Finch School.....61 East 77th St., New York City
Ossining School.....Box 60, Ossining, N. Y.
Putnam Hall.....Box 811, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Miss Mason's Summer School.....Box 710, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Glendale College.....Box 1, Glendale, Ohio
Cedar Crest College.....Allentown, Pa.
Bishopthorpe Manor.....Box 251, Bethlehem, Pa.
Birmingham School for Girls.....Box 109, Birmingham, Pa.
Rosemont College.....Box 25-F, Rosemont, Pa.
Rydal School.....Rydal, Pa.
Academy of The Holy Child.....Box 25-F, Sharon Hill, Pa.
The Mary Lyon School.....Box 1522, Swarthmore, Pa.
The Darlington Seminary, Inc.....Box 628 West Chester, Pa.
Lincoln School.....Providence, R. I.
Centenary College.....Box F, Cleveland, Tenn.
Ward-Belmont.....Box 14, Belmont Heights, Nashville, Tenn.
Fairfax Hall.....Box D, Basic, Va.
Sullins College.....Box D, Bristol, Va.
Virginia Intermont College.....Box 175, Bristol, Va.
Southern Seminary.....Box 988, Buena Vista, Va.
Hollins College for Women.....Box 313, Hollins, Va.
Virginia College.....Box T, Roanoke, Va.
Mary Baldwin Seminary.....Staunton, Va.
Stuart Hall.....Box L, Staunton, Va.
Warrenton Country School.....Box 21, Warrenton, Va.
Lewisburg Seminary for Girls.....Box 80, Lewisburg, Va.

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Suffield School.....9 Main St., Suffield, Conn.
Tome School.....Port Deposit, Md.
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Noble & Greenough School.....Dedham, Mass.
Powder Point School.....50 King Cæsar Rd., Duxbury, Mass.
Williston Seminary.....Box M. Easthampton, Mass.
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Worcester Academy.....Worcester, Mass.
Blair Academy.....Box W, Blairstown, N. J.
Peddie Institute.....Box 6P, Hightstown, N. J.
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Gettysburg Academy.....Box B, Gettysburg, Pa.
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Mercersburg Academy.....Box 103, Mercersburg, Pa.
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Moran Schools.....(Rolling Bay) Seattle, Wash.

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Grand River Institute.....Box 7, Austinburg, Ohio
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Georgia Military Academy.....College Park, Ga.
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Greenbrier Military School.....Box 25, Lewisburg, W. Va.
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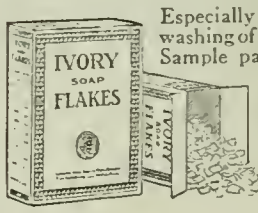

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

LABOR UNIONS LIABLE TO PAY FOR STRIKE DAMAGES

AT LAST CAPITALISM has found a way to kill the labor-union movement in the United States, asserts a chorus of protesting voices from the ranks of organized labor. The weapon with which this feli act may be performed, we are told, was forged by the Supreme Court when, in handing down its decision in the famous Coronado coal-strike case, it declared that "such organizations are suable in the Federal Courts for their acts, and that funds accumulated to be expended in conducting strikes are subject to execution in suits for torts committed by such unions in strikes." As a result of this ruling, admits an American Federation of Labor counsel, if the railroad unions strike they will be liable under provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act for conspiracy in restraint of trade. Moreover, predicts the Boston *Herald*, the affirmation of union liability "will necessarily have a material effect upon the strike now in force," because the operators, "knowing that if they are injured financially by the United Mine Workers they can recover three times their damage," will be encouraged to reopen their mines.

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WHAT THIRTEEN YEARS HAVE DONE.

President Taft, 1909, and Chief Justice Taft, 1922.

But if any of the general public find comfort in these aspects of the case, union labor apparently does not share it. The unanimous opinion delivered by Chief Justice Taft, declares Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, establishes a precedent under which capital can "impose any condition on the working people of the country and they would not dare resist." "For the first time in the history of Federal legislation," says Mr. Gompers, "the Court has laid down the principle that a voluntary corporation is liable to be held for damages by any act committed by one or a group of its members, no matter how far unrelated they may be in distance or supervision." The same principle, he reminds us, was affirmed twenty-one years ago by an English court in the famous Taff-Vale case, but "within a year Parliament passed the Trades Dispute Act, in which the decision was rectified." As quoted in the New York *Times*, this veteran labor leader went on to say:

"Just about that time a suit was brought in the courts of the United States in the famous Danbury hatters case, in which the theory of the Taff-Vale decision was followed. Following that, Congress of the United States passed a bill known as the Clayton Anti-Trust law, amendatory of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. Sections 6 and 20 of that law undertook to remedy the decision of the Federal courts in the famous Danbury hatters case.

"And now the Coronado case. The Court has practically swept aside or annulled the provisions of the Clayton law. The Coronado case is the climax of decisions of the Supreme Court in the past few months against labor and since the ascension to the Chief Justiceship of Mr. Taft.

"It establishes the principle that unions of labor are responsible for the conduct of any of its members. The textile workers, 60,000 in number, are on a strike now against a reduction in wages. Under the terms of the Supreme Court the union can be held responsible for any damages that the mill-owners can show they suffered by reason of the strike.

"The shoe-workers are now on strike in Cincinnati against a 10 per cent. reduction, and under the Coronado decision the strikers could be held liable for three times the loss sustained by the companies. The same holds true in any strike where the union gives its approval.

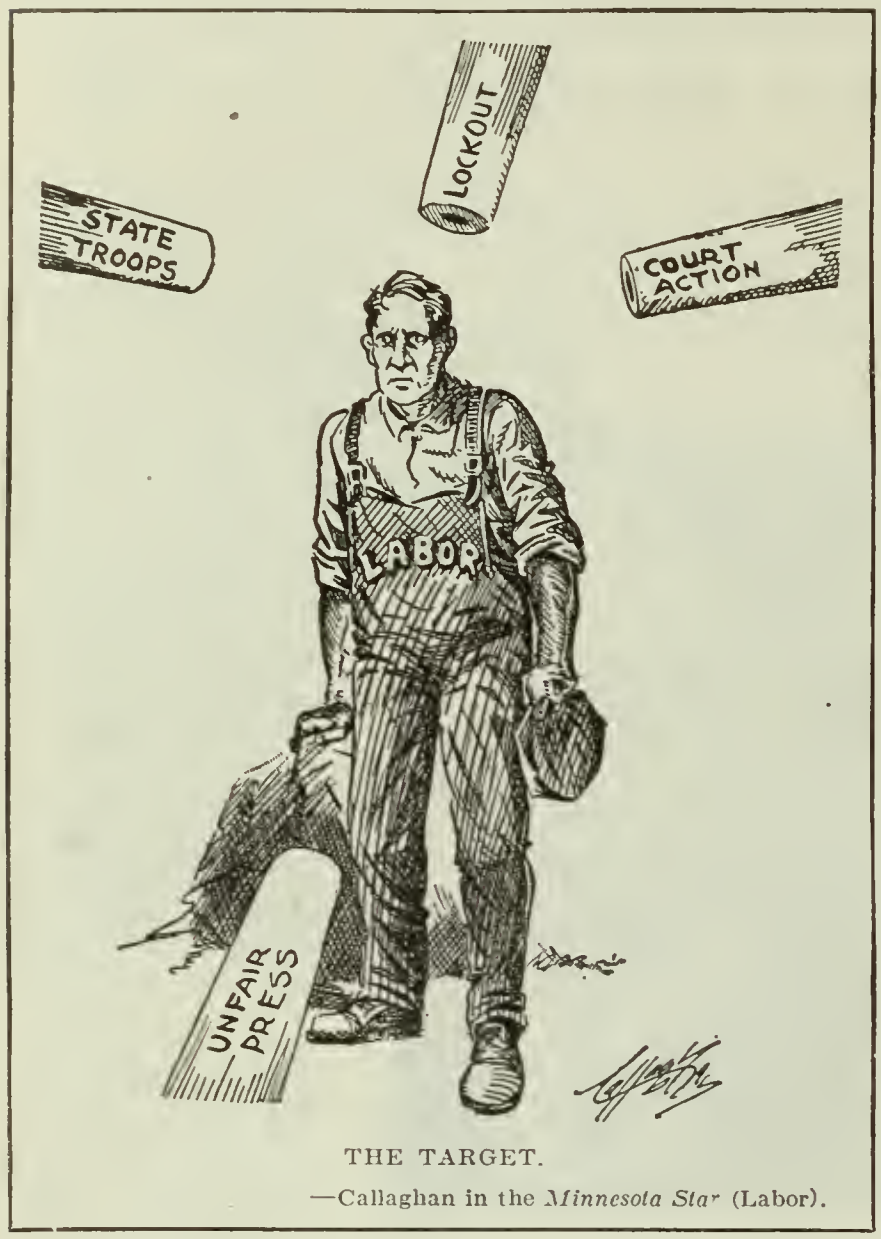
"But there is a latent power over and above the Supreme Court of the United States, and that is the power of Congress and the people of the United States. Everybody is agreed that child labor should be abolished, yet the Supreme Court recently annulled the law against child labor. It goes without saying that the convention of the Federation of Labor will take steps seeking legislation to remedy the effect of the Coronado decision."

In this comment Mr. Gompers "seems to have arrived at a snap judgment on the Coronado decision," remarks the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, which is owned by a relative of the Chief Justice. Taking his reference to the shoe strike in that city as an example, it says:

"The present strike of shoe-workers in Cincinnati has been a lawful strike. So long as it continues lawful there will be no possibility of successful legal action against the union. If the strike should become lawless, if it should result in an illegal boycott, the burning of a factory, or ruthless violence such as marked the Coronado strike, then the funds of the union would

be endangered. . . . Another fact that seems to have escaped Mr. Gompers' attention is that the decision of the Supreme Court is unanimous. Among the Justices of the present Court are men who are regarded as liberals as well as men who are regarded as conservatives. If the decision was as bad as Mr. Gompers thinks, how does it happen that we hear of no dissenting opinion by Justices Brandeis or Clarke?"

Mr. Gompers, however, is not alone in sensing a menace in this Supreme Court opinion. It "is most ominous in what it foreshadows for the future of union labor in this country," declares Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin. It is "a serious blow to organized labor," agrees Morris Hillquit, attorney for many big



THE TARGET.

—Callaghan in the *Minnesota Star* (Labor).

labor unions, who regards it as "part of a general tendency to restrict the power of labor." The labor press is even more emphatic in its condemnation. "Chief Justice Taft is specializing in court decisions which are designed to destroy labor organizations and to strip the workers of every safeguard which has been thrown around them through generations of struggle," avers *Labor* (Washington, D. C.), which predicts that this latest ruling, instead of terrifying the workers, "will arouse them as the Dred Scott decision fired the liberty-loving men and women of America and as the infamous Taff-Vale decision in 1901 spurred the British toilers to action." The Minneapolis *Labor Review* thinks that "the American plutocracy intends to follow judicial violence with armed violence against the organized workers and organized farmers." But it predicts that "this attempt to abolish labor unions will be as futile as was the crucifixion of Christ to prevent the spread of Christianity." The Portland *Oregon Labor Press* sees in the decision a case of "judicial usurpation." We read in this Pacific coast paper that—

"It invades the legislative field, enacts one law and repeals parts of another. A new and easy way has been found to secure anti-labor legislation without jeopardizing the political fortunes of lawmakers who are friendly to capital."

"The most staggering blow ever aimed at the organized working class," is the Socialist New York *Call's* characterization of the ruling. "The Supreme Court," avers *The New Majority* (Chicago), "has laid the legal groundwork for the attempted destruction of the unions and enslavement of the workers by practical and effective denial of their right to strike." "The decision returns labor to the property classification and nullifies the labor provision of the Clayton Act," remarks the Duluth *Labor World*, which goes on to say: "If a union can be sued it should also be able to sue, in which event it may compel employers to pay for damages incurred by workers in and following strikes, of which discrimination, blacklists and other persecutions play an important part." This decision, fears the Seattle *Union Record*, "will go a long way toward nullifying the fine work of the American Federation of Labor in the past few years in forwarding labor advances through orderly methods." "It is pie," adds this Western journal, "for the direct actionist who preaches that Government is designed solely for the purpose of keeping the working class in a state of subjection to employers." "If the decision stands," agrees the editor of the Indianapolis *Union*, "I see nothing ahead but vastly increased radicalism in labor circles." He goes on to say:

"The Reds and Bolsheviki will thrive on such decisions. They say triumphantly, 'didn't I tell you that the courts were against the worker? Join the one Big Union and kick the bucket over. Seize everything. What other chance have you got? This paper has always stood against socialism and any kind of radicalism in the ranks of labor, but we can not but fear the decision."

The Butte *Bulletin*, another labor journal, undertakes to illuminate the situation by imagining the actual conditions reversed:

"If the people of the United States about the year 1890 had been under the growing and despotic control of labor unions: If such unions had tyrannously used their power to bankrupt their employees, enrich themselves, and prey upon the commercial and business classes; if rebelling against such conditions the Congress of the United States had passed a law prohibiting monopolies by labor; if thirty years later labor unions were still more firmly in the saddle and preyed still more relentlessly upon a broken and disorganized business class; and if at that time a Supreme Court of the United States composed of the favorites and hangers-on of these labor unions and appointed through their influence had rendered a decision that the anti-labor monopoly law was intended to apply to the puny and impotent commercial class of the United States, then we would have a situation parallel to that which the nine silk gowns at Washington have just furnished to an admiring audience of monopolists and profiteers."

Other labor journals agree with Morris Hillquit, the labor lawyer, who predicts that the ruling in the Coronado case "will hasten the day when the 6,000,000 union men and women of this country will take independent political action, the only means left them to offset judicial limitations. "Recalling that the British Labor Party came into being as a result of the Taff-Vale decision, the Kansas City *Appeal to Reason* declares that "an American Labor Party will be the answer" to the Coronado decision. "This decision should solidify labor's ranks politically," agrees the Jackson, Mich., *Square Deal*, which exhorts American labor to "get busy" at the ballot-box. "The American Farmer-Labor Party did not bribe the Supreme Court to render this decision, but it owes Taft and his colleagues a vote of thanks for demonstrating completely to American workers the absolute necessity for united political action," remarks *Real Democracy* (Chicago). Political solidarity on the part of labor is also the remedy suggested by the New York *Advance*, organ of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; by *Labor* (Washington, D. C.); the San Francisco *Labor Clarion;* and by the Socialist Schenectady *Citizen*.

One labor paper views the decision through comparatively rosy glasses. In the Coronado case the United Mine Workers

of America were sued for enormous damages, but the Supreme Court, while indorsing the principle on which they were sued, refused to sustain the verdict against them rendered by the lower courts. Says *The United Mine Workers' Journal:*

"Altho the Supreme Court says in the Coronado decision that labor unions can be sued for damages for destruction of property in a strike, it also makes certain limitations and restrictions upon that rule. It says an international union can not be held in damages for what is done in a local strike unless it authorizes, sanctions or ratifies the strike. Second, coal-mining and the manufacture of goods is not interstate commerce even tho the coal or the goods may be shipped from one State to the other. Interruption of coal-mining, the court says, is not an interruption of interstate commerce. Both of these features are of great importance. Besides, if a labor union is such an entity as can be sued it must also be such an entity as can sue. Then, since this principle is established, labor unions ought to make use of the injunction process and damage suits against union-busting employers for the protection of the rights of their members as the employers do for their own benefit."

Turning now to publications that speaks authoritatively for the employing classes, we find *The Manufacturers' Record*, of Baltimore, welcoming the decision that unions can be sued because it "clarifies the atmosphere and brings all classes under the same law." It goes on to say:

"The effort of labor unions to make themselves superior to the law has been one of the greatest handicaps to their own work, and very largely responsible for the intense growing opposition throughout the country to the domination which labor unions have endeavored to force upon employers. More than thirty years ago Hon. Chauncey F. Black of Pennsylvania, then President of the National Association of Democratic Clubs and leader in the Democratic party, and one of the foremost lawyers of the country, took the ground that the only safety alike for labor and for capital would be the incorporation of labor organizations under a national law which would give them the right to make contracts under which they could sue or be sued. It is altogether possible that out of the decision of the Supreme Court will come a movement to carry out the plan suggested by Governor Black for the incorporation of labor unions. *The Manufacturers' Record* is unalterably opposed to low wages, but it is also unalterably opposed to any organization of labor or capital which would seek to be above the courts, and thus above all legislation."

Samuel Untermyer, a well-known New York lawyer, who describes himself as "a life-long champion of organized labor," says that "if the workers understand their best interests and are well advised the decision should lead to the voluntary incorporation of all labor unions, thus shielding the individual members from personal liability, except where they have taken an active part in acts resulting in the restraint of interstate commerce."

Turning from the views of the press of the workers and the press of the employers to the daily newspapers of the country, we find an opinion almost unanimously favorable to the court. There is no doubt in the mind of the Chicago *Tribune* that "a long-vexed question has been set at rest—for the time being, at least," and it proceeds:

"The contention of the unionists has been that a trade union is an unincorporated association, like a partnership, and could not be held responsible for the acts of its members. Funds owned by the union, under such a doctrine, would be immune, and the individual injured would be compelled to sue individual members of the union. The unions in contending for immunity from a collective responsibility imposed upon other associations have raised an issue of class legislation to which no individual could wisely be indifferent."

The Supreme Court's Coronado decision "lifts union-made strikes out of the category of guerrilla warfare," avers the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, which believes "no more important decision bearing on labor unions has ever been formulated" by the Supreme Court. The judgment of the court is a serious blow only to "the illegitimate use of the strike," says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. The Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times* tells us "the legal immunity which labor unions have enjoyed does not comport with the degree of justice which Americans desire shall be accorded," and the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* maintains that "if capital has the right to organize, so has labor: and, if government has the right to exercise control over organizations of capital, so has it over those of labor." The Los Angeles *Times*, for years a powerful critic of unionism, declares that "no Supreme Court decision since the time of John Marshall has been more momentous," and explains that:

THESE SHALL NOT PREVAIL AGAINST HIM!

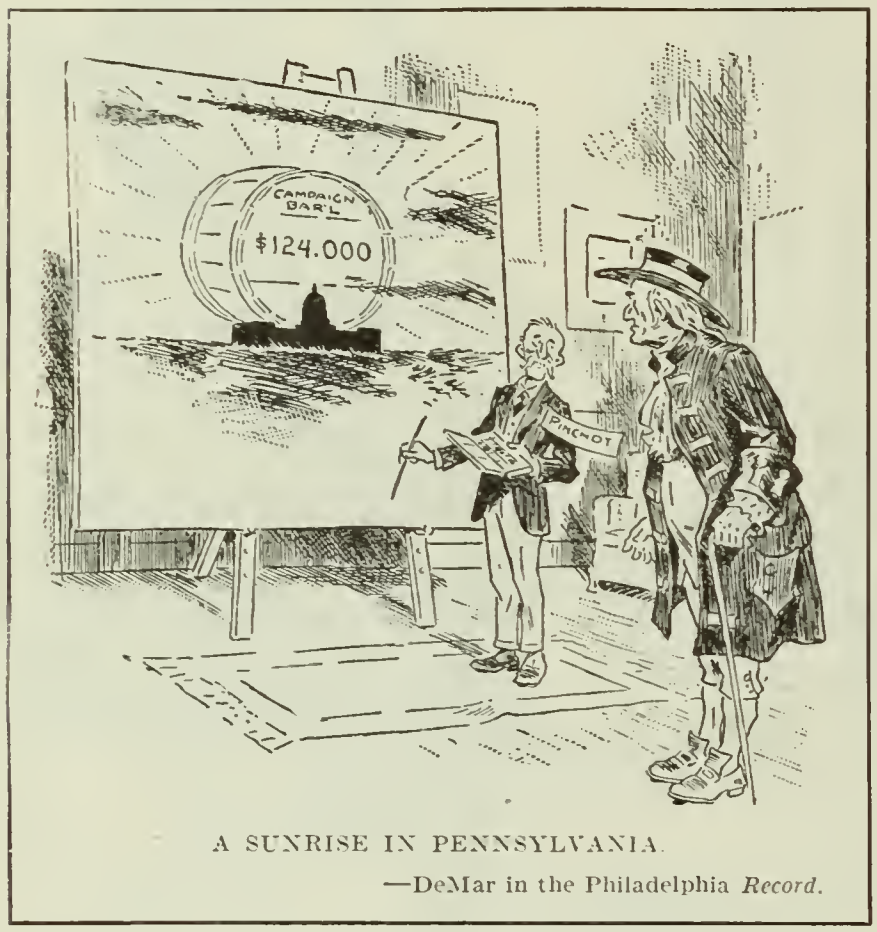
—Baer in *Labor* (Washington, D. C.).

"This decision, stripping away the special privileges heretofore extended to the unions through political cowardice, places upon them full responsibility for their deeds. Union radicalism, a defiance to true industrial freedom and a constant threat to orderly government, began by fawning upon politicians and ended by intimidating them. Through that intimidation was built up the intolerable system for ham-stringing industry and leveling down all workers against which public opinion is now running so powerfully in America.

"The cornerstone of that system was freedom from responsibility under the law. From it two things resulted. First, unions were able to enter into formal agreements with employers in such a way as to hold the employer legally responsible without being responsible themselves. Secondly, They were permitted to raise funds with which to incite their adherents to violence and even to finance them in their campaigns of bombing and bloodshed without the danger of having those funds depleted by any judgment for damages. In other words, they were under the protection of the law, but not amenable to it."

THE PRIMARY AS A RICH MAN'S GAME

GIFFORD PINCHOT'S VICTORY in the Pennsylvania primaries seemed to many observers—to the independent Chicago *Daily News*, for instance—a striking vindication of the direct primary, because it permitted the rank and file of Republican voters to choose as candidate for Governor an independent, able, progressive, anti-machine man who "would not have had a chance under the convention system." But no less striking, to judge from editorial comment, was the reminder that the primary is pretty likely to be "a rich man's game." A few days ago the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) called attention to the fact that Mr. Pinchot admitted having paid $93,562.14 in cash for primary expenses; that Mrs. Pinchot had paid $29,-700; that another member of the Pinchot family ha l paid $1,500; and that "in addition there were other large sums contributed



A SUNRISE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

and acknowledged." Here this Democratic newspaper, perhaps naturally suspicious of all Republican candidates, says that the Pinchot family did something "quite without parallel in the history of American politics." But other editors remember that Mr. Newberry spent something like $200,000 to carry a Senatorial primary in Michigan not so very long ago; that Senator Isaac Stephenson spent $100,000 in the Wisconsin primaries away back in 1908; and in 1909, when there was no question of a primary or a popular election, some one remarked of a recent election of a United States Senator by the Illinois legislature: "Well, we put Lorimer over down there at Springfield and it cost us about $100,000 to do it."

However, Mr. Pinchot's friends have arisen everywhere to point out, as we read in the Minneapolis *Journal* (Rep.), "that with two million voters or more to reach in the State of Pennsylvania, the wonder was that Pinchot had been able to make a thorough campaign for so small a sum—six or seven cents apiece. In Pennsylvania it costs a pretty penny merely to send a post-card to each voter." Under existing primary systems, remarks *The Tribune* of the same city, "a candidate is obliged to spend a considerable sum of money to carry his message and his political identity to the electorate in perfectly legitimate ways." And a Democratic journal like the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* sees no need of being "unduly deprest by the fact that beating the Old Guard cost Pinchot and his wife an eighth of a million dollars"—

"If they can afford it, it was worth it. Since politics is so organized in this country that the highest offices are attained only by men of wealth, regardless of the system of selection, it is better that these offices be won in open warfare than by sapper tactics conducted in the murkiness of packed conventions."

"The money I spent," says Mr. Pinchot, "was honestly, legitimately, openly, and economically spent, and honestly reported." Quite so, and probably it took all that money to beat the Penrose machine, agrees the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.). And yet when Newberry spent but $70,000 more the Senate only "half-heartedly seated" him and went on record that the expenditure of so much money was "harmful to public morals, subversive of the dignity of the Senate, and dangerous to the perpetuity of free institutions." Now, says *The Sun*, while "there can be no step backward from the primary to the outworn convention system with its bossism, its deals, and its thwarting of the popular will," it is no less evident that—

"The direct primary system has some grave defects. They must be got rid of, if possible; but how to do it is a question. None of the remedies which we have seen suggested is free itself of objection. The proposals to limit and regulate the expenditure of money involve statutes which are easily evaded, and, at any rate, when it costs several tens of thousands of dollars in some States to mail a single letter to each voter, and when that expenditure could by no means be called an illegitimate one, it is rather useless to talk of placing a small total limit on the amount that can properly be expended. In time this defect may be remedied, or some better way of nominating candidates than by the direct primary may be found. Meanwhile, however, it is to be remembered that altho the direct primary is very faulty when compared with an ideal system it still has merit compared with the convention system which it superseded. Under that old system a great deal of money changed hands in connection with nominations, but it went not for postage or printing, but directly into the pockets of the all-powerful bosses."

The case for the direct primary, as the Newark *Sunday Call* (Ind.) notes, is well put by State Senator W. N. Runyon, who is after the Republican nomination for Governor of New Jersey. "Believing," he says, "in the American system of party government and that the direct primary is the only agency through which party organizations may be made responsive to the wishes of the people, I strongly advocate the upholding and continuance of the present direct primary law for that purpose."

But, observes President Harding's Marion *Star*, which is in entire agreement with its distinguished owner in being dissatisfied with the primary system, "there is something wrong with a statewide primary system that permits a man to spend such an immense personal sum, or compels him to spend it, if he is to become the successful primary candidate." The Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times* says that while it may have been interrupted by such popular successes as those of Pinchot and Beveridge, there is a distinct trend against the primary. He points out that bills repealing the direct primary laws are expected to pass at the next session of the Indiana and Maine legislatures, that such a bill did pass in the New York State legislature last winter, and that Minnesota and Iowa have adopted systems combining conventions and primaries. Mr. Jermane finds five arguments against the direct primary: first, it represents minority rule, since so few qualified voters take part; second, it has lowered the standards of efficiency among public men; third, "when these incompetent and unscrupulous men get into office under the primary it is next to impossible to dislodge them"; fourth, it is "a rich man's game"; fifth, it tends "to destroy party organization." The writer in the Seattle paper perceives a drift away from the primary in nearly every section of the country. He expects it to take form in action in a number of States: some of them like New York may go back to the old convention system; "the opinion of Washington, however, is that, as a rule, whatever is good in the primary will be retained and grafted upon a modified convention system that will prevent a recurrence of the old convention abuses."

UNCLE SAM TAKES A HAND IN TURKEY

ARE WE LETTING DOWN the international bars a little in accepting the invitation of Great Britain to join with that country, France and Italy in an investigation of both Greek and Turkish atrocities in Asia Minor? Does the Secretary of State's acceptance mean that the United States is to reenter European politics? In his note to Great Britain, Secretary Hughes stipulates that the inquiry shall be limited to obtaining accurate data, and that the United States "shall assume no further obligation and enters into no commitment." Then comes the big question, put by a foreign correspondent: "Can the American Government even conduct an impartial investigation in Asia Minor without becoming involved in the European political tangle?" And if the Turkish Nationalist Government, under Mustafa Kemal Pasha, is found to have been carrying on a campaign of extermination against the Greeks in Anatolia, and if it is discovered that the Greeks, not to be outdone, are guilty of maltreating Mohammedans in territory under their control, what will the United States do about it? These are some of the questions which our acceptance of the British invitation has brought up.

The latest news of Turkish atrocities comes from American relief organization heads in Asia Minor, particularly Dr. Mark Ward, of the Near East Relief, who says "the Turks appear to be working on a deliberate plan to exterminate the Christians in their territory." We are informed by Dr. Ward that—

"The condition of the Greeks is as bad as that of the Armenians. There are approximately 500,000 of these people in Turkey. They have retained their religion. They are now being indirectly massacred by the thousand. They are not permitted to leave the country, and are being deported from the coast to the extreme interior under conditions under which they can not survive. During the winter one band of 20,000 was driven through Kharput. From Diarbekir, our last station, only a hundred miles farther, I learned that only 10,000 passed there. Probably not a thousand reached their destination. These deportations are going on constantly."

HIS BIG BROTHER.

—Gale in the Los Angeles *Times*.

At about the same time the British Government received this telegram from the British High Commissioner in Constantinople:

"Further reliable information received from American relief workers shows that the whole Greek population, men, women and children, from the age of fifteen upwards, of the Trebizond area and its hinterland is being deported, apparently to labor battalions at Erzerum, Kara and Sar Kamash. There are numbers of Christian women and children in deplorable straits in Trebizond, who have been driven out of their villages."

"IT AIN'T POLITE TO INTERRUPT!"

—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*.

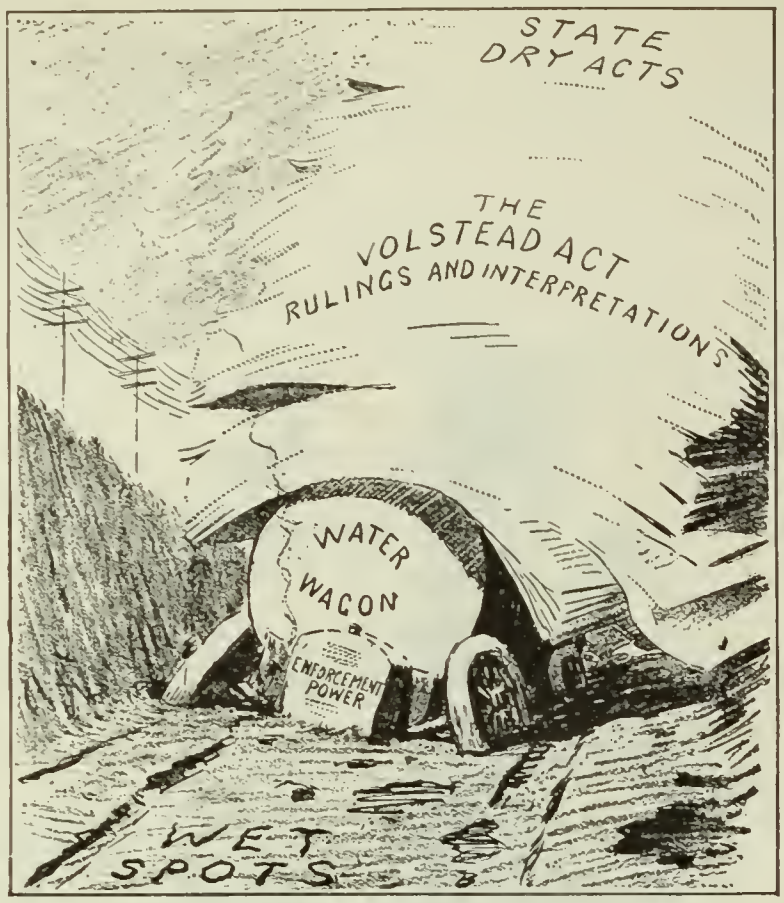
In addition to these deportation horrors, avers Dr. Ward, the rights of foreigners are completely disregarded by the Kemalists. In one instance, writes Norman W. Baxter in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, the Turkish Nationalists seized 40 per cent. of American Relief stores at the port of debarkation, another 40 per cent. along the route to the organization's headquarters, and the balance before that destination was reached.

The Turks, on the other hand, maintain that Greeks and Armenians have been guilty of atrocities. It is to get at the truth of the matter that the four governments are to carry on a joint inquiry. Said Secretary Hughes in his note to Great Britain:

"In view of the humanitarian considerations which are involved and of the desire of this Government to have adequate information through a thorough and impartial investigation of the actual conditions prevailing in Anatolia in order that this Government may determine its future policy in relation to the authorities concerned, the President is prepared to designate an officer or officers to take part in the proposed inquiry. . . .

"In order to expedite the inquiry, it was at the same time suggested by this Government that officers should be designated by the respective Governments to institute inquiries concurrently in the districts respectively under Greek and Turkish occupation, and that these two commissions, upon the completion of their investigation, should unite in a comprehensive report."

"This acceptance by the United States marks a definite, if small, step forward in the handling of the Turkish situation," declares the New York *Globe;* "it marks an effort on the part of American and European governments to get beyond a religious bias." "It is good news that Turkey is to be investigated," agrees the New York *World;* "it is even better news that the United States is to take a hand." "The inquiry," asserts the New York *Evening Post,* "is a warning that Christen-



OVERLOADED.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

SISYPHUS.

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

BOTH HAVE THEIR TROUBLES.

dom is aroused, and its moral effect should be immediate and decisive." The Manchester *Union* also approves of the inquiry.

Those editors who oppose our participation in the inquiry point out, in the words of the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times*, that "Great Britain, France and Italy could control the Asia Minor situation if they would." "American inquiry, in conjunction with these nations, can do no more than confirm American reports already made," notes the Boston *Herald*. And if Kemal, for instance, should be found guilty, asks this paper, "would these four nations think of sending armies into Asia Minor? Should America be induced to send an expeditionary force?" If not, then what will the inquiry accomplish? According to Edwin L. James, Paris correspondent of the New York *Times:*

"To investigate the situation and to fix the blame and to leave it there would be futile and inane. To draft a report and publish it broadcast would have as much effect on the Angora authorities as water on a duck's back. Moreover, the Greeks deny all the charges against them.

"The same Powers which now undertake the investigation undertook one in 1919. The report on it said the charges of cruelty against the Greeks were well founded, but nothing was done; and that this kind of inquiry without penalties is worth nothing is proved by the present necessity for another inquiry. Inasmuch as it is presumed a man so practical as Mr. Hughes would not lend himself to any such useless proceedings, one is free to speculate what is to be done about the matter after the facts are in hand. Unless something is done, there is no use investigating, it is held here.

"Suppose the investigators find that the Turks have been to blame. What is to be done? Suppose the investigators find the Greeks to blame. What is to be done? Get the Greeks out of Anatolia, you say. Well, that undertaking is political if anything is.

"Suppose both the Turks and Greeks are found guilty. That will doubly complicate a solution. You have the Greeks in Anatolia at the behest of the English, and you have Mustapha Kemal fighting to get them out and being backed by the French.

"If the inquiry is to amount to anything, the wound must be healed by political treatment. Unless Washington is going to ship enough soldiers into Asia Minor to protect those in danger, there must be a political arrangement to persuade those in control in the affected territories to change their habits."

BARLEYCORN'S RESURRECTION AS A BIG CAMPAIGN ISSUE

WHILE THERE ARE MANY MONTHS to Election Day, and public opinion is subject to change, recent events have shown that the Prohibition issue will be of importance in the Congressional elections this fall. In fact, well-informed Washington correspondents, such as David Lawrence and W. W. Jermane, told us in April that the greatest of all battles between the "wet" and "dry" forces of America is to be fought during the next few months. And now we find editors from all sections of the country agreeing as to the importance of Prohibition as an issue. Henry Ford's weekly, the *Dearborn Independent*, and Mrs. Peter Olesen, of Minnesota, Democratic nominee for United States Senator, agree that Prohibition is not a live issue; in the words of Mr. Ford's *Independent*, "it is as dead as slavery." "But what they mean," interprets the liberal New York *Telegraph*, "is that they *hope* Prohibition will not be an issue. The truth is, in Mrs. Olesen's State it will be *the* issue."

Every day, continues *The Telegraph*, which is frankly "wet," "evidence accumulates that a referendum is to be had upon the Volstead Act." And we find this statement echoed in many of the country's leading papers. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, for instance, which fought for State and national prohibition years ago, admits that "from the standpoint of either wet or dry, the entire country faces a critical contest." "And this is as it should be," declares the Boston *Post*, "for in no better way can public sentiment be ascertained."

"One of the storm centers next fall," we are informed by the Springfield *Republican*, "will be Massachusetts": "The referendum on the new State enforcement law, which now seems assured, will make this State a battle-ground." Others will be New Jersey, where Governor Edwards is running for the United States Senate as an avowed "wet," and New York, where dry-law enforcement is admittedly difficult, and where the hotels suffer so from hooteh-selling restaurants that they

have asked the authorities to enforce the law in the latter places.

It is the announced intention of the wet forces, which are well organized in at least ten States, to elect a "liberal" Congress and to defeat Congressman Volstead, who, they assert, is the author of all their woes. To bring about these results there are some twenty organizations in the field. The dry forces, on the other hand, with twenty or more organizations and a $2,000,000 fund, are out to keep dry Senators and Representatives in Washington, and to add to their number if possible. Already they have announced their antagonism to Senator Calder, of New York, who expects to be reelected this fall, but have intimated that Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt would be acceptable.

Representatives of eleven States, meeting in Milwaukee at the Anti-Saloon League Conference, united in promising their aid to Congressman Volstead this fall. Nor are Governors of States to be overlooked. State Senator Runyon, of New Jersey, Republican candidate for the nomination for Governor, is to be aided by dry adherents, because he has declared for rigid enforcement of prohibition. But Wisconsin will be the storm center for an attack upon prohibition at the polls, announces Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League, altho stiff fights will be carried on in half a dozen other States. In Wisconsin the wet candidate for Governor, backed by brewery and other wet interests, will find the drys camped upon his trail.

In Texas the League of Women Voters already have obtained the promise of the Senatorial candidate that he will vote against any amendment to the Volstead Act that will legalize light wine and beer. In other States, writes a Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, "the wet and dry forces are lining up for a campaign that promises to be the best organized and most sturdily contested struggle staged in this country in many years.

IF IT WASN'T FOR THE OLD LADY—

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

They are interested in just one thing—whether a candidate is wet or dry. Whether he is a Republican or a Democrat doesn't matter." Continues this writer:

"The wet and dry campaign of 1922 is to be conducted over such a broad field and in sections of the country where the public attitude is so essentially different that it is necessary to visualize the whole political outlook to get at the facts and possibilities. In some sections the struggle will be picturesque, even spectacular, and the issue hard to determine beforehand. In others

WONDER IF THERE'S ANYTHING IN IT?

—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

it will not be much more than a skirmish. It is easy to predict the result in such States as Maine, Vermont, Alabama, South Carolina, Kansas, Nebraska, the two Dakotas, Iowa and Mississippi. If any wet votes are cast there, it will not take long to count them. But it is a different story in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Texas, Louisiana, California, Montana, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Tennessee.

"In Illinois the advance guards already have taken up outpost positions. Practically every district in the State will be the scene of a clash, but the big fight is coming in the Peoria District, where Clifford Ireland, the present member, recently was defeated by Edward Hull, who carried the wet banner in the Republican primary.

"Ohio will be another hotly contested sector; the dry forces are against Senator Pomerene (Dem.). Republicans in the Senate agree with their Democratic colleagues that the senior Senator from that State is one of the ablest and cleanest men in public life. But Senator Pomerene has contended that Prohibition was a matter for the States and not the national Government to decide. Altho a teetotaler, in the Senate he voted according to his own best judgment, and because he did so the drys have marked him for defeat.

"In New York and Pennsylvania the wets will contest every inch of ground. They hope to make substantial gains. So far as Prohibition is concerned, the fight will be non-partizan. Where a Democrat is a dry the Anti-Saloon League will support him, and where he is wet, it will seek to accomplish his defeat.

"The fight in New Jersey, as in New York and Pennsylvania, will be hard fought. The drys will back Senator Frelinghuysen against Governor Edwards. There is not a man in the United States whose defeat the Anti-Saloon League would more gladly bring about than that of Governor Edwards. They are going into the struggle against him, determined to make every vote count. It is the same story in the Congressional districts, where the party that nominates a dry will get the Anti-Saloon League support.

"Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, up for reelection this year, will not find his picture on any of the walls in Prohibition headquarters, for in the last session of Congress Senator Lodge was one of the small group of Senators who fought the so-called 'Volstead, Jr., law.'

"In Rhode Island, where Senator Peter Goelet Gerry hopes to

win in November, he will be opposed by the Anti-Saloon League.

"The drys are waiting for Senator du Pont of Delaware to take a stand. They assert that up to now the Senator has not made his position plain. The situation in Delaware, so far as the Senatorship is concerned, will depend to a great extent on the Democratic nominee. The candidate who can pronounce 'Volstead' best will get the dry endorsement. When the Democrats settle on a candidate and Senator du Pont comes off the fence, the dry-and-wet question, so far as it applies to Delaware, will be clear.

"The Maryland outlook is the same as in Delaware, so far as the Senatorial situation is concerned. There will be a battle in every Congressional district. Some of the wettest members of the present Congress are from that State, and all of them are running for reelection.

"Out in Missouri another battle is in the making over the Senate seat of James A. Reed. The drys are fighting Reed for the nomination, and if he wins they will just as bitterly oppose him in the general election.

"Senators La Follette in Wisconsin and Johnson in California also are on the wrong side of dry favor, but even the Anti-Saloon League entertains no serious hope that either can be defeated."

"The 'wet-or-dry' question is the big issue at present," agrees the Baltimore *News*, while the Albany *Knickerbocker Press* advises those who believe in real prohibition to "gird their loins for a battle such as they have never before had to face." For, as the Tulsa *Tribune* observes, "it is becoming plain that there is still some fight left in the wets. In fact, elections in many places this fall will hang on the question whether it is advisable to modify the Volstead Act." Moreover, darkly hints the New York *Evening World*, which is avowedly wet, "there is likely to be a revelation," and the Boston *Post* ventures this political forecast for November: "Possible wet weather in sections where there has been a long dry spell." As the New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent writes:

"Congressional candidates in New York must face the wet-and-dry question as one of the big issues in the coming election campaigns. Reports from all over the State indicate a growing demand on the part of the voters for a showdown on the Volstead Act. Many candidates have declared themselves one way or the other in maneuvering for position. Others are being reluctantly forced to admit that Prohibition did not die as an issue with the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment."

It will be recalled that as far back as 1920 there were sporadic efforts to make Prohibition a political issue. And there have been many attempts made since. In one an effort was made to kill two birds with one stone by advocating using the money raised through taxing the liquor interests to pay the soldiers a bonus. But heretofore, points out W. W. Jermane, Washington correspondent of the Seattle *Times*, there has been no national organization, no money for campaign expenses, no harmonious understanding of just what should be done."

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A CLEAR SKY FOR BLIZZARD.

William Blizzard, with his wife and children, Marjorie and William, Jr., led the United Mine Workers' parade in Charles Town, in celebration of his acquittal.

"TREASON" AND REASON

THE NAME OF WILLIAM BLIZZARD, West Virginia miner, has been added to the few who have been tried in the United States for treason. Like most of the others, he was acquitted, yet, notes the Washington *Herald*, "there is plenty of reason to fear that if the case had been tried in Logan County he would have been found guilty and given the severest sentence possible on the treason charge." That any fair-minded jury must acquit the youthful official of the United Mine Workers of America was obvious from the first to *The Herald*, the New York *Times*, and other papers, and why the indictment for treason was brought is more than *The Times* can understand. "Attorneys for Blizzard," caustically observes the New York *Evening World*, "might have claimed that the crime charged was impossible, because no Government existed in West Virginia against which treason was possible." "In fact," agrees the New York *Herald*, "Government in West Virginia had broken down, and its power had passed in part to the mine operators." The leaders of the union miners who marched against Logan and Mingo counties, last August, according to this paper, were manifestly trying to take the law into their own hands, "which the non-union coal operators, controlling the local government in the two counties, already had done." In the opinion of the conservative New York *Times:*

"Whatever their offenses, the unionist miners and their leaders were not trying to subvert the Government of West Virginia in whole or in part. Logan County can scarcely be said to have been under the rule of law or to have had a republican form of government. Private war was answered by private war. Some constitutional guaranties appear to have been suspended by conspiracy of non-union operators. If there was any 'treason,' it was on both sides; but there was no excuse for charging the leaders of the misguided invaders of Logan County with the highest of crimes."

Treason, however, is one of the most difficult crimes to prove. The offense, under the laws of West Virginia, must be established by an overt act, which must be testified to by two witnesses. Moreover, ruled the Judge at the Charles Town trial, since an indictment for treason had been brought in Logan County, only overt acts committed by Blizzard within that county could be regarded as evidence of guilt. It was the contention of the prosecution in the trial, which began late in April and lasted nearly five weeks, that several thousand West Virginia miners engaged in a demonstration against the non-union operators of Logan and Mingo counties; that they seized railway trains and automobiles, and waged a battle against State policemen, deputy sheriffs, and other State forces on Blair Mountain, and surrendered only to Federal troops. Blizzard

maintained the prosecution, was in touch with the miners during their advance into Logan County, and during the four days' battle of Blair Mountain. The prosecuting attorneys, reports George Wood, staff correspondent of the New York *Globe*, were not the Attorney General of the State, or the district attorney of the county in which the trial was held, or the district attorney of Logan County, in which the indictment was found, but attorneys for the coal operators.

The miner, on the other hand, had the backing of the United Mine Workers, with its retinue of lawyers. It was their contention that Blizzard did not go into Logan County with treasonable intent, but to induce the miners to abandon their march; that the gathering of miners was first of all to aid in forming a constitutional league for the purpose of restoring civil liberty in the State by political action. As for the battle of Blair Mountain, that was forced upon the marching miners by State police, according to the version of the defense lawyers.

"In a large measure the State of West Virginia was on trial in the Blizzard case," remarks the Duluth *Herald*, "and the verdict of acquittal as to Blizzard was equivalent to a verdict of 'guilty' against the State." According to *The Herald:*

"The State Government was clearly in alliance with the employers against the strikers from the beginning. A State which allies itself unfairly with one class against another invites what, when it happens, it is likely to call 'treason'. The State has no business in any labor controversy except to preserve order; and it can not take sides with one or another, even under the guise of preserving order, without making itself at least in part guilty of what comes of it."

The New York *World*, too, blames the State Government:

"The State of West Virginia is itself responsible for the abuse of power in Logan County. Because it has failed to interfere with the operators' government it is responsible for the disorders induced by that government. Whether or not William Blizzard was involved in the armed march, his action was assuredly not treason. It can not be treason by any definition to rebel against a denial of constitutional guaranties."

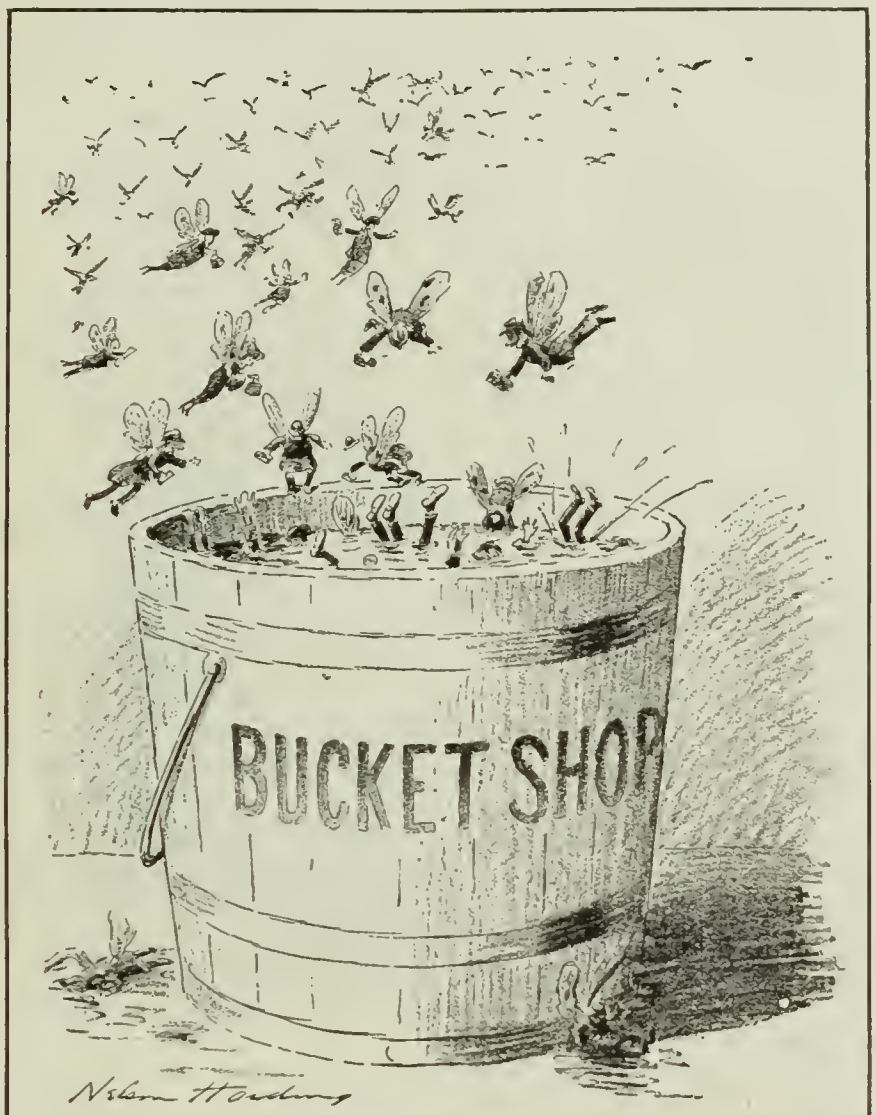
But it is just as well that the case was tried, thinks the Washington *Herald*. Many editors believe that since Blizzard was acquitted the cases against the other miners will either be dropt or postponed until fall.

Meanwhile, the New York *Globe* notes—"the government of West Virginia will probably take measures to dissociate itself from the operators who so nearly succeeded in making themselves the State."

Nevertheless, maintains the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, "those who have talked to the coal operators of the West Virginia fields know that they have a case. They have a case in which doubtless some of the fundamental tenets of Americanism are involved."

FROM BUCKET-SHOP TO JAIL

THE FIRST CONVICTION in New York State of a bucket-shop operator, and his sentence to Sing Sing prison for grand larceny, marks, in the opinion of the New York *Herald*, "what ought to be the start of a long procession of such creatures, little and big, to State's prison." Moreover, agrees the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "it shows what can be done if the authorities and the defrauded public cooperate." Financial writers have estimated that the bucket-shops of New York City despoil the people of the United States of at least $100,000,000 a year. Early in the year thousands of victims revealed their losses to the District Attorney of New York, who immediately began prosecutions. At one time there were more than thirty firms under investigation, with total losses estimated up to $50,000,000. The first conviction was made possible, as *The Herald* explains, under a ruling of the United States Supreme Court which refuses to allow a Federal Court bankruptcy proceedings to "be a shield for such flagrant crookedness as bucket-shop operations." Since it formerly was the custom of bucket-shop operators to take refuge in bankruptcy proceedings and receiverships, and thus keep their books beyond the reach of prosecuting attorneys, the handicap under which these officers worked prior to the Supreme Court ruling can easily be seen.



THE FOOL TRAP.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

What is a bucket-shop operator, or "bucketeer," as he is often called? The staid and formal definition of the dictionary is that he is one who operates a shop which uses the terms and outward forms of the exchanges, but who has no intention to deliver or receive securities. Newspaper editors are less charitable in their definitions. "He is a sure-thing bettor," asserts the New York *World*, while in the opinion of the Providence *Journal* he is merely "an ordinary thief, and should be prosecuted as such." As this paper explains:

"The unwary customer takes his money to the bucket-shop in the confidence that it will be used for the purchase of stock. As a rule, of course, the intended investment is only a speculative and marginal one, but if the margin is accepted as sufficient it is the broker's duty to make the purchase. No purchases are made in a bucket-shop, nor are sales. The customer pays for a service which he is told has been rendered, but which has not been."

"Unless the law takes a hand, the operator can not well lose," notes the New York *World*. In the recent conviction and sentence of the New York "broker," who, according to the judge, "entered into a scheme to fleece people in modest circumstances out of their hard-earned savings," a "small fish" was caught; "but," predicts the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, "when the prosecuting authorities hale into court some of the big men, and make a serious effort to convict them of bucketing, this sort of thievery will not be so common as it is to-day."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

At times one can't tell which will get here first, prosperity or posterity.—*Waterbury Democrat.*

It is generally agreed that whoever founded England located it too near Ireland.—*New York Tribune.*

New York has a statue of Civic Virtue. Cities always put up statues to their dead.—*Washington Post.*

Both Chinese factions are in favor of unification of the country in the sense that it must be won.—*Manila Bulletin.*

"Rockefeller has $7 for every person in America."—News Item. Try and get it.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

Members of the House of Lords call themselves gentlemen, but they wouldn't give Lady Rhonda a seat.—*New York American.*

Sectional Chinese leaders declare for "Peace at any price," but it usually requires a war to get the price.—*Korea Topics in Brief.*

There is always a brighter side. The struggle along the Mississippi will leave fewer sandbags for the hold-up men.—*Athens News.*

"What will become of our young people?" wails a reformer. Oh, they'll grow old and worry about the young people.—*Bridgeport Star.*

Conditions in Ireland seem to be returning to normalcy. Eamon de Valera has defied the British Government again.—*New York Tribune.*

France and Italy will join England in investigating Turkish atrocities. We saw a man smoking one yesterday.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

Unfortunately, the bobbing of hair doesn't always have the same effect. When Samson was shorn, they made him go to work.—*Hartford Times.*

Senator Borah ought to know by this time that the reason why we do not recognize the Bolsheviks is because we do recognize them.—*New York Tribune.*

Now America will lend Germany the money to pay the Allies to pay America to buy German goods to make Germany rich enough to pay her debts.—*New Britain Herald.*

The Government, says Secretary Hoover, would like to hear from all consumers who have been overcharged for coal. Now, then, all together, ladies and gentlemen.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

"Do we eat too much salt?" asks The Literary Digest. Probably we do. We have to take nearly everything with a pinch of it nowadays.—*Washington Herald.*

Babe Ruth doesn't know much Latin, but his motto is: "Soc Et Tuum." — *New York American.*

The best thing about women's participation in public affairs is that it keeps the affairs public.— *Washington Post.*

They have to introduce a bill in the house, but some of the bills that come to our house are old acquaintances.—*Hartford Times.*

When the law succeeds in making the bootlegging business bootless, it won't have a leg to stand on.—*Philadelphia Evening Public Ledger.*

Fatty Arbuckle's films are said to be still very popular in Russia. Somebody is always knocking Russia. — *Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Money talks, but the people who know how to keep it don't. —*Wall Street Journal.*

"Japan is planning to leave Siberia," says Ishii. Oh, Ishii? —*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

In this country we are apparently willing to try anything once except the criminals.—*New York Tribune.*

With the Old Guard's batting average of .000, it is terrible to contemplate its next encounter.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Conditions could be worse. Great Britain has more British lecturers than we have.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

The old-fashioned man who drank from a finger-bowl now has a sophisticated son who drinks the shoe polish.—*Palatka News.*

We agree with Mrs. Asquith that "America is too rich," at least too rich to be left unvisited by English lecturers.—*Boston Herald.*

Ex-kaiser wants $10 a word for his book. His word to the Belgians wasn't worth 30 cents.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

Carpentier is going to fight Dempsey again, which indicates that there is very little in the talk of his high intelligence.—*New York Tribune.*

It's all right for Germany and Russia to make a treaty if either of them is gullible enough to trust the other.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Still, these visiting celebrities must feel a little surprized when they get to America and learn how great they are.—*New York Evening Telegram.*

The Russians are now talking about conquering the capitalistic world, and we suppose their plan is to smother it with rubles.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

Margot Asquith says this country's trouble is too much money. And Europe is enthusiastically willing to share our trouble.—*Greenville Piedmont.*

According to the latest war-graft rumors, the ex-soldiers can't have a bonus because the ex-slackers already have it.—*Newspaper Enterprise Association.*

Lady Astor says that Lloyd George is keeping his head above water. Critics will still insist that it is only because he is carrying it on both shoulders.—*Manila Bulletin.*

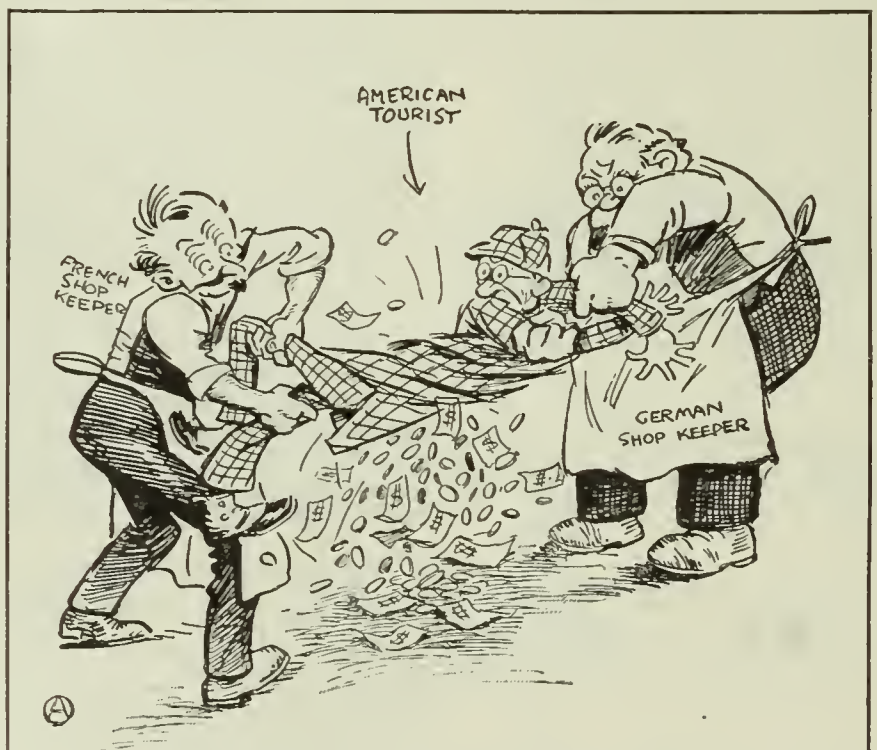
Germany is going to build a Zeppelin for the American Army. We knew that if Germany waited long enough she would get even with our Army.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

On the first of the month there is no female nor anything else more deadly than the mail. — *New York American.*

Presumably the blueness of the sky reported by Lloyd George is simply a reflection of the earth.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A warning from Berlin says that American tourists are being grossly overcharged. Maybe the hospitable Germans just want to make the visitors feel at home.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

"The Congress of the United States," which our forefathers expected to legislate for the whole nation, has largely resolved itself into a "Congress of Local Candidates for Re-election." That seems to be the root of the trouble at Washington.—*The Independent.*



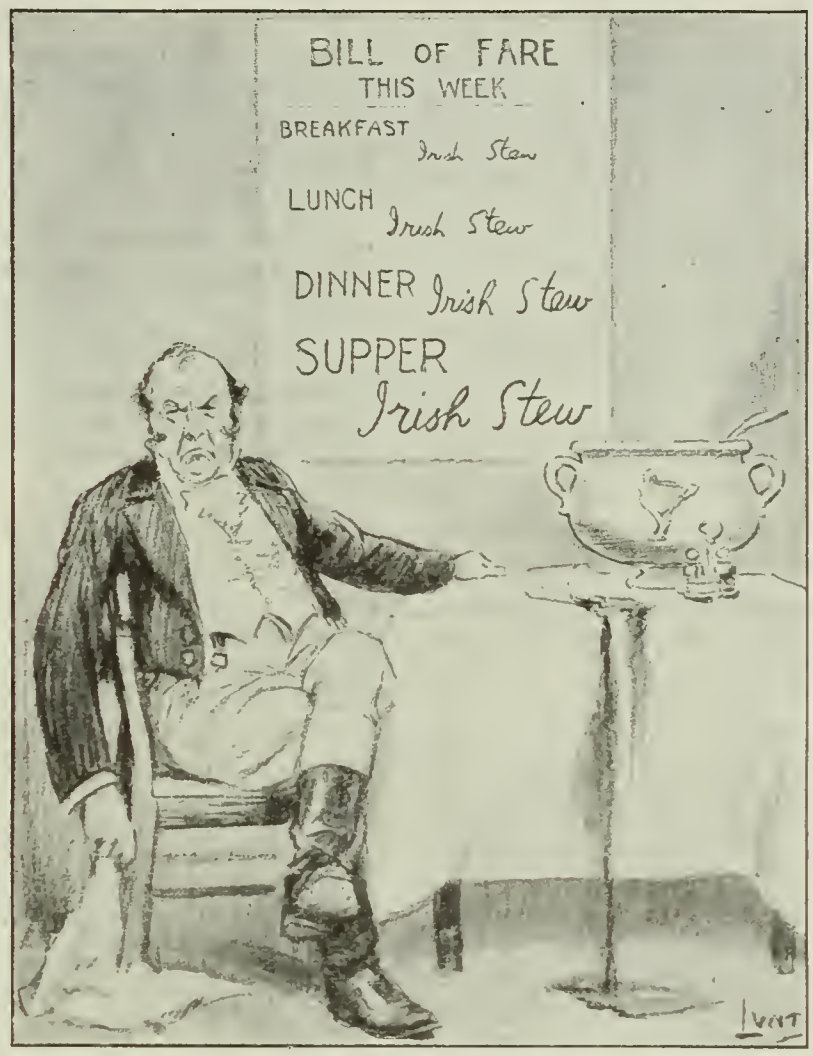
ENEMIES ONCE—ALLIES SOMETIMES!

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

FOREIGN - COMMENT

ENGLISH PRESS ON BRITAIN'S OFFENSIVE IN IRELAND

IN THE FIRST OFFENSIVE of British troops to drive forces of the Irish Republican army from the Ulster borderland, we are told that infantry, cavalry, artillery, and whippet tanks took part, and some English journals deplore this "new invasion of Ireland as unnecessary and designed for political purposes." But we find other English newspapers praising the Government for taking the only practical step toward clearing up the chaos in Ireland. England did not settle the Irish problem when she yielded the Free State Treaty, they say, rather what she really did was to set up a new British problem. Such a remark piques interest in the general attitude of the English press on the subject of Ireland, where the conflict of North and South and of Free Staters and Republicans we have previously treated in citations from the press of all Ireland. In England such a pro-Ulster and rampant Tory organ as the London *Morning Post* declares that the agreement between Michael Collins, head of the Provisional Government, and De Valera is a plain token that the Free Staters have "openly joined with the King's enemies." The Provisional Government give as "a plausible explanation for the sinister bargain" which they have struck with the De Valerists that "it was necessary to form a coalition with the Republicans in order to curb the Communist party." So they say, *The Morning Post* tells us, but—



"FED UP!"
—*The Bystander* (London).

"We have good reason to know, that the two factions of Sinn Fein have come to a perfect understanding, not for the suppression of Communism, but for the establishment of a Republic over the whole of Ireland. The campaign for the overwhelming of Ulster has been elaborately worked out; and it is to begin with wholesale *sabotage* by sections which have been specially detailed for the work, and have already been sent to Ulster with the necessary equipment. If British Ministers are unaware of these things, it is because they are afraid to know; and for that reason they may be expected to swallow without a gulp the make-believe that the Treaty has been again violated simply in order to deal better with the terrible danger of Sovietism. We warn the public against being misled by any such false pretenses."

The London *Outlook* thinks that in the agreement between the Irish Provisional Government and the Irish Republicans Mr. Collins "surrendered" to Mr. De Valera, and it quotes Sir James Craig's remark that Michael Collins is "not big enough" for the job of piloting the Provisional Government against the opposition of the Republicans. It is to be feared, according to this weekly, that Mr. Collins has "conceded his whole position to those who have proved stronger than himself" and we read:

"He can hardly be considered any longer as even the nominal head of affairs, and we doubt whether he will be any more effective as a brake than as an instrument of political progress. He has had his chance and failed. It may be said that if the Free State intends to ruin itself it must ruin itself. England has given it the freedom for which it asked, and it is not for us to interfere; it is at least becoming evident to Irishmen, as to the rest of the world, that the troubles of the island were not solely the fault of alien and unsympathetic rulers. On our side, at least, our word is our bond, and we shall not return unless we are asked. But if the Free State, having ruined itself, attempts to ruin Ulster as well, intervention will become immediately necessary."

The London *Times* blames the Provisional Government for failing to impose observance of its agreement with the Northern Government on the Irish Republican extremists, and it points out that—

"That failure does not, however, acquit this country of its obligations to the Northern Government as they are recorded in the Treaty. In no circumstances will a positive policy of aggression upon the rights that Treaty secures to Northern Ireland, whatever its source or authorization, be tolerated by public opinion in this country. Under its terms two self-governing States are established. Each in its own affairs is constituted a law unto itself; but the pursuit by either of a policy of forcible interference with the other must array the British people, with all its resources, behind the solemn pledge the Government has given in its name. So serious has the situation in Ulster become, that the effect of the new agreement between the Provisional Government and Mr. De Valera upon it is of the first importance. On the surface it would seem that Mr. Griffith and Mr. Collins have only found peace by a surrender of their position, and that the election in June will be little more than an empty form. At that election Ireland was to have decided whether she accepted or rejected a Constitution based upon the Treaty. Now it is apparently proposed to withdraw that question from the people, and to establish an Executive in which the Republicans will have a voice virtually equal with that of the pro-Treaty party. We fully realize the immense importance of instituting a Government that shall be strong enough to restore order in Ireland; but we fail as yet to see how Ireland's will in regard to her future relations with this country is to be ascertained. Within the limits of the Treaty her methods of governing herself are her own affair; but no Government can be established upon a permanent basis, unless it conform to the principles the Treaty lays down."

A world-famous English newspaper of Liberal tendencies, the Manchester *Guardian*, sums up the situation in these graphic lines:

"The tall talk on both sides about the necessity for provocative preparations, in order to repel invasion by the other, is not merely rubbish; it is known to be rubbish by every intelligent European

or American who reads a reputable newspaper. The enormous majority of plain men and women on both sides of the border want nothing more than to get on quietly with their work—the one supreme service that at this moment any Irishman can do to Ireland. The whole world knows, and can not be kept from knowing, what the real trouble is. Each of the Irish Governments has got on its premises a vicious gang whom it can not keep from murder and arson. So far both Governments have broken down. How far exactly it is the fault and how far merely the misfortune of either is harder to say. But the actual breakdown, the failure of the Craig Ministry to protect Catholics from wholesale murder in Belfast and the failure of the Collins Ministry to prevent raiding and arson on the Ulster border are as gross and palpable as a pair of mountains. The only honest and really patriotic policy for either is to get its own house into order. The temptation is to slur over the offenses of its own least worthy citizens or followers, to ignore the existence of a decent and well-intentioned majority on the other side, and to lump the whole of the other side loosely together as 'the enemy' and as accomplices in the guilt of its criminals. That is true demagogy, the basest burlesque of democracy, the telling of maddening falsehoods and half-truths to the people, and the betrayal of the people into the miseries that must come of the madness thus engendered."

Another Liberal organ, the London *Daily News*, calls the Government's action in sending troops into Ireland a "deliberate attempt to eng neer an invasion of Ireland through Ulster." Ulster is in no danger from the south of Ireland, it assures us, and the whole business is "faking a crisis for political purposes." Casting criticism of the Government's past policy aside, the Conservative London *Spectator* makes the following bold proposal:

"What we ought to do, now that the men who signed the Treaty of Peace have gone over to the side of the Republicans, can easily be stated. We ought, *at once*, to declare the Treaty void, and then to put Southern Ireland outside the Empire and treat her as an Independent State. We should do this by our own act and not by means of negotiations. We must, however, insist on certain conditions. The Loyalists of the South must be given the right, if they so choose, to remain British subjects. If they 'opt' for British citizenship, they must receive the fullest compensation in respect of such property as they can not take with them. If the Irish Republic refuses to meet these obligations, *we must pay the compensation ourselves and exact it, as we easily can*, from the Irish State. The way to do this is to impose on all South Irish agricultural and other produce sent into this country an *ad valorem* duty *of 30 per cent., if necessary*. Ireland can not avoid paying this impost. She can not send her produce elsewhere. She can not consume it herself. To give up producing for our market would ruin every farmer in the South. We, on the other hand, can get all *we* want from elsewhere, *i. e.*, from Canada, if Ireland ceases sending us bacon and eggs, cows and horses. South Irish produce is worth some £240,000,000 a year. A 10 per cent. duty would be enough to pay interest on 500 millions. That will suffice for a good deal of compensation, but, if necessary, we can make it a 30 per cent. duty.

"As to protecting the Northern State from raids and murder, there will be not more, but less difficulty, if we do not engage in the sorry farce of pretending that Southern Ireland is in the Empire. With South Ireland an Independent State the task of forcing her to behave herself will be much easier than now."

Meanwhile London dispatches advise us that Mr. Collins and Mr. De Valera have issued a joint statement declaring their intention to stand by their pact, despite the objection of the British Government to the deal between the Free Staters and the Republicans.

"DID I STAY TOO LONG OR LEAVE TOO EARLY?"

—*Sunday Mercury and News* (Birmingham).

GERMANS ON A SPENDING SPREE

THE TRADITIONALLY THRIFTY GERMANS are spending their money fast in the purchase of necessities, we are told, because it seems no longer profitable for them to hold it, in view of the constant decline of the mark.

The German income does not justify the people in buying so largely, a Dresden correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes, but "they deliberately consume their capital, afraid that they will have to spend still more of it if they wait any longer." He offers price quotations from the *Dresden Anzeiger*, based on official reports, of retail prices of foodstuffs in the Dresden markets on December 15, 1921, and on April 6, 1922. These figures show the price increases and the percentage of increase in three months and a half, during which time, it is pointed out, the dollar has jumped from 200 to 300 marks, that is, fifty per cent.

	Prices given for pounds, of average quality, in pf'nigs.		*Per cent.*
Wheat flour (allowanced)	225 –	425 =	81
Black bread (allowanced)	200 –	345 =	72
Black bread (free trade)	300 –	567 =	89
Beef	2,100 –	5,200 =	150
Veal	2,300 –	5,000 =	118
Mutton	1,700 –	4,250 =	150
Pork	2,600 –	4,400 =	70
Bacon	3,800 –	5,400 =	42
Saveloy (German sausage)	3,600 –	6,000 =	66
Turkeys	1,650 –	3,250 =	100
Carps	1,600 –	3,000 =	90
Haddock	625 –	1,200 =	100
Sole	2,100 –	9,500 =	450
White cabbage	160 –	500 =	300
Potatoes	140 –	290 =	110
Carrots	110 –	340 =	300
Peas	535 –	810 =	55
Butter	4,900 –	7,600 =	65
Swiss cheese	4,200 –	6,600 =	55
Coffee	5,250 –	10,100 =	95
Tea	5,800 –	11,400 =	95
Sugar	520 –	1,100 =	100
Methylated spirit (liter)	665 –	1,350 =	100
Milk (the liter)	500 –	650 =	30

The buyer's strike, practised by wide circles of Germany's population from the time prices first began to rise during the war, has broken down and we read:

"Now a further postponing of replenishing the cupboard, wardrobe, and linen-chest (its contents having been chiefly spoiled by the long use of poor substitutes of soap) has become practically impossible. This moment unfortunately coincides with an unprecedented rise in prices and the extraordinary depreciation of our currency. With the customary thoroughness of the Germans they now abandon their long-cherished optimism and belief in the bettering of conditions; they turn now to a black pessimism. It is quite frankly said and written in newspapers that the dollar will in a short time be worth 500 marks. This conviction results in a hasty buying of all needed goods to an extent naturally enormous after the many years of refraining from purchases. Their bitter experiences make them meditate on their requirements in the coming weeks and months, and arouse their desire to provide for those days. This brings about buying on a far larger scale than has been the custom of the middle-class for many years. Hence the crowds now observable in our shops."

From "l'Illustration" (Paris).

"LEST WE FORGET!"

In the shadow of the crosses at Notre-Dame-de-Lorette, where King George and Marshal Foch exchanged historic speech on May 12th.

HUNGARY'S POLICY IN A NUTSHELL

FOUR MAIN OBJECTIVES underlie Hungary's foreign policy, according to Premier Bethlen, and the first of these is the restoration of the economic independence of the country, and the renewal of economic relations with its neighbors, we read in a Budapest dispatch to the *Journal de Genève.* The second is the postponement of the question of reparations, because "Hungary is now incapable of making any payments." The third is aimed at securing the execution of the treaties which were signed by the major Powers with the states adjacent to Hungary for the protection of the rights of minorities in these states. The rights of minorities are placed under the high protection of the League of Nations, Premier Bethlen notes, but the League "does not yet seem to have succeeded in fulfilling its duties satisfactorily." This Hungarian statesman explained his country's interest in the matter as consisting in the fact that there are 3,500,000 Hungarians living beyond the frontiers of their country, and the rights of minorities, he argues, are "a matter of international obligation." Hungary's fourth objective is to "march side by side with those nations that are striving for disarmament in Europe," and Premier Bethlen is quoted further:

"Future evolution of European policy presents three possibilities. The dictatorship of the conquerors may be continued, in which case Europe will be ruined sooner or later, and the vanquished in the war will not be the only ones to go under. Or, a policy of peace, of justice, and of general disarmament may be inaugurated. Yet again, it is possible that we may see the inception of a policy based on the balance of power. One thing is certain, which is, that Europe ardently desires peace, for the victors themselves are struggling in a precarious economic situation. Alas, the sun of justice failed to rise at Genoa. It would seem that there is no wish to render justice to those peoples without whom it is impossible to accomplish the task of establishing a durable peace. Hungary to-day has only 8,000,000 inhabitants, but it is the center of an economic and intellectual gravity covering a much wider territory. The force of this gravity can not in any way be diminished, and of its own weight makes itself felt, and will continue to do so."

At the Hungarian General Election on June 4th, the press inform us, a large majority voted in favor of maintaining the Horthy-Bethlen régime, headed by Admiral Horthy, who has been regarded as the Regent since the Hapsburg monarchy was déposed. But it is pointed out that the Government has suffered "a severe moral defeat, as only three members of the Cabinet, numbering eleven, have been reelected."

WHAT MARSHAL FOCH SAID TO KING GEORGE

HISTORIC CONVERSATIONS are often classified with dubious legend, but we are assured that the words passed between Marshal Foch and King George V during the recent royal visit to Belgium and the graves in France are reported at too significant a moment and under circumstances too well covered by press correspondents to permit of doubt clouding their authenticity. On the plateau of Notre-Dame-de-Lorette, where lie buried twenty thousand soldier dead, we are informed that King George with "a very becoming warmth and cordiality" said to the Marshal: "Always good friends, are we not?" (*Toujours bons amis, n'est-ce-pas?*) And to this Marshal Foch replied, "in the same smiling fashion": "Always, Sire, for the same cause and for the same reasons." (*Toujours, Sire, pour la même cause et pour les mêmes raisons.*) Loud and prolonged applause naturally broke from the English press at this interchange of cordiality, remarks *The New Witness* (London), which says that everybody in England was pleased to note the friendliness of it, and "nobody in England seems to have noted anything further." This weekly goes on to explain that—

"The French intelligence is so clear that it looks shallow. It is like a swimming-bath in which the water is of such crystalline transparency that we can see the bottom, and think we could paddle in it as in a puddle. Only when we stept into it should we find ourselves out of our depth and drowning. The French have always had the power of saying certain absolutely simple things; things which are still simple even when we realize that they are also subtle. There is never so much truth in their irony as when that irony seems to be next door to innocence. The reply of Foch was quite straight and quite polished; as straight and polished as a rapier; but it had a point like a rapier. It had also, as all such utterances have, a quality whereby no other words express it quite so well as it expresses itself. But if we wished to translate that graceful conversation into a grosser and more argumentative language, it might perhaps be simplified to something like this. The first speaker says, 'I hope we agree,' and the second speaker answers, 'Yes, I hope we agree in —by the way, what do we agree in?'"

The truth is, continues *The New Witness*, the French Marshal's courteous and complimentary reply contains "the whole substance of the [Anglo-French] controversy in a singularly complete and compact fashion." The English and French are friends, or ought to be, it is asserted, in having the same cause and from

the same motives. The cause a very short time ago was "preventing European civilization from being overshadowed and terrorized by an outer barbarism," and it is further averred that the motive was the sense that the English "also were Europeans, and suffered from that threat to Europe." So long as the English care for the cause and act from this motive, they "must almost automatically continue to be the Allies of France," but this weekly contends that:

"Our journalists talk round and round the subject, trying to achieve by suggestion another view of the subject; trying to do it, above all, by perpetually changing the subject. But in truth it is, as twenty centuries have found it, an unchangeable subject. Through all that long stretch of history the men living close to the heart of our civilization have experienced again and again the passing but overpowering peril of a combination of barbarians. It is passing, because they never combine for long; but it is always nearly overpowering when they do combine. The combination of vague Slavonic and Teutonic tribes under the leadership of Jews and Prussians is a combination of that kind; nobody in England will as yet pretend that it is a combination of any other kind. The facts are too fresh in all our minds for even the politicians and journalists to attempt the serious whitewashing of the Prussians and the Bolshevists. They themselves were too recently engaged in the most furious vilification of the very same Prussians, and the very same Bolshevists. You may teach the poetical people of England to loathe a mere name that they know nothing about; but you can not teach them to loathe it on Monday and love it on Tuesday. And in the case of the Prussians at least, it is not a case of an evil that we know nothing about. In the case of the Jews, who are the brain of the Bolshevists, it is most certainly not an evil that we know nothing about. The politicians and journalists dare not tell us in so many words to support these two evils, in crushing things which they themselves have told us were good. Hence the bewildering inconclusiveness of everything that we are now told about Genoa or about Europe."

JOHN BULL AND MARIANNE SPATTING AGAIN.

"There are good marriages—but no perfect ones."

—*Cri de Paris* (Paris).

In sharp contradiction of this view, we may take the London *Outlook*, which some Frenchman has said, "sees only red when it looks at the tricolor," and here we find France held up to scorn as being infected with the old Napoleonic virus. Since the Middle Ages, says *The Outlook*, England has "contended against Spain, France, Germany, any and every nation that tried to do what Mr. Poincaré is doing now." We read then:

"If we are forced back upon the age-long principle to which we owe our greatness, the principle of the maintenance of the Balance of Power in Europe, it is not because we have not tried to replace it with something better. We supported the vision of a free Europe in which there should be no need for competing Alliances to maintain the peace. But the Junkers of France, determined since the Armistice to revive the glories of *Le Roi Soleil* and of Napoleon, have fought steadily, persistently, with consistent success, against all our efforts for international cooperation. . . . France, with the help of the French army, is to be the supreme master of the Continent at any cost. The French army will keep the peace, but it must be a French peace; the nascent Germany is a viper that had better be crusht in the egg; international cooperation, for aims however desirable in themselves, must be fought, because internationalism means that France no longer rules, but becomes one among equals. The tricolor is to follow the path of the Napoleonic eagles. There will be plenty of 'glory' for a while—perhaps even for a decade or two—but every one who has ever read history with any sense of perspective knows that this sort of thing can not last. France tried once before to defy all Europe, and it brought her to the brink of disaster. History is sure to repeat, but before then it is within the power of France to bring ruin to the western world.

"What can England do about this? If French policy continues constant, sooner or later we shall have to ally ourselves with whatever elements of opposition to France may exist on the Continent or elsewhere. For the present, we should lose no time in announcing, clearly and definitely, that so long as France pursues her present course our paths are not the same."

The two London weeklies above mentioned epitomize two extremes of English political opinion about Europe. For an impression of more tempered feeling, we turn to *The Saturday Review* which reminds Britons that they signed the Treaty of Versailles "not in any undue haste but after lengthy deliberations," and this conservative organ adds:

"The position at the moment is that France and England together were responsible for drawing up a document which outlined a new arrangement of Europe. The force which they jointly command has enabled them to put their plans into operation. As a result, two of the ancient empires have been disrupted and a third contracted. Russia is now separated from Germany by a belt of new countries which have split off from her former entity. Austria-Hungary no longer exists. There are no less than nine new states — Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Austria, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Esthonia and Finland. It was virtually by the decree of France and England that these nations were brought into existence, and it is by our joint prestige that they have been maintained. Is it possible to conceive that in place of the nineteen sovereign nations of pre-war Europe, no less than twenty-seven could exist to-day were it not for the authority which England and France exercise in common? Remember that the settlement was made in defiance of the traditions of the three old Empires, out of whom the new national lineaments have been carved. Such arrangements could never have been made without the prefatory humbling of Russia, Austria and Germany. If France and England, who together can wield the most terrifying power, quarrel, what becomes of this settlement of Europe? Is Germany going to maintain it? Is Spain going to take a hand? Is Russia? Let us look to the realities. We are embroiled enough; we are deeply involved in the establishments of the Treaty of Versailles. If England and France are divided, the new Europe crumbles like a heap of sand. It must not be; with the help of clear sight and common-sense, it shall not be."

The London *Spectator* stresses its contention that, without the cooperation of France, Great Britain "can not restore the economic foundations of Europe," and explains that modern finance and trade are too delicate and complicated for it to be possible "for either France or Great Britain to succeed if we work against each other." Misunderstanding or ignorance may temporarily obscure these facts, we are told, but "they are bound to assert themselves in the long run."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

WHY THERE WAS NOT ANOTHER DAYTON FLOOD

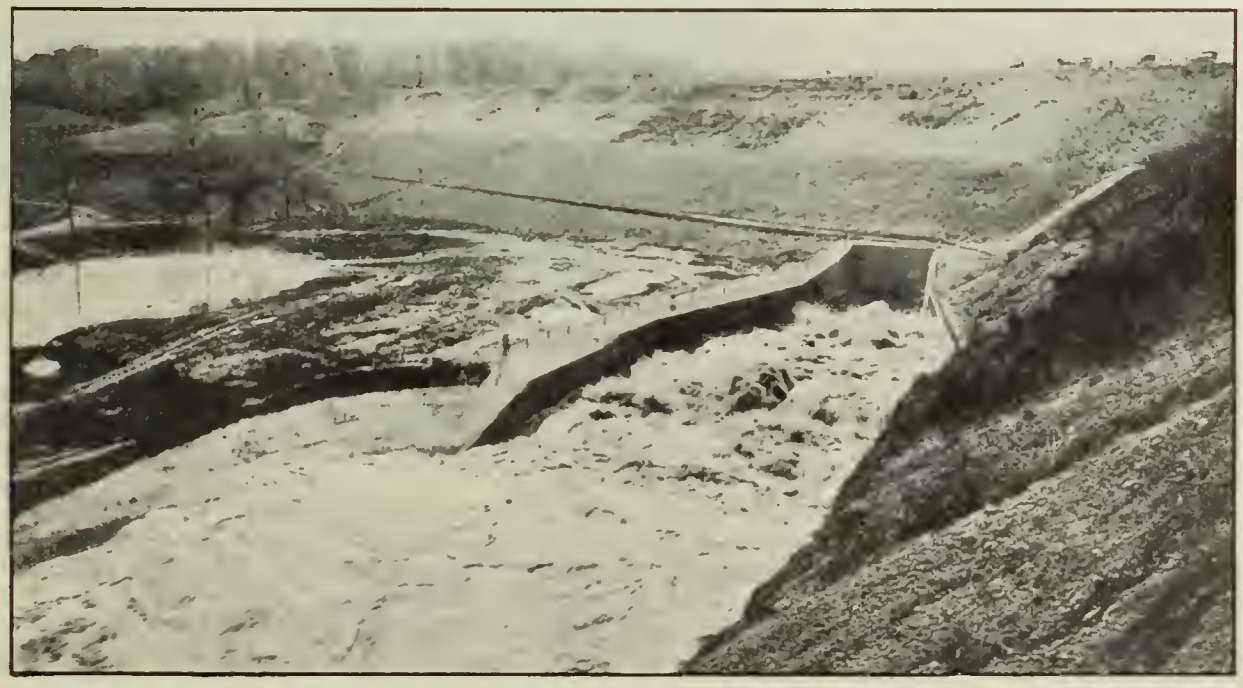
IF THE CITIZENS OF DAYTON, OHIO, just after their big flood, had drawn a long breath, thanked Heaven it was all over, and had contented themselves with repairing damages and carrying on as usual, they would, in all probability, have had another big flood in April. On the 13th and 14th of that month there was a heavy rainfall, causing the greatest run-off since 1913. Under the old conditions, the Directors of the Miami Conservancy District report, the water would have reached the old danger marks at Dayton and at other points. A few more hours of rainfall would have caused panic in the valley. What actually happened? The water at Dayton was 9½ feet high instead of 18—the danger point. There was so little approach to a panic that there were even few inquiries by telephone. In 1920, when there was high water, there were 2,100 calls in 54 hours. This time there were less than a hundred. The Miami Conservancy Works had been completed and every one knew that there was ample protection, altho this was their first test. Behind five big dams the water held back stood 19 to 40 feet deep. They kept back the equivalent of 36,000 acres of water one foot deep, and they are good for 23 times as much as this. The run-off channels through the city were carrying, at peak flow, only 25 to 30 per cent. of their capacity. There was not another Dayton Flood, and there never will be one, because the citizens did something to stop it, says Charles H. Paul, chief engineer of the works, in a report to the Directors, a copy of which has been furnished to THE DIGEST:

Photo by Engineering Division, Air Service. Courtesy of McCook Field.

HOLDING BACK THE FLOOD-WATERS.

Air view of Englewood dam and basin. The water behind the dam was 37 feet deep, yet only about 6 per cent. of the total storage capacity in this basin was being used.

"Everything worked out at the dams exactly as was expected. The things which made the most impression on the general public were, first, the visual evidence of actual storage back of the dams; second, the immense amount of storage capacity still available in the basins; third, the marked effect of the hydraulic jump, or stilling pool, reducing the high velocities at the conduit outlets; and fourth, the comparatively low stage of the rivers through the cities."



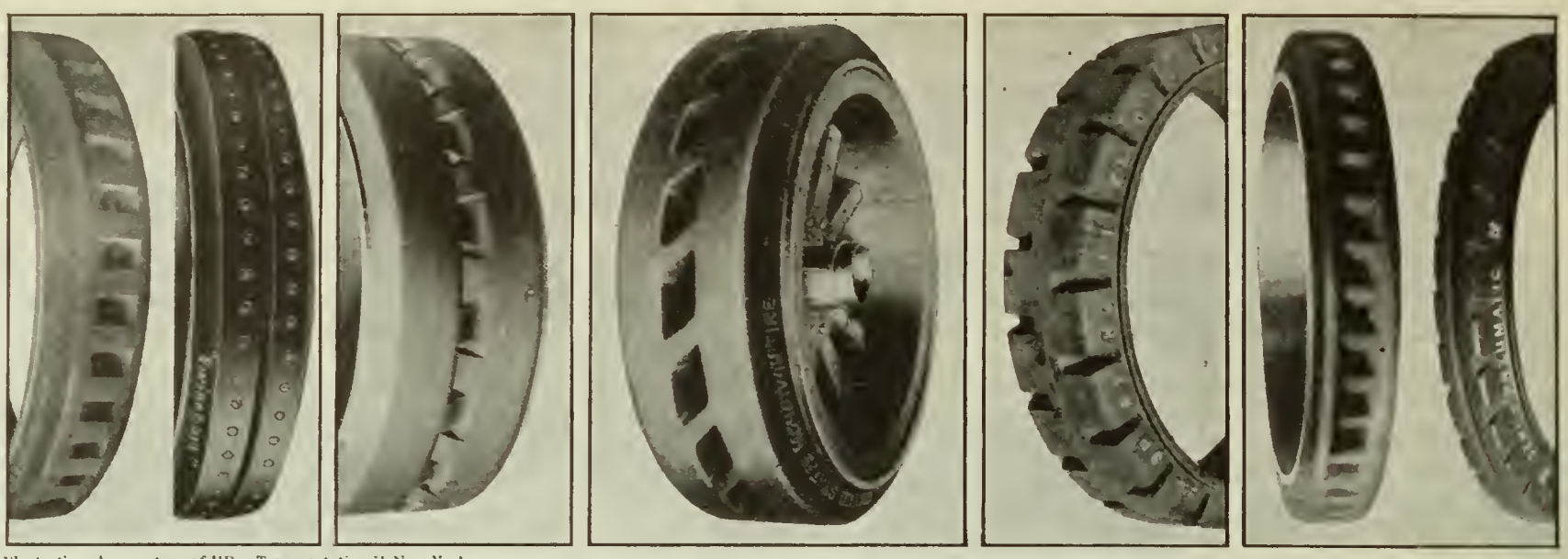
THE "HYDRAULIC JUMP" IN OPERATION.

It releases the flood-waters at a rate that makes them harmless.

How the dwellers in the region feel about the results of the conservancy movement appears from an editorial in *The Middletown Journal*, from which we quote as follows:

"While practically every river valley in the Central West has been flooded during the recent heavy rains, the people of the Miami Valley have not so much as even been concerned over the danger of high waters, altho the run-off in the Great Miami River watershed was greater during the storms just passed than any time since 1913.

"The reason for this feeling of security is based upon the splendid demonstration of the Miami Conservancy flood prevention system, which has



Illustrations by courtesy of "Bus Transportation," New York.

A FEW TYPES OF CUSHION TIRES.

functioned altogether satisfactorily in the first real severe test which it has undergone. And now the flood control works are practically completed, the conservancy officials assure the people that they are safe from all future floods for all time.

"The accuracy of the flood forecasts thus far sent out from Washington have been a factor in reducing the loss of life and property from floods in the great central section of the country. These forecasts have been made from a week to a month in advance, thus giving the threatened region a chance to make ready. Because of this, it is estimated that crops and other property valued at hundreds of millions of dollars were saved which would have been lost under other conditions.

"While flood anticipation is all very well and serves an excellent purpose, flood prevention like now prevails in the Great Miami Valley would be more effective. In the end the states drained by the Mississippi will have to engage in some general plan to hold back excess precipitation, and thus make forecasts unnecessary.

"And the eyes of that region, and in fact the entire world, turn to the Miami Valley for a model system to control the raging torrents that ever carry on their crest wanton waste and heartless destruction of life and property. Thank Heaven, it shall never be again, here."

From a pamphlet entitled "The Story of the Miami Conservancy District" (Dayton, 1922), we quote the following paragraphs:

"Before the wreckage was cleaned from the streets, the citizens, with the same courage and determination that marked the rehabilitation of their personal affairs, faced the problem of preventing the reoccurrence of such a calamity. Acting through the several Citizens' Relief Committees, funds were raised, and engineers employed to study the problem. Within sixty days after the flood Dayton alone raised a fund of two million dollars, twenty-three thousand individuals contributing. As the investigations progressed it became apparent that the difficulties in securing a satisfactory solution to the big problem were so great that the individual communities could not meet them alone, and that cooperative action of the entire valley was necessary.

"Ohio did not have a law that would permit a great cooperative undertaking of this nature. Consequently the Conservancy Act of Ohio was prepared, and passed by the Legislature, February 18, 1914. The first step was to survey the job. All the recorded floods were studied, rainfall records collected, the 1913 flood discharges carefully calculated, the probable frequency of floods determined, the capacities of the present channels computed, foreign flood prevention plans reviewed, flood and rainfall records in other watersheds compared with the Miami, and miscellaneous other matters investigated. A flood 40 per cent. greater than that of 1913 was decided upon as the maximum to be taken care of by the flood prevention works.

"The official plan provides five basins formed by building across the valleys five earth dams of the safest and most desirable type. Substantial concrete outlets, founded on rock and passing through the base of each dam, permit the ordinary river flow to pass unobstructed. The sizes of the outlets are such that at times of highest floods only such amounts of water will escape through them as can be safely taken care of in the river channels below the dams. The excess water is held back by the dams and accumulates temporarily in the valley lands situated above them, to flow off later through the outlets as the floods subside.

"The construction is being paid for from the proceeds of the sale of $33,890,909.83 worth of bonds, secured by the benefits appraised, and representing approximately 50 per cent. of the total benefits. The bonds will be retired by 1949, a portion being taken up each year."

RELIEF FOR JITNEY ROUGH-RIDERS

THE CUSHION—A CROSS BETWEEN the pneumatic and the solid tire—is now generally adopted for large motor omnibuses. These tires have openings in the solid rubber to make them more flexible—of different shapes and arranged in different ways in the various makes of tire. The different types are described and explained in an article entitled "Easy Riding on Heavy Motor Vehicles," contributed to *Bus Transportation* (New York). Of all factors influencing riding comfort, says the writer, the rim of the wheel is perhaps the most effective. His article has to do with the easy riding of buses with say twenty or more seats, operated on city streets or surfaced highways. On the smaller vehicles pneumatic tires are universally used. He says:

"The old-time motor truck was of the battering-ram type, a carrier of heavy dead loads, with practically no attention paid to the riding comfort of driver or other passengers.

"This early truck, which has long been superseded by improved designs, was fitted with solid tires, because they were the only type available. The tires were hard on the drivers, and harder on the pocketbooks of the owners.

"So something better was sought, and some fourteen years ago a cushion wheel, mounting the same solid tires, but with a flexible member interposed between the tire itself and the felloe of the road wheel, was put on the market.

"At about the same time a softer compound was tried, and this improved the riding qualities, altho at times the tire mileage was decreased, since the soft material wore away much more quickly.

"For bus service the tire must be strong enough to carry the required load; it must be as light as possible, since it forms part of the unsprung weight.

"The tires used on buses must first of all make for safety and comfort. Safety by not sliding, skidding or slipping. Comfort by being designed to absorb road shocks on bad roads, and to run smoothly and quietly on good roads.

"These requirements are not found 100 per cent. in any type of tire, but just so far as they are met is it possible to get riding comfort at all operating speeds, and economy in both fuel consumption and maintenance.

"In addition, each set, front and rear, has its own special needs. The tires on the front or steering wheels, for example,

should hold to the road either on the straightaway or on curves, should be able to climb out of ruts and over bumps, and should permit easy steering control. The rear-wheel tires should have width and flexibility to give driving traction at all loads and speeds; they should stick to the road so as to provide effective braking, and should carry away the heat generated at the surface of the tires.

"These conditions are met only with difficulty in solid tires, which have but slight resiliency and do not provide sufficient cushioning effect to absorb road shocks, or the vibrations caused by the vehicle itself.

"The first attempts to improve the riding quality of solid tires consisted of changes of tread form or of the rubber compound used. Now rubber, while it can not be compressed, can be squeezed out of shape. Instead of a solid band of rubber, the logical construction makes use, therefore, of openings or displacement spaces, where the rubber can flow.

"These tires are designed so that the area of road contact can change quickly and easily, thus providing a bearing in proportion to the load or road (shock) requirements.

"The combination, of soft compound and depressions, forms the basis of so-called cushion tires. The Mason tire has two rows of tread depressions, each being comparatively long and narrow. In Hood and Firestone cushion tires bars of rubber are built up between the outside sections of the contour.

"The Swinehart cushion tire has a tread filled with many small round holes. It is claimed for this construction that the holes close up at the point of road contact, thus forming a pneumatic cell, which prevents the picking up of stones.

"After providing notches or depressions on the outside, the next step was to open up the interior of the tires, and thus permit increased displacement. In the Goodrich 'semi-pneumatic' tire, an arch-shaped opening runs around the center of the base. The Overman tire has a triangular opening around the base, braced by a metal band.

"Another of the hollow-center types, the Goodyear cushion, has an oval-shaped cavity, which is said to give a spring action independent of the cushioning power of the rubber itself.

"The K. F. & C. cord tire has staggered openings crosswise of the tire. The maker claims that these openings furnish resiliency, and radiate heat created by braking or by the action of the tire.

"Thus the cushion tire, or as it is sometimes called, the semi-solid tire, represents an effort to combine the durability of the solid with the easy riding quality of the pneumatic. The U. S. Bureau of Public Roads has tested many cushion tires and has found that as regards riding comfort they stand between the solid and the pneumatic, and that they offer a decided advantage over the solid in reducing the effect of impact.

"Other advantages of the cushion tire are its compactness, thus permitting a low floor level and center of gravity of the vehicle, and also the fact that air compressors, spare tires, detachable rims are unnecessary, and blowouts or punctures are a thing of the past.

"As regards actual application, a combination equipment is finding favor with many bus operators, that is, pneumatics are used on the front to protect the engine or the gasoline tank from vibration, and cushion tires on the rear.

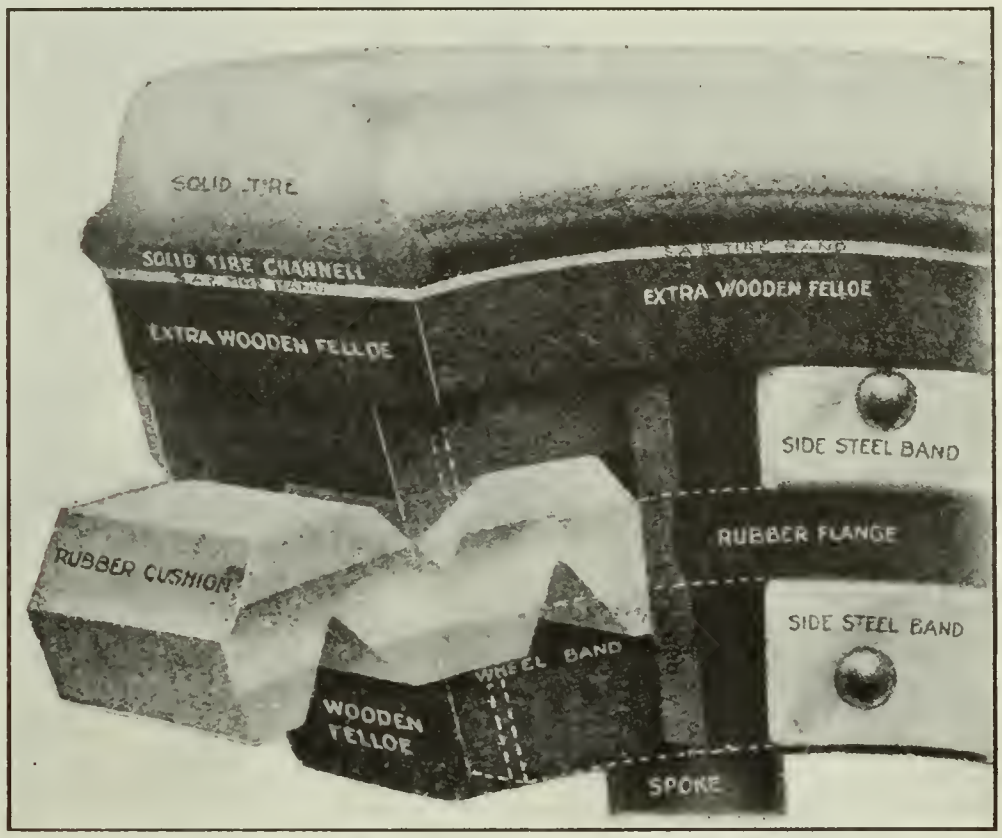
"The maintenance of most cushion tires involves the same precautions in regard to overloading, operation in car tracks, overspeeding, trimming of cuts and aligning of wheels, as is required with solid tires. With the Overman tire, however, tread wear is compensated for by cutting off the outside, after the tire is run from 10,000 to 15,000 miles. It is said that this can be done by the driver in thirty minutes with the special tools furnished by the manufacturer."

The writer next takes up the so-called cushion wheel, which consists of a resilient member interposed between the tire and felloe of the wood or steel wheel. It is necessary, of course, that the cushioning element transmit the drive from the axle and carry a load. Its most important function, however, is to absorb shocks and vibrations. Side lurch must be provided for, and undue side sway of the body limited. Finally, the cushioning material should not deteriorate with age, and its riding qualities should not be lessened by the heat from the brakes. He goes on:

"One of the oldest types of cushion wheel, the Sewell, is built up of two wooden felloes, between which is a rubber cushion, cut, top and bottom, by V-shaped grooves. These run across in a zigzag design, arranged so that as the pressure on the wheel changes, there is always an uninterrupted cushion between the two felloes.

"In the Morand cushion wheel, the cushion element is caged in steel channels, and is said to act in compression at the bottom and to form a suspension member at the top and sides. Thus the resilient effect is equally distributed to every part of the wheel.

"The Meade cushion wheel has a T-shaped band mounted directly upon the wooden felloe of the wheel. The upright leg of the inverted T prevents side thrust and undue side motion of the two rubber elements.



"WHEN A FELLOE NEEDS A FRIEND."

A friendly cushion of rubber between the felloes softens their jars and jolts.

"Four units, the wheel, cushion, locking ring and cushion-retaining rim, make up the Smith cushion wheel. When the four parts are assembled, all are held in place automatically and the wheel is ready for the pressed on tire. No bolts, keys or pins are used."

STEERING SHIPS BY MICROPHONE—During the war the location of the enemy by measuring the distance of his batteries by means of sound was carried to a high degree of perfection. Successful experiments have recently been made to apply this principle to the steering of ships in foggy weather and along dangerous coasts. This is accomplished, according to the *Zeitschrift des Vereins Deutschen Ingenieure*, in the following manner:

"The ship inquires its position by wireless from the coast station. The latter thereupon requires it to make a sound signal which is received by a series of microphones distributed along the coast. These microphones are connected by wire with some sort of indicator apparatus, such as an oscillograph. It is possible to cover a stretch of coast from 20 to 30 miles long in this manner. The sound signals are magnified to the required degree and the oscillograph records the time intervals between the signals from the various microphones, so that they can be read instantly even when only a hundred to the second apart. Distinct signals from three microphones suffice to indicate the location of the ship. In a recent test a point 4½ miles distant from the Kiel Canal was measured with a precision within 100 feet."

LONDON'S MICROBE FARM

TWELVE HUNDRED different kinds of microbes are bred and fed in the National Collection of Type Cultures in London, called by David Masters, in an article in *Conquest*, "London's microbe farm." The "farm" is located in the Lister Institute at the top of a tall building on the banks of the Thames. It is, says Mr. Masters, a fine modern laboratory about 30 feet long by 20 feet wide. One side is of glass, and through it may be seen the chimneys and roofs of the metropolis, while under the windows for the whole length runs a working-bench or table. In the center of the room is a roll-top desk; a microscope, carefully screened from dust with a glass shade, stands on a table in a corner; at each end are cases, and near the door are a couple of incubators. Thus the microbe farm at first sight. It is under the direction of the Medical Research Council. He goes on.

"In this innocent-looking laboratory, with its air of peace, all the most diabolical diseases that torture mankind are confined. All the microbes are imprisoned in glass test-tubes, which are kept in various compartments in the glass cases near the door. They are prevented from straying out of their prisons—and other germs are prevented from breaking in—by little pieces of cotton-wool pushed into the mouths of the tubes. The tubes may be seen in their thousands, with the tufts of cotton-wool poking out of the tops, some of the tufts being white, some pink, some yellow, others a mixture of pink and purple.

"It is rather intriguing to see all these colored tufts of wool dotted about the cases. Actually these little spots of color dotted about are rather decorative, but their purpose is strictly scientific and useful."

"DOWN ON THE FARM."

The farmer who tends the countless flocks and herds of diabolical disease germs, Dr. R. St. John Brooks, and his assistant, Miss M. Rhodes.

What do you feed a deadly microbe if you wish to keep him feeling fit and in good trim? Well, here are the directions to be followed:

"There is an old saying that 'one man's meat is another man's poison.' Similarly, one microbe's meat is another's poison. The food that one microbe will thrive on would kill another sort of microbe. Dangerous as are all these microbes, they are worth more alive than dead, and so it is necessary to study their health by giving them the food they like. The base of all these preparations is agar, which is a jelly obtained from a Japanese seaweed.

"Some germs have a predilection for egg, and so they are given an egg flip in agar; the yeast germs thirst for beer, and are supplied with it, strictly according to the doctor's orders; some germs like a little beef tea and agar. Their tastes are very varied and the different-colored wools are used to indicate the sort of food they like.

"One dish, which certain germs love, is prepared in the following manner. A potato is peeled and cut up into pieces the size of knobs of sugar. These potato knobs are steamed for an hour and a half, after which the mixture is strained through a cheesecloth, and the starch that is squeezed out is added to the broth.

"A certain quantity of milk is then added, with 4 per cent. of agar, and the concoction is then steamed three times in order to sterilize it thoroughly.

"This mixture is put into test tubes, which are thoroughly rolled to distribute the starch evenly, after which the tubes are sloped and a tiny colony of germs that can not be seen with the naked eye is placed on the grayish jelly to feed and breed. A tuft of cotton-wool of a certain color to stop the tube, and the banquet is complete. Strangely enough, some germs grow best in an upright tube, others thrive only when the tube is sloped.

"The eye of the Curator lights up as he talks about his pets. He walked to a case and picked out a tube. 'This is the plague,' he said calmly.

"I wondered what would happen if I dropt the tube on the floor. Then he went across to one of the incubators and picked out another tube. 'This is the 'flu,' he said, and I gazed with interest on the scourge that sets us all sneezing.

"It was just an amber-colored stain, branching out something like a seaweed, in a clear jelly. Nothing could have appeared more innocent, yet few things are more deadly. The stain in the tube was caused by countless influenza germs, enough to infect thousands of people with the most virulent form of the disease.

"'They're harmless enough here,' I said. 'But——'

"I handed back the tube, and the doctor placed it in the incubator. It seems strange to think of influenza germs catching cold, yet they can, and do, and if they catch cold they die. Thus, they are kept in the incubator at blood heat, where they thrive and multiply. The incubator is also used for breeding purposes. The microbe farm is not devoted solely to those germs that afflict humanity. The germs that wage war on plant life and cause such havoc among animals, and birds, and fishes, are also bred and fed in this laboratory at Chelsea.

"'Have you onion mildew?' I asked.

"The Curator went to a card index, and from thence to a case, from which he took a tube. It looked so harmless, yet I wonder how many millions of onions it has destroyed.

"'Can you show me tetanus?' I inquired.

"'Certainly,' said the doctor, and a moment later I held a few billions of the germs that cause lockjaw. If the tube had broken in my hand, and the deadly bacteria had entered the wound, I might have died a horrible death. I consoled myself with the thought that science, with its anti-tetanus serum, might have saved me, providing the injections were made in time.

"There are altogether some 1,200 different organisms in the collection—1,200 different microbes to be tended and fed on the farm—and in all about 6,000 tubes. Directly a new microbe comes along, its name is entered on a card, with particulars of whence it came and when it was isolated and by whom. Other particulars as to the pedigree of the germ are noted, so the Curator has only to look at the card index to find out all about it. Each organism in the collection is indexed in this way, a number is given it, and this same number is marked on the tube in which it is kept. Consequently it is possible to find any microbe without delay, and without any danger of mixing it up with some other microbe.

"Scientists and teachers are continually working all over the country, and frequently they require certain cultures to work on or show to students. Until a year ago there was no central British collection on which they could draw. Scientists did their best to supply each other, but often those engaged in research work were compelled to write to New York, Prague, Vienna, or Paris, for the culture they sought. Sometimes they could not obtain it even then. The new microbe farm obviates all this, and for a shilling or so—in certain cases no charge is made at all—the deadliest microbe that afflicts man or beast may be bought, comfortably housed in a test tube with a proper supply of food, and carefully packed in cotton-wool. Inquiries come from all over the world, and about 300 tubes are sent out every month.

"There is little doubt that the National Collection of Type Cultures is proving a great boon to science."

RADIO · DEPARTMENT

TAKE THE RADIO SET ON VACATION

THE RADIO AMATEUR SHOULD NOT FAIL to include his receiving outfit in his summer-vacation equipment, urges Mr. Pierre Boucheron in an article in *Popular Radio* (New York). There is no reason, he says, why any one need miss the radio programs, even tho their vacation carries them into the wilderness. It is a simple matter to make up or purchase a portable set, complete in every detail, which can readily find room in a suit-case.

In speaking thus, Mr. Boucheron is not confining attention to the fortunate few who are able to equip themselves with radio-amplifiers, using a loop antenna. He has in mind the rank and file of radio enthusiasts, whose equipment is of the usual type, requiring an outside antenna. And he gives some useful hints as to the practical management of such an outfit when taken to the country, with particular reference to safeguarding against lightning. We read:

"Summer-time radio is sure to become extremely popular. It offers a service unparalleled in its scope and usefulness. The vacationist has at once the news of the day, weather reports, music, lectures on the how-and-why of camping, and what not. It is assumed, of course, that the prospective radio-vacationist locates at a point not too remote from the nearest broadcasting station, otherwise he can not hope to secure good receiving results. In general, the details of erecting a portable radio receiving set are the same as those applying to city operation, except that it is perhaps not necessary to make permanent antenna and ground systems. A 125-foot wire stretched between two near-by trees for antenna, and a piece of pipe sunken into moist earth or dropt in an adjacent pond or stream, will form the ground.

"Aside from the outdoor use of radio during the summer months, there are some important protective details which must be followed by the broadcast enthusiast, no matter where the set is located, when he employs an outdoor antenna.

"How, for instance, can he protect himself from lightning?

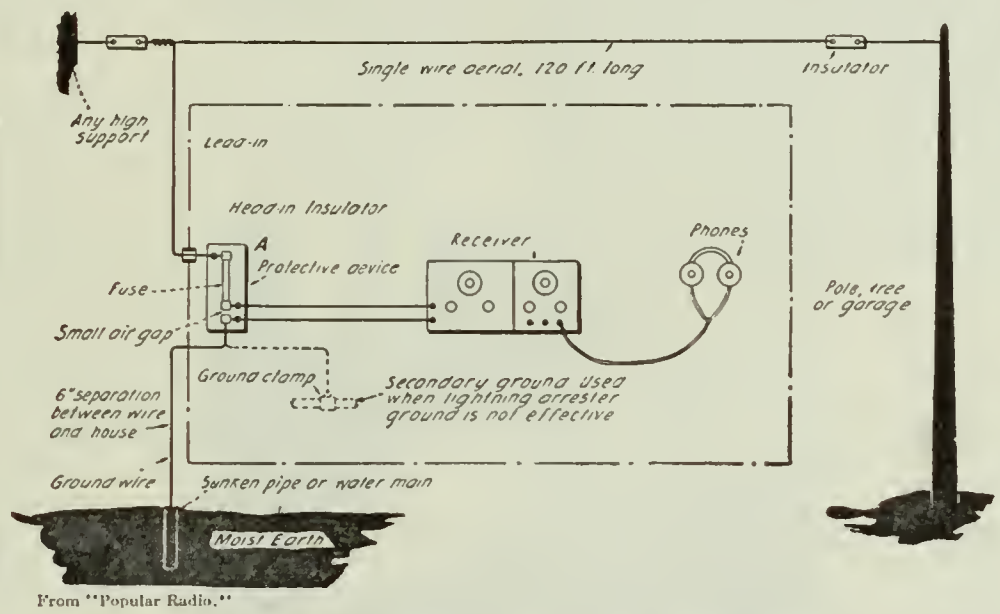
"First of all by equipping his receiving set with a suitable lightning arrester. This is nothing more than a simple device similar in appearance to the plug fuse used in electric light circuit, and the National Electric Code insists that such device be employed in connection with receiving antennæ. This rule is somewhat the same as that which applies to protective devices for regular land telephone lines, telegraphs, fire alarms, and other signal systems. The arrester is really a simple appliance and is usually furnished with receiving antenna equipment, with full directions for installing. There are two general makes:

The *vacuum* type.

The *fuse* type.

The function of the lightning arrester is to divert to ground the heavy electrical charges picked up by the aerial during a local thunderstorm and thus protect the receiving instruments. In other words, the arrester drains off excessive charges from the receiving circuit. In general, there is no more danger of an actual bolt of lightning striking the aerial than in striking an ordinary telephone or telegraph line. It is the heavy inductive effects induced in all metallic conductors by lightning which may damage the delicate receiving instruments or possibly shock the operator.

"A safe plan is further to protect the radio installation by grounding the aerial at each approach of a thunder-storm. This is best done by installing a large size single-pole, double-throw switch outside of the house where the aerial enters."



From "Popular Radio."

TO MAKE YOUR RADIO SET LIGHTNING-PROOF.

This shows the general arrangement of the antenna and the receiving instruments; note how the lightning arrester should be connected up and the methods both of grounding the set outside the house for protection against lightning and also inside the house for operation. For efficient reception two points should be kept in mind; high supports for the antenna and a good solid ground for operation.

THE NEW FIRE REGULATIONS

AS WAS EXPECTED, the National Board of Fire Underwriters have issued amended rules applying to the installation of radio receiving stations. The new specifications, applying to receiving stations only, are of such importance that we reproduce them in full:

"a. Antennæ outside of buildings shall not cross over or under electric light or power wires of any circuit-carrying current of more than six hundred volts, or railway trolley or feeder wires, nor shall it be so located that a failure of either antenna or of the above-mentioned electric light or power wires can result in a contact between the antenna and such electric light or power wires.

"Antennæ shall be constructed and installed in a strong and durable manner and shall be so located as to prevent accidental contact with light and power wires by sagging or swinging.

"Splices and joints in the antenna span, unless made with approved clamps or splicing devices, shall be soldered.

"Antennæ installed inside of buildings are not covered by the above specifications.

"b. Lead-in wires shall be of copper, approved copper-clad steel or other approved metal which will not corrode excessively, and in no case shall they be smaller than No. 14 B. & S. gage, except that approved copper-clad steel not less than No. 17 B. & S. gage may be used.

"Lead-in wires on the outside of buildings shall not come nearer than four (4) inches to electric light and power wires unless separated therefrom by a continuous and firmly fixed non-conductor that will maintain permanent separation. The non-conductor shall be in addition to any insulation on the wire.

"Lead-in wires shall enter building through a non-combustible, non-absorptive insulating bushing.

"c. Each lead-in wire shall be provided with an approved protective device properly connected and located (inside or outside the building) as near as practicable to the point where the wire enters the building. The protector shall not be placed in the immediate vicinity of easily ignitible stuff, or where exposed to inflammable gases, or dust, or flyings of combustible materials.

"The protective device shall be an approved lightning arrester which will operate at a potential of five hundred (500) volts or less.

"The use of an antenna grounding switch is desirable, but does not obviate the necessity for the approved protective device required in this section. The antenna grounding switch

if installed shall, in its closed position, form a shunt around the protective device.

"d. The ground wire may be bare or insulated and shall be of copper or approved copper-clad steel. If of copper, the ground wire shall be not smaller than No. 14 B. & S. gage, and if approved copper-clad steel it shall be not smaller than No. 17 B. & S. gage.

The ground wire shall be run in as straight a line as possible to a good permanent ground. Preference shall be given to water piping. Gas piping shall not be used for grounding protective devices. Other permissible grounds are grounded steel frames of buildings or other grounded metallic work in the building and artificial grounds such as driven pipes, plates, cones, etc.

"The ground wire shall be protected against mechanical injury. An approved ground clamp shall be used wherever the ground wire is connected to pipes or piping.

"e. Wires inside buildings shall be securely fastened in a workmanlike manner and shall not come nearer than two (2) inches to any electric light or power wire unless separated therefrom by some continuous and firmly fixt non-conductor making a permanent separation. This non-conductor shall be in addition to any regular insulation on the wire. Porcelain tubing or approved flexible tubing may be used for encasing wires to comply with this rule.

"f. The ground conductor may be run inside or outside of building. When receiving equipment ground wire is run in full compliance with rules for Protective Ground Wire, in Section d, it may be used as the ground conductor for the protective device."

Regulations covering sending stations have also been drawn up, and copies may be secured from The National Board of Fire Underwriters. Caution is given against experimenting with lighting circuits and other high-voltage systems. "It is reported that not long ago three children, at Aiken, South Carolina, were burned to death in a fire resulting from a short circuit in a radio transformer, and a New Jersey boy carelessly crossed the leads from his storage battery and started a fire that might have become serious, if it had not been promptly detected. It is because of such dangers that the National Electric Code requires all wiring to be in accordance with class of installation. The work should always be inspected before being placed in service."

A NEW RADIO CHAMPION

WHEN THE RADIO NOVICE HEARS for the first time the curious chatter of radiotelegraph signals, he is pretty sure to marvel that any one can make head or tail of such a singsong. The expert haughtily assures him that it is easy enough to read such signals; but in giving this assurance, the expert does not refer to signals coming at the rate of fifty words a minute. Only a few ears can be trained to catch telegraph signals out of the air at such a rate. The man who excels all others at the moment, according to the records, is Mr. Theodore McElroy, Radio Operator of the Boston *Herald*, who became world champion radio operator in a contest conducted in connection with the radio show at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory in New York City, on May 24. The New York *Times* gives this account of the contest:

"In a preliminary contest in which the competitors took technical matter at the rate of 42 to 46 words a minute, McElroy made 9 typographical errors and 6 telegraphic errors compared with 1 typographical error and 4 telegraphic errors by J. C. Smyth. At forty-eight words a minute McElroy made three typographical and two telegraphic errors, compared to twelve typographical and three telegraphic errors by Smyth. In the contest for speed as well as accuracy McElroy clinched his claim to the silver loving-cup by turning out perfect copy for two minutes at the rate of 50½ words a minute, taking press matter."

WORLD'S CHAMPION RADIO OPERATOR.

Theodore McElroy, who receives at fifty words a minute, and his silver championship cup.

THE HUMAN BODY AS AN AERIAL

EVERY ONE WHO HAS OPERATED a radio-receiving set using electron tube amplifiers is aware that the human body has electrical "capacity," and that the sensitive tubes may be affected thereby. The use of metal shields to protect the tubes from the electrical influence of the operator's hand is familiar. Users of loop aerials have observed, also, that the receptivity of the coil may be very markedly modified by touching it with the fingers.

It must have occurred to many radio operators that the human body, which of course possesses inductance as well as capacity, might theoretically serve as an antenna. It remained, according to the report of *Radio Digest Illustrated* (Chicago), for a captain in the Air Service Reserve to make accidental discovery of the feasibility of practically substituting the body for the ordinary aerial wire. Here is the account of the way it happened:

"Radiophone operators have utilized a hundred different things for aerials to be used with their receiving sets. Ribs of raised umbrellas, a tin roof, the springs of a bed, the rain-spouts at the side of a house, and many other devices, all have answered the purpose satisfactorily. But now the discovery has been made that the human body is an antenna.

"Credit for this discovery goes to Capt. Donald H. Muse of the Air Service Reserve. Captain Muse was not making a radio demonstration at the time, but simply was entertaining a number of officers with a receiving set he has installed in his quarters.

"A concert was being broadcasted over WLW, operated by the Crosley Manufacturing Company of Cincinnati, manufacturers of radiophones, and Captain Muse had tuned in with excellent results.

"For a time the Captain and his friends were content to listen to the program of the evening. Then the owner of the set was seized by a fever of experimentation. It was while he was demonstrating some of the things of which his set was capable that he stumbled onto something which he himself would have thought was quite impossible.

"The ground wire of the set had been disconnected to demonstrate that the set would receive as usual. Then the Captain, his hands slightly moist with perspiration, unhooked a three-foot insulated copper wire leading to his outside aerial and by accident held the bare wire or exposed end of the wire between his fingers. To his surprize music, faint but audible, continued to reach his ears through the headphones.

"Hastily he removed the insulation from half of the three-foot copper wire and then tuned in his set to its most delicate adjustment. He divided up the available listening apparatus and gripping the wire firmly in his hand, told the guests to listen. They were amazed. Before their eyes was the set functioning without a ground connection, with the body of their host as an aerial.

"Captain Muse clamped a pair of headphones on his phono-

graph so that the horn would act as an amplifier. Then he held the bare copper wire in his hand and the room was filled as if with distant music. He transferred the copper strand to his mouth and the harmony instantly was intensified by the more perfect conduction.

"He asked another officer to take hold of the wire with him and learned that the music came in stronger by virtue of the dual aerial. A third, fourth and fifth man attached himself to the wire and its non-insulated surface and the music became so strong that the doors of the phonograph had to be closed. When all the men let go of the wire so that it dangled in mid-air the sound stopt entirely."

RADIO SERMONS FOR PASTORLESS CHURCHES

THE SOUTH HAS BEEN THOUGHT rather backward in radio matters, but now we learn that down in Louisiana the initiative is being taken in an application of radio that will probably soon become universal. This is the broadcasting of sermons from an important church, to be received by congregations of numerous small churches at a distance. The church that is about to institute this practise is the First Baptist Church at Shreveport. In *Science and Invention* (New York) we read:

"The station will have a normal radius of 1,500 miles, but under favorable conditions may be picked up from coast to coast, and by ships at sea. It will use a 200-watt set, sending on a 360-meter wave-length.

"Sermons, lectures, choir and congregational singing, organ recitals, chime concerts, and a daily news service will be among the features available to those having receiving sets. The auditorium, the largest in the city, will be used as a civic center, and the world's most noted singers and lecturers will be heard here. Their programs and lectures will be broadcasted.

"Several hundred small churches throughout the Southwest, most of which have no pastor, are installing receiving outfits, and their congregations will worship with the congregation of the Shreveport congregation.

"The church, built at a cost of $500,000, was dedicated Sunday, April 23. It is one of the largest Baptist churches in the world, having 51,000 square feet of floor-space and a seating capacity for 8,000 people.

"Eventually all the larger churches will broadcast sermons,

GETTING SMALLER EVERY DAY.

—Brown in the Chicago *Daily News*.

and who can tell but that this will not be the better method of listening to the preacher? Then every house will be a house of worship as well as a home, as it should be.

"Very expensive churches will no longer be necessary, but the minister who places his sermon in such a manner as to create more than usual interest will be the one to whom we will all listen."

RADIO FOR ANIMALS—Students of animal psychology will note with interest the efforts of an elephant trainer to teach his charges to receive orders by radio, so that they can go through their performance without apparent human direction. Experiments of a similar type have apparently been made by Mr.

Photo by Thomas Studio.

THE LATEST RADIO RECRUIT.

Edgar C. Gause, of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania, his pupil being an English bulldog, which is reported to "listen in" with keen interest.

A photograph sent us by Mr. C. H. Thomas gives full assurance of the earnestness with which the pupil participates in the performance. Possibly Briggs, the cartoonist, would be best qualified to supplement the photograph with an interpretative series suggesting what the animal is thinking about.

HOW TO MAKE AND OPERATE A SIMPLE RECEIVING OUTFIT—The Bureau of Standards, of the Department of Commerce, has reissued Circular No. 120, entitled "Construction and Operation of a Simple Home-Made Radio Receiving Outfit," regarding which this comment is officially made:

"The construction of a very simple radio receiving equipment for radio communication on wave-lengths between 600 and 200 meters from high-power stations within fifty miles is described. This set may be constructed by any one from materials which can be easily secured. The total cost of this equipment need not exceed $10. A single outfit, with a crystal detector and an inductor variable by steps, is used. Instructions are given for the construction of the crystal detector, inductor, necessary switches, antenna, and other parts. Certain parts, such as the telephone receivers, must be purchased. Directions for operation are also given."

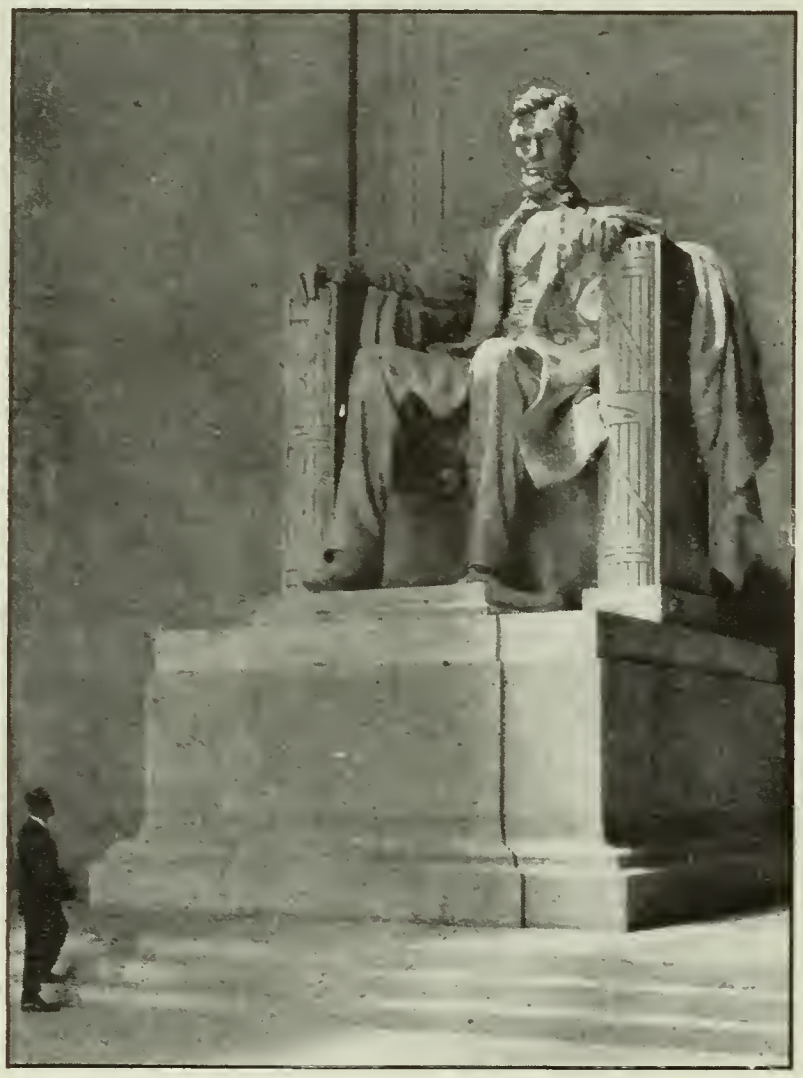
This publication is now ready for distribution, and any one interested may obtain a copy by sending five cents to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. The novice who wishes to install a simple and inexpensive receiving outfit, using a crystal detector (and therefore limited in range) can not do better than to secure and carefully read this circular. Even the more ambitious amateur will find many useful hints in the document; and it should be added that the greater part of the equipment can be used in the making of a more sensitive receiving apparatus, in which a triode (vacuum tube) is substituted for the crystal.

LETTERS - AND - ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL

THE TAJ MAHAL IN INDIA has always stood as the supreme gem of buildings; Washington now claims its rival in the Lincoln Memorial, dedicated by President Harding on May 30. The two buildings, devoted to memorial purposes, are similarly fortunate in their settings. Reduplicated in the water that forms their foreground, the sun by day and the moon by night conspire to enhance their beauty. Designed by the architect, Henry Bacon, the Lincoln Memorial, has "not an unnecessary line, not a fault in proportion. Line and mass combine to make that for which idealists strive—the unity that is perfection." The sentences are written by Grace Phelps in the New York *Tribune*, where she sketches the grandiose plans that are designed to give Washington one of the most impressive beauty spots in this country:



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THE MAJESTIC LINCOLN.

Done by Daniel Chester French for the Memorial at Washington. The human figure at the left sets the scale for this 175-ton statue.

"The Memorial stands in a great open space on a mound built of a series of terraces, rising to a total height above grade of 122 feet. A colonnade of great Doric columns of white marble surrounds the walls, within which, in the center space, is the colossal statue of Lincoln. Each column, thirty-six in all, represents a State, one for each State existing at the time of Lincoln's death. On the walls above the colonnade, supported at intervals by eagles, are forty-eight memorial festoons, one for each State existing at the present time.

"The setting of the Memorial is magnificent. Behind it flows the Potomac and beyond rise the hills of Virginia. Nearby is Arlington, where lie the remains of the men who under Lincoln's leadership went down valiantly into death that the national destiny might be served. To the east, nearly a mile away, stands in its austere dignity Washington's Monument, which is to be connected with the Lincoln Memorial by a great lagoon that will reflect both monuments. A mile beyond the Washington Monument is the Capitol. These three—the Capitol, Washington's Monument and the Lincoln Memorial—form the three great features of the Mall, the plan of which provides for walks and drives and rows of elms for the entire distance. It is a composition without parallel in any other city in the world."

Such is the outer shell designed to enshrine the Statue of Lincoln, conceived by Daniel Chester French. The writer here quotes words of Mr. Bacon setting forth his conception of the Memorial:

"From the beginning of my study I believed that this Memorial of Abraham Lincoln should be composed of four features: A statue of the man, a memorial of his Gettysburg speech, a memorial of his second Inaugural Address, and a symbol of the Union of the United States, which he stated it was his paramount object to save and which he did save. Each feature is related to the others by means of its design and position, and each is so arranged that it becomes an integral part of the whole in order to attain a unity and simplicity in the appearance of the monument.

"The most important object is the statue of Lincoln, in which is exprest as far as possible the gentleness, power and intelligence of the man."

The site of the building is isolated and austere. It is converted from a malarial swamp, at first thought so impracticable that "Uncle Joe" Cannon declared that "the building would shake itself down with loneliness and ague." But—

"A few months ago, when 'Uncle Joe' announced his intention of leaving Congress, the Lincoln Memorial was the one achievement in his fifty years of service in Congress to which he pointed with most pride.

"'If ever I come back to Washington,' he said, 'it won't be to wander up and down through the halls of the House of Representatives. You will find me walking down the Mall toward the Lincoln Memorial, or standing there, looking at the statue of the greatest man in American history.'"

John Hay is also quoted in judgment upon the site, tho in his case favorable from the first:

"Lincoln, of all Americans next to Washington, deserves this place of honor, Toil must not approach too close to the immortals. His monument should stand alone, remote from the common habitations of men, apart from the business and turmoil of the city—isolated, distinguished and serene. Of all the sites this one, near the Potomac, is most suited to the purpose."

In presenting the Lincoln Memorial to the nation, Chief Justice Taft referred to the fifty-seven years which have "faded the figures of Lincoln's contemporaries," leaving him to stand "grandly alone." Then:

"Here on the banks of the Potomac, the boundary between the two sections whose conflict made the burden, passion and triumph of his life, it is peculiarly appropriate that it should stand. Visible in its distant beauty from the Capitol, whose great dome typifies the Union which he saved, seen in all its grandeur from Arlington, where lie the nation's honored dead who fell in the conflict, Union and Confederate alike. It marks

the restoration of the brotherly love of the two sections in this memorial of one who is as dear to the hearts of the South as to those of the North.

"Here is a shrine at which all can worship. Here an altar upon which the supreme sacrifice was made in the cause of liberty. Here a sacred religious refuge in which those who love country and love God can find inspiration and repose."

In accepting the gift the President said in part:

"Somehow my emotions incline me to speak simply as a reverent and grateful American rather than one in official responsibility. I am thus inclined because the true measure of Lincoln is in his place to-day in the heart of American citizenship, tho nearly half a century has passed since his colossal service and his martyrdom.

"In every moment of peril, in every hour of discouragement, whenever the clouds gather, there is the image of Lincoln to rivet our hopes and to renew our faith. Whenever there is a glow of triumph over national achievement there comes the reminder that but for Lincoln's heroic and unalterable faith in the Union these triumphs could not have been.

"No great character in all history has been more eulogized, no rugged figure more monumental, no likeness more portrayed. Painters and sculptors portray as they see, and no two see precisely alike. So, too, is there varied emphasis in the portraiture of words, but all are agreed about the rugged greatness and the surpassing tenderness and unfailing wisdom of this master martyr.

"History is concerned with the things accomplished. Biography deals with the methods and the individual attributes which led to accomplishment.

"The supreme chapter in history is not emancipation, tho that achievement would have exalted Lincoln throughout all the ages.

"The simple truth is that Lincoln, recognizing an established order, would have compromised with the slavery that existed, if he could have halted its extension. Hating human slavery as he did, he doubtless believed in its ultimate abolition through the developing conscience of the American people, but he would have been the last man in the Republic to resort to arms to effect its abolition. Emancipation was a means to the great end—maintained union and nationality. Here was the great purpose, here the towering hope, here the supreme faith. He treasured the inheritance handed down by the founding fathers, the ark of the covenant wrought through their heroic sacrifices, and builded in their inspired genius. The Union must be preserved. It was the central thought, the unalterable purpose, the unyielding intent, the foundation of faith. It was worth every sacrifice, justified every cost, steeled the heart to sanction every crimson tide of blood. . . .

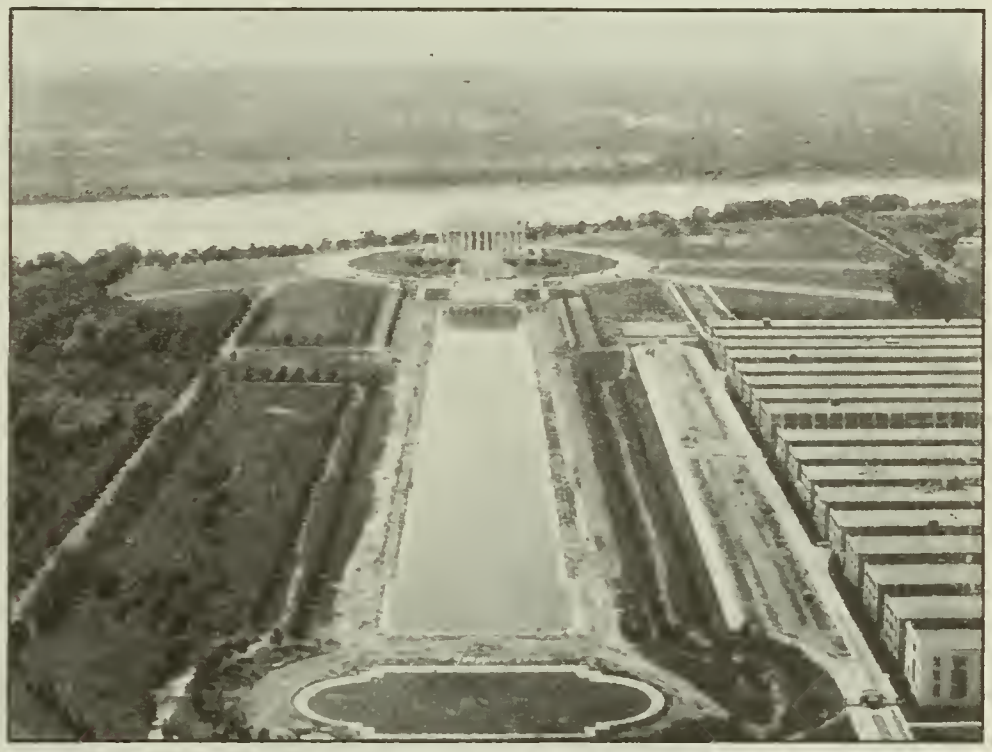
"This memorial, matchless tribute that it is, is less for Abraham Lincoln than for those of us to-day, and for those who follow after. His surpassing compensation would have been in living, to have his ten thousand sorrows dissipated in the rejoicings of the succeeding half century. He loved 'his boys' in the army, and would have reveled in the great part they played in more than a half century of the pursuit of peace and concord restored.

"How he would have been exalted by the chorus of the Union after 'the mystic chords' were 'touched by the better angels of our nature'! How it would comfort his great soul to know that the States in the Southland join sincerely in honoring him, and have twice since his day joined, with all the fervor of his own great heart, in defending the flag. How it would soften his anguish to know that the South long since came to realize that a vain assassin robbed it of its most sincere and potent friend when it was prostrate and stricken, when Lincoln's sympathy and understanding would have helped to heal the wound and hide the scars and speed the restoration! How with his love of freedom and justice, this apostle of humanity would have found his sorrows tenfold repaid to see the hundred millions to whom he bequeathed reunion and nationality, giving of their sons and daughters and all their fortunes to halt the armed march of autocracy and preserve civilization, even as he preserved union! . . .

"To-day American gratitude, love and appreciation, give to Abraham Lincoln this long white temple, a Pantheon for him alone."

ENGLISH TO BE SPOKEN BY THE FRENCH

POLITENESS IS STILL A FRENCH VIRTUE. M. Maurice Donnay, academician and author, came to this country recently to represent, along with his colleague, M. André Chevrillon, France in the American celebrations of the Molière Tercentenary. He declared, just before leaving us, that his countrymen must learn English. His politeness withheld the recommendation that we learn French. It is supplied for him by the Boston *Transcript*, which finds this suggestion easily implicit in what he did say:



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VIEW FROM THE TOP OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Showing the plan of Potomac Park with the Monument and the Memorial on opposite axes. The buildings on the right will eventually disappear.

"'When one sets foot in America,' he declared, 'he is confounded by the fact that our country has not yet comprehended how indispensable it is to study the English language.' His own unfamiliarity with the native tongue of Shakespeare and Lincoln, he continues, resulted in a painful consciousness of inferiority at the public gatherings he attended in the United States. No longer must Frenchmen have any illusions with respect to the universality of the French language, however strong may be their belief in its merits. The French language, he points out, is no longer a 'second' tongue to civilized men the world over, and the undeniable fact that English is the speech of two-thirds of civilization makes it incumbent on all good Frenchmen to acquaint themselves with English. 'We must learn English,' he warns his countrymen. 'It is imperative and a patriotic necessity.'

"However wide may be the difference of opinion with respect to the destiny that awaits the English language, there can surely be no quarrel with M. Donnay on the score of the soundness of his advice. The more English studied in France the better. But the same logic applies as forcefully to the reverse side of the same proposition, altho M. Donnay with perfect propriety omitted to say so in so many words. If cultivated Frenchmen are handicapped in their understanding of Britain and America through ignorance of the common language spoken by the two countries, so also are Englishmen and Americans handicapped in understanding France if they have not a working knowledge of the French tongue. To the Greeks all non-Hellenes were barbarians, and in order to overcome the barrier to common understandings that arise when men speak a Babel of discordant tongues, the world's statesmen long ago agreed that French should be the language of diplomacy. An understanding of one or more foreign languages opens up new avenues of appreciation, whether that language be French, German, Italian, Russian, or any other, and few accomplishments are better calculated to break down national prejudices."

The get-together policy suggested in these opinions of mutual-

ity has an early realization in an innovation of the Paris *Figaro*, described in a letter to the New York *Evening Post:*

"PARIS, May 27.—The first weekly 'American page' in the *Daily Figaro* appeared Thursday morning under the editorship of Robert de Flers of the French Academy. But instead of the page being in English for the benefit of tourists, as first announced, it is in French, and for perhaps the more useful purpose of giving Parisians a better understanding of American foreign policy. De Flers says: 'The historic handshake between Washington and Lafayette does not make up for the dangerous ignorance the two republics have of each other that might suffice to change slight fogs into storm clouds. For too long Frenchmen have regarded all Americans only as well-drest, practical, cautious folks, whereas Americans look upon all Frenchmen as wearing decorations and eating much bread.'

"The leading article in to-day's page is by Morton Fullerton on the equilibrium of the two Powers, starting out with Roosevelt's interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine as applied to Tardieu's references thereto in the Chamber of Deputies last Tuesday. [Europe, sick with war, said Tardieu, had need of the same precautions which young America took when she proclaimed the Monroe Doctrine. She did not want interference from thousands of miles away which was only disturbing and never effective.] Considerable space is given to the return of Maurice Donnay and André Chevrillon from their recent official mission, and there is also a column entitled 'Here and There,' made up of short news items of what Frenchmen are doing in the United States."

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LISTENING TO HIS FATHER'S APOTHEOSIS.

Mr. Robert T. Lincoln and Mrs. Lincoln in the audience while President Harding dedicated the Memorial.

BARING THE SOUL AT £250 PER—Rousseau began it; and the world has long since outdone him. Writing books that deal in self-disclosure has been so much the fashion that the New York *Times* marvels that any one should need to be urged to do it. Yet it has lately run upon the "adv." of a London publisher offering £250 in "advance royalties" for a "Book of Self-Revelation." It may be in the form of diary or the "usual novel"; may be long or short, and "should preferably be anonymous." The one rule it must observe is to be a "fearless expression of truth to life." Upon all which the *Times* thus comments:

"In that name many literary crimes have been committed, and doubtless more will be. One shudders to think of the mass of freak manuscripts that will pour in upon the ingenious publisher. His professions of an earnest desire to give to a waiting world works tracing 'the development of character' will not deceive even the most ignorant clerk in his office. The real intent is to print something that will provoke mystified discussions promoting large sales. He is, in fact, merely following an old recipe. Carlyle discovered it in his time—unaware tho he must have been of the way in which his own literary executors would follow it. 'If you intend,' he wrote, 'to interest readers—that is to say idle neighbors and fellow creatures in need of gossip—there is nothing like unveiling yourself: witness Jean-Jacques Rousseau and many another poor waste creature, going off in self-conflagration for amusement of the parish.' Needless to remark, the astute writers for the book market to-day have greatly bettered that instruction."

SHALL A BOY JOIN A COLLEGE FRATERNITY?

JOINING A COLLEGE FRATERNITY is a good deal like getting married. So writes a man who holds the post of Dean of Men at the University of Illinois. His comparison has nothing to do with the word "lottery," which so frequently is flippantly associated with marriage. Apparently he thinks one may predetermine this matter pretty accurately. The humor of the comparison, however, lies in the fact that a fraternity man, like a married man, often comes to find out that he has married the whole family. "A boy who joins a fraternity not only becomes one of the small group of men upon the campus of his Alma Mater, but he at the same time assumes a less close, but nevertheless a binding obligation to the members of the other chapters of the fraternity wherever they may be found." The writer here, Thomas Arkle Clark, does not set a high value on this as a deterrent, tho he admits that the implied sacrifice of individual initiative and direction is deprecated often by parents as well as boys. Compensations, however, obtain, and his views, exprest in the *American Boy*, are supported by "several college presidents, college professors, and public-school superintendents" who are said to have read the article before publication. Opposition to fraternities often proceeds from people who have never been members of any—"men who have judged from an external point of view only and who have been influenced by rumor and gossip and exaggerated newspaper reports of the pranks of college undergraduates." We read:

"At the present time national Greek letter fraternities, of which there are perhaps fifty, are the organized force in college activities. They take the place that was once occupied by the college literary society which taught men to speak, which interested them in the politics of college, and which in general controlled and directed what went on in undergraduate affairs outside of the classroom. But the fraternity does still more than this. There are very few fraternities now which do not have their own houses on every campus. If they do not own these houses, tho many of them do, they are well enough organized to rent a house and to operate it successfully.

"These houses form centers of home life which do much to take the place of the life which the boy has known with his own family before going away to college. I have visited many of these houses in most of the States in the Union and I can testify that, in a majority of cases, they are well run and furnish for the young fellow in college a home that is comfortable, that is not over-luxurious, as is sometimes claimed, and the influences of which are on the whole helpful.

"Should you, if you are invited, join a college fraternity? That depends a good deal upon what you want, and how free you are to pursue what you want. At any rate, you should not be unhappy if you do not join.

"It often costs more to live in a fraternity house than it does outside. The food at the fraternity table is ordinarily better than that the student gets at a boarding-house, and the general living conditions are more comfortable and convenient: one has

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A VIEW THAT LINKS THE MEMORIAL WITH THE TAJ MAHAL.

Mirrored in the pool the Lincoln Memorial has such beauty that only the famous Indian shrine is suggested as a compeer.

to pay for these. The social life of fraternity men is more active and so requires the expenditure of more money for clothing and social pleasures. Sometimes the living conditions have been made too luxurious for the doing of good work, and at times the social life is excessive and the expenditure of money extravagant; but these conditions do not frequently or generally exist. I do not know any chapter of any fraternity—and I know hundreds of them—which does not contain men, respected by every one in the chapter and in the college, who are earning their living in college through their own efforts; but in general, unless the man concerned has some special talent, this is not so easy to do unaided when in a fraternity as when out of it. . . .

"The man who joins a fraternity loses something of his independence. He must submit to regulations, he must learn to adapt himself to the conditions of home life, and to the idiosyncrasies of a score or more of people. He will often have to yield his desires and his rights, perhaps, to the will of the organization, for those who go into an organization must be willing to do what will bring the greatest good to the greatest number. He must learn to get on with people, to give up, to be unselfish, to do that which will be most helpful and advantageous to his brothers. Many fellows do not like to do this, and sometimes parents do not wish them to learn, so that such men would make poor fraternity men, and they would be unhappy and make their friends unhappy in the making. . . .

"There is a tendency when a man joins a fraternity for him to be satisfied with the friends he meets within its membership, and so to narrow his interests, to restrict his acquaintances, and to undervalue the broader training which comes from a more general contact with men. It is only the weak and narrow-minded man, however, who will fall into this snobbishness and who will restrict his acquaintances and his friends to the men whom he meets within his fraternity."

The man confronting himself with the question of joining or not joining—always assuming that he is sought for membership by some fraternity—will find helpful suggestions in Mr. Clark's article:

"The ideals of life formally set before the fraternity man, and these as I have said are practically always based upon Christian principles, are the highest possible. The character of the men who were responsible for the founding of these organizations and the character of the national officers who are now in charge of fraternity affairs in each organization will substantiate this.

"It is true that young men enter a fraternity at an age when they are thoughtless and selfish, an age when they are the least eager of any time in their adult lives to take responsibility. It should not be thought strange, therefore, that they do not always take the ideals of the organization with which they are connected as seriously as an older man would do, nor should their occasional failure to do so be laid to the weakness of the organization. It is rather unjust that we more often judge an organization by its weakest member rather than by its strongest, or by the average man who makes up the body of the group. It is not true that the man who joins a fraternity subjects himself to greater moral danger than the man who remains out. The moral standards of a fraternity are not lower than the moral standards of the general community in which it exists. If they seem so, it is because the irregularities of the group are more commented on than are those of the individual. It is enough to say that the man who joins a fraternity gets with a group of men which on the whole represents what is best in the life of the college of which he is a member.

"The college man, ambitious for success in extra-curriculum activities, stands a better chance of getting on in these if he belongs to a fraternity than if he does not do so, and this is not because the fraternity unduly or irregularly dominates undergraduate affairs, but because the man has behind him an organization to direct and advise and encourage him. Competition in undergraduate affairs, in a big institution at least, is strong and persistent, and the unorganized man, unless he has unusual self-reliance, is likely to lose heart, to take his first defeats hard, and soon to drop out of the contest. The fraternity man is not allowed to do so. He is pushed and goaded by the organization behind him to keep on, and therefore, he more frequently wins. Every business man recognizes the value of organization."

Caution is needed to insure against lasting regrets:

"No boy ought to join a fraternity simply because he is asked or because his friends are doing so, any more than he should marry for the same reasons. He should not be deprest if he is never asked. If he joins, it should be after some deliberation; tho as fraternity business is now run there is frequently too little chance for prolonged consideration of an invitation; but even the 'get-rich-quick' organization will, if a man insists, give him a few days to think the thing over. He should take this time even if he has made up his mind to accept. Go slowly when you are considering fraternity membership. Don't spend your money on a gold brick. . . .

"Not all fraternities are alike, and a fraternity that has an excellent national reputation may have a very weak chapter at the institution which you attend. The details which are given a freshman about the organization he is asked to join are very often prejudiced details. Before accepting an invitation to join any fraternity, a man ought to learn something of its history, its local standing, the cost of membership, the activities, the scholarship, and the moral and social characteristics of its active members and especially of its upper classmen, for the character of the upper classmen determines largely the character of the chapter. He ought to ask his questions whenever possible of an unprejudiced person, and the safest man of whom to inquire is ordinarily the Dean of Men, who, if he is the right sort, will tell you frankly.

"No boy ought to be so foolish as to pledge himself while he is in high school. Many colleges forbid it, and most thoughtful fraternity men are opposed to it. The boy who does it is not giving himself a fair chance. If he is good enough to be bid before he comes to college, he will not be less so afterwards. If he waits until he gets to college, he has a chance to make comparisons and to choose more wisely.

"When a man joins a fraternity, he is choosing the friends with whom he will spend the most intimate hours of his college life, and possibly of his life after he leaves college. He should study himself and them pretty carefully and unemotionally before making a final choice. If they are not his type of men, if he would not care to be like them, if they do not hold to the ideals which to him seem vital, if he would hesitate to take them into his home and introduce them to his father and mother and sister and his friends, then he had better refuse their invitation. He will be happier and better in joining no organization than in joining one to which he can not give his allegiance heart and soul."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

WAYWARD GIRLS NOT MADE ANGELIC BY TORTURE

POETRY IN STRING-BEANS SAVED EVE, who had spent seven years in a State institution for the feeble-minded, part of the time in a strait-jacket, from going into another tantrum. A wise matron took her into the cellar where stood hundreds of rows of monotonous looking canned beans, and sketched what could be done to make them look prettier and more appetizing. Eve's imagination was quickened; she went to the job with alacrity. Under her direction glass jars replaced the cans, strips of red peppers alternated with the jade and ivory of the vegetables. She convalesced mentally and morally, and now she is in a city telegraph office in charge of an important division. Dousing from a fire-hose, or confinement on bread and water—still practised in some institutions as a means of making wayward girls fall in love with life as it should be—would not have helped Eve, or any other girl. Within the past decade a great change has come over correctional institutions in this country, says Miriam van Waters, referee in the Los Angeles Juvenile Court, who, after a survey of twenty-four State training-schools for girls and young women, six reformatories and eight private institutions, writes in *The Survey* (New York) that "no one who has not seen it can believe how complete is the miracle wrought by freeing the energies of the girl-delinquent into the channels of creative work." She gives another instance: Helen, aged fifteen, who had run away from three institutions, had bobbed her hair, wore boy's clothes, smoked, drank, and beat her way on freight trains, was allowed to let her fancy run free in making original dolls instead of being put into a strait-jacket to make her good. She "found" herself, and the dolls soon had commercial value. Later, when put in charge of a kitchen department, her only gesture of independence was to hang a sign: "No Slang Here, by Heck." It was not molested.

Photos by courtesy of "The Survey," New York

REFORMATION WITHOUT THE USE OF STRAIT-JACKET OR FIRE-HOSE.

"No one who has not seen it can believe how complete is the miracle wrought by freeing the energies of the girl-delinquent into channels of creative work," says one who has observed the change.

The yeast of change is said to be working in all directions. Magdalen Houses, built so as to shut in the sinners and shut out the world, are going out of fashion as places of reform. Experience has shown that behind the stone walls of some of these institutions, conceived in piety and nutured in charity tho they were, "the interaction of shut-in personalities brought riots, scandals, repressions, cruelty, reigns of petty tyrants, brief but bloody battles and perversions." Now, we are told, it is noteworthy that the simple institutions are for the most part doing the best work. Samarcand Manor, North Carolina, was once an experimental private school for boys whose atmosphere blends with the spirit of wholesome recreation, while Bon Air, Virginia; Clinton Farms, New Jersey; Sleighton Farms, Pennsylvania; and the State Reformatories of Connecticut and Kansas have built themselves around old farmhouses and retained their heritage of sturdy American living. Much depends on the superintendent, since—

"She deals with broken material. Home, school, church, industry, social agencies, police, the court, the community in general have failed where she is expected to succeed. Each has left a signature of failure on the young person who must be remade. To many a girl the institution is an introduction for the first time in her life to consideration and courtesy. In some communities the only thing specially designed and organized for the welfare of the delinquent girl is her commitment to the training-school.

"The superintendent's problem often demands that she be an expert business administrator, capable of handling hundreds of thousands of dollars. She must be something of a farmer, builder, architect, mother, teacher, housekeeper, stock-breeder, engineer, landscape gardener, psychologist, psychiatrist and domestic economist. Above all, her temperament must be even, balanced, creative. She must be a 'specialist in the difficult art of human relations.' Every type of human problem is presented in the State institution. Even if the superintendent has a staff of experts, she must understand how to make them all sing in tune."

Another essential to good work is diagnosis of each case, by which is meant, says the writer, "intensive, comparative study of the physical, mental, social and environmental assets and liabilities of the individuals committed to the care of the State." The only analogy to the reception methods used by most of our correctional institutions, she says, "would be a chemical laboratory that received a shipment of bottles approximately the same size and shape, unlabeled, and containing glycerin, dynamite and distilled water." The method used by the El Retiro school for girls in California is observation by physician, psychologist, referee of the court, probation officer, superintendent, principal of the school, field worker and recreation director. The results

are pooled, a program of treatment for the girl is then made, and the probable outlook stated. A second conference of the experts receives the results of observation by a representative of the inmates, and a definite project is then reached. Fixation of routine, which characterized the old institutions where floor-washing was the chief thing taught, is recognized by modern superintendents as an evil. The program of one old-fashioned school which came under the writer's scrutiny begins at 5:30 when 300 girls start scrubbing, or report to laundry, dairy and bakery.

"At 6:30 breakfast is eaten in silence, while a matron stands on watch. At 7:00 some classes of instruction start, the teachers being matrons who have been on duty the night before. Work hours go on from 8:00 to 12:00 and 1 to 5:00 P.M. with no recess except dinner. There is no talking among the girls. After supper the girls are locked in their rooms. Occasionally there is an evening entertainment. Three times a year details are changed; that is to say a girl who has been working in the kitchen now goes to the laundry or sewing room. Chapel services and an occasional riot are the only breaks in the monotony.

"In the majority of schools and reformatories the program is a wholesome interchange of work, study, play and expression. In the best schools the daily life is a model for young people anywhere. The daily shower-bath; wholesome, joyous exercise; assignment to brief, useful tasks, performed under ideal conditions of light, sanitation and skilled supervision; the stimulating small class groups for study; merry conversations at meal-time, with good food, well cooked and beautifully served; hours of spontaneous free play, hours of restful sleep, frequent change in program, stimulating surprizes, plenty of noise, books, pictures, music, pets and company—all these aids to life are provided in our best correctional schools.

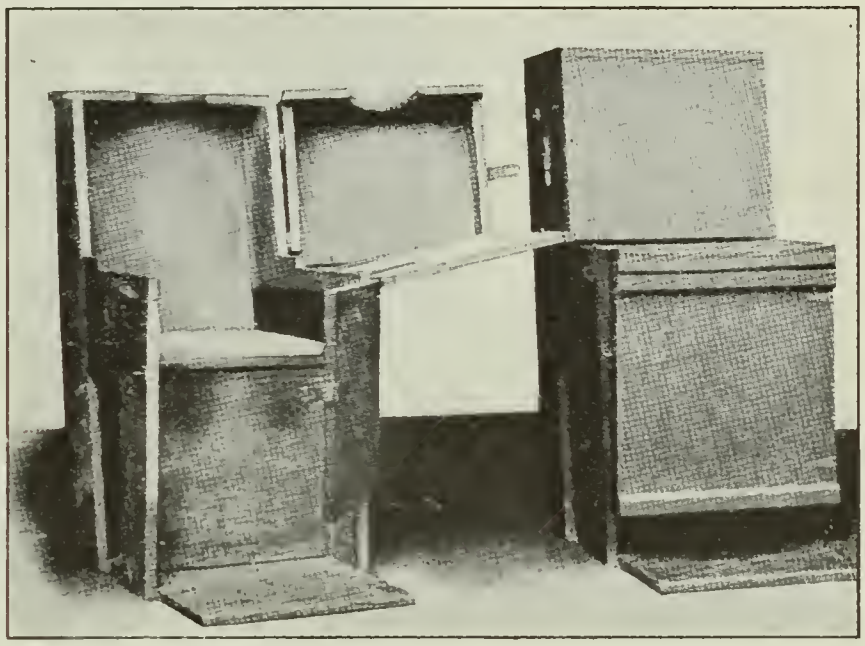
"'A minimum of scrubbing and a maximum of schooling,' is the theory I go on, said one superintendent. I had heard of her before I reached her institution from a superintendent who disapproved: 'She is trying to let these girls be natural and normal, and give them a high-school education. You can't treat them that way.' However, she was wrong; the trend is all in favor of 'treating them that way.'"

Adjustment to community life is also an essential, since it should be the aim of the correctional institution to fit the girl to play a part in community life. This is attained in many ways: by the use of some system of money (toy or real), by shopping in the regular stores; by use of the community library and art galleries; by sending the girls out to the public schools; by community pageants and athletic competitive events; by singing, by community church attendance; by becoming part of national movements, such as the Junior Red Cross, better babies movement, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls; by the publication of newspapers, and in numerous other ways.

In the matter of discipline a change for the better is also under way, tho "flogging is still practised in nearly half the institutions studied. Solitary confinement in black cells is still used. Other punishments are cold-water baths, doses of drugs that produce nausea, drenching the body with a stream from a fire-hose, tying up, and other forms of physical restraint. Shaving the heads, suspension from school, deprivation of medical attention, and nameless and terrible punishments are still found, survivals of the spirit of retaliation, fear and stupidity." In contrast, this is what happens to the runaway from the Colorado State School who is caught and brought before the superintendent: "Tired out? Well, sit by the fire and warm yourself; then go back and finish stitching that apron." The outlook, then, is stimulating, and says the writer: "Contrary to the impression of most people we find within State correctional institutions more knowledge of the delinquent girl, more sympathy, more of that greatness which reveals itself in the interpretation of human life, better theory and better practise in the problem of delinquency than we find outside in the general community."

COAL-MINING AND CHRISTIANITY

THE PRINCIPLES OF CHRIST have been, and are being, violated in the coal industry, with the result that "it is disorganized, wasteful of human life and economic good, and is endangering the peace of the community." Such is the conclusion of the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, which recently issued a pastoral letter on the subject and called attention to an attempt already made to settle the controversy. The letter, as it appears in the Federal Council *Bulletin*, states that while the miners agreed to the recent appeal by the Commission and the National Catholic Welfare Council for a joint meeting of miners and operators to settle their differences, the conference failed because certain operators refused to conform to the procedure previously agreed upon. Now the two great church bodies have asked the Government to make an exhaustive and scientific study of the coal industry so that the public may have information on which to base intelligent judgment, and because a knowledge of facts is necessary before a reorganization that will remove the greater evils of the industry can be attempted. In going before the country with its appeal, the Commission declares:



WOODEN STOCKS ONCE USED FOR GIRLS.

The old method of reforming the delinquent was to bend her will by breaking her body with cruel and unusual punishments.

"The present conflict in the coal industry, with its deplorable effect upon human lives and human relationships, is of vital concern to the Christian churches of America. The churches are teachers of brotherhood, which the struggle is destroying in those concerned faster than the churches can build it up. They have a strong sense of responsibility for the well-being of the more than two million men, women and children whose livelihood depends directly or indirectly upon the industry, and is now jeopardized. The churches are involved inevitably in the confusion and partizan bitterness which is dividing hundreds of mining communities. They have a vast stake in whatever makes for strength or weakness, and for solidarity or class divisions, in the nation.

"The principles upon which the church acts in a time like this are set forth in the Social Ideals of the Churches, to which we are committed. They should be read afresh, with a view to their application to the present conflict. They rest upon the teachings of Christ, and they may be summarized as follows:

"The sacredness of the individual human life, and the supreme importance of its opportunity for self-expression, happiness and development;

"The spirit of brotherhood, which expresses itself in good-will, fair dealing, and cooperation;

"The motive of service, which should be the supreme motive

of industry, subordinating the motives of pecuniary gain and personal ambition."

Notwithstanding that the coal industry is "one of great hazard to life, and of minimum security in respect to employment and income," the vital principles of Christian conduct are being constantly disregarded, we are told, and the achievements of former years in furthering wholesome human relations have been in large measure lost in the bituminous branch of the industry by the "sudden abandonment of the machinery of conference and agreement." Yet "it is manifest that the right of the mine-workers to collective action is fundamental, not only as a matter of justice to them, but as essential to peace in the industry." Another indictment is that the coal industry "has been especially subject to exploitation and speculation; and as a result it has failed not only to provide steady employment, but also, in recent years, to supply the nation with coal at reasonable cost." In view of this situation, then, the Commission holds that—

"The appeal for conference and the proposal for an investigation are as pertinent now as at any time before the strike was called. The operators and miners must eventually come together to settle their differences, and it is better that they should do so voluntarily, and before the bitterness deepens or the conflict becomes more acute. The need of a study of the industry is apparent, both to supply a minimum of essential facts for the settlement of the present controversy and to furnish the more exhaustive body of information which will be needed for the larger and more difficult task of correcting the evils of the industry.

"These matters should have emphasis and insistent teaching by pastors and the religious press. They must urge that Christian principles be taken seriously. They must speak the truth courageously but without partizanship or bitterness, for the pastor is the shepherd of all."

MOVIE COMPETITION WITH THE SCHOOL

NINE TIMES A WEEK in the movies would seem more than enough to satisfy the most inordinate desire for entertainment, but that is the record of a Chicago youngster, who rounded out the week by attending Saturday and Sunday matinees. Of 3,000 Chicago children who answered a questionnaire submitted by Mrs. E. L. Moulton, of the Parent-Teacher Association, 87 per cent., we are told, said they attended from one to seven or more shows every week. With several hundred, attendance at the movies had become a fixt habit. Indeed, it is said, Friday, Saturday and Sunday now mean attendance at the movie as definitely as Sunday used to mean attendance at Sunday-school. The question, "What kind of pictures do you prefer?" brought out, says *Social Welfare* (Toronto) a wealth of material which reformers and statisticians may well ponder:

"'The pictures I like best are those which scare you.' 'Good sensible pictures where people are very poor and grow rich.' 'Guns and police wagons, because people are all sad and excited.' 'Travels with Burton Holmes.' 'Mystery, but not too deep.' 'Lots of fighting when men are brave and fight for a girl.' 'Good books like Pollyanna.' 'How things are made, pictures of fisheries, etc., and good Western scenery.' 'Educational pictures, like "The Lincoln Highwayman,"' are types of the answers received."

School work suffers, as might be expected, from the movie mania, as

"The data compiled in the representative districts of the city showed that the 275 best pupils used 393 tickets in one week, whereas 275 poorest pupils used 503 tickets weekly. Another item of interest brought to light by the questionnaire is that the children in the poor tenement districts attend the movies as frequently as the children in the best residential sections.

"According to the data received, boys and girls in the six schools covered by the questionnaire spent $920 a week on the movies, making the total for the year reach the astonishing figure of $46,000."

AMERICA'S VICTORIOUS CRUSADE

THE GREATEST CRUSADE of modern times comes to an end this month when the American Red Cross closes its accounts in Europe after having spent $400,000,000 in furnishing food, clothing and medical supplies to the war-affected countries. And wherever in future years the story of the World War is told, says the New York *Times*, "that of this crusade will be woven into it and will be gratefully remembered with it. It was the head of the Moslem community at the very end of the 'far-flung battle-line' who, witnessing the work of the American Red Cross, wrote, in the language of his fatalistic doctrine, that America had been created in order that 'out of compassion and charity' it might 'do some good to humanity.'" In this tribute Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant have joined.

In announcing that there is no longer any need for American relief effort in Europe, Dr. Ross Hill, director of foreign operations, said that the American people "may feel proud of their achievements in restoring the health and morale of the distrest populations of Europe. Their aid has left an enduring impression and millions of grateful hearts. While here and there individual groups may need assistance, the typical work of the American relief organizations now can be ended with credit to themselves." Every country in which the American Red Cross has worked requested of the organization that a certain personnel be permitted to remain temporarily in advisory capacities in order to make more certain the continuance of Red Cross work by the governments themselves. This request, it is announced, will be complied with. The Junior Red Cross will continue in certain countries, and will receive the cooperation of the League of Red Cross Societies.

Whether the stricken peoples of Europe are grateful for American assistance is of minor importance, says the Providence *Bulletin*. What matters is that "Americans have the satisfaction of knowing that it will be recorded in history that one nation, unfettered by alliances or oppressive treaties, played the part of a true brother to the starving peoples of Europe and played it well. By her relief work overseas, America has pointed the way to better relations between the peoples of the world." In return for this, says the Washington *Herald:*

"She asks only that those she has aided go and do likewise when the opportunity is presented them. She has shown no favoritism among the races of men. The Frenchman and the German, the Austrian and the Serbian have been aided alike. What has been given would be repaid with abundant interest if these peoples would recognize that all mankind are brothers under the skin, that hatred brings no profits, and that the Divine purpose with humanity demands cooperation of all.

"American Christianity never has been a religion of empty words. It has been a religion of crusts, not stones; of good Samaritans and not of men who vaunted their virtues in the temple. Europe, we believe, has come to realize this. There are signs which indicate that a more humane spirit is abroad in the land than was visible immediately after the war. The Genoa Conference, apparently, has failed. But it will not be a failure which closes all doors. The vision of an eventual United States of Europe still lingers, flickering and far away, but visible."

TO RESTORE A FAMOUS SHRINE—Pending its rebuilding, a temporary wooden chapel is to replace the famous shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, Quebec, Canada, recently destroyed by fire; and pilgrimages, it is announced, will be continued. An illustration of the difficulties of accurate reporting appears in the fact that, according to later information, the fire did not originate in the pile of crutches left by the healed, but in the vestry, and the priests, instead of marching in procession and praying against the flames, as first reported, used all modern methods to extinguish them and to save as much as they could of the church furniture and treasures.

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CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

THE dwindling ranks of our oldest war heroes are reformed once a year at least, and thus we are imprest by what happened time out of mind for most of us. W. P. F. Ferguson of the Franklin (Pa.) *News-Herald* is the writer of this:

THE LITTLE COPPER BUTTON

By W. P. F. F.

He is bowed and old to-day
And goes limping down the way,
  With the little copper button on his breast:
And few notice as he goes,
And few think, of even those,
  Of the days when he went marching with the best.

But that little copper thing,
If you pause, will mem'ries bring
  Of what's proudly writ upon a fadeless page,
How his valor and his truth,
In his far-off days of youth
  Wrought the mighty deeds that glorified the age.

'Tisn't just an old man there,
Bended form and whitened hair,
  Slowly plodding now the careless street adown:
'Tis a vision of a Past
That shall deathless ever last
  In majestic, blazing glory of renown.

Look with patriotic eyes—
There the shot-torn banner flies;
  There the long array of bayonets stands fast:
There the flashing sabers shine;
There the black guns swing in line,
  And earth trembles with the shock of cannon blast.

There the battle colors proud
Stream above the rolling cloud,
  Where the iron hearts drive in the iron ships;
And the thunder of the guns
Seaward rolls and inland runs,
  Mingled with the cheers that roar from loyal lips.

There the wounded and the dead
Lie on battle's gory bed;
  There they sink beneath the crimsoned, salted wave;
There in noisome prison-pen,
That may live the rights of men,
  Heroes starve and die to sleep in nameless grave.

There, full triumph in review,
Come the victors, faithful, true,
  While the Nation hails its new salvation won:
And the glory that they share
Through all years to come they wear,
  While the Stars and Stripes shall greet the shining sun.

This and more than this I see,
As his bent form passes me,
  With the little copper button on his breast,
And at quick salute I stand,
Lifted soul as lifted hand,
  As I hail the Nation's heroes, Freedom-blest.

The Measure (June, New York) seems to be shrinking and ought to beware inviting an epithet such as "Small Measure"! But maybe its June number is a confirmation of the subsiding wave in American verse, which has been noted in various places. Harold Vinal edits a poetry magazine in Boston, named *Voices*, and contributes one of the best things to this:

FLIGHT

By Harold Vinal

Who shall know the way
  That her feet took
By a sapless tree,
  By a dried brook?

None woke to hear,
  She left no door ajar;
Down the road of night
  She went like a star.

She left no door ajar;
  On her, light as air,
She felt a deadman's hand
  Tremble on her hair.

In the hush of dawn,
  Down a trail lost,
She reached a river
  That she never crossed.

The Outlook (New York) evokes the ghost of a city street, and convinces us that even the meanest of streets must be so only because of the use that man has put them to. But at least he has no power to lay their ghosts:

A CITY STREET

By Harry Lee

I

That there were trees
In Orchard Street,
Song birds upon the bough,
Blue violets among the grass,
Seems past believing now.

II

But even so in Orchard Street
They know that May has come—
By window-sill and crowded stoop
Bee-like, the voices hum.

III

A flower wagon trundles by,
A hurdy-gurdy plays,
And beauty comes to spirits there
In many mystic ways.

IV

For there are dreams in Orchard Street
And cooling winds and rain—
And love and pity and the peace
That follows after pain.

V

And fluttering hosts of children there,
Fragile and pale and sweet—
Ah, beauty finds a fadeless May
In barren Orchard Street!

One may perhaps apply without the writer's explicit directions these lines in the *New Republic* to the Genoa business and thus derive what courage there may be from thinking of it afterward:

CHORUS

BY GEORGE BRANDON SAUL

They will pass and subside—these dusts of the spirit and mind,
  These dusts that are white like flame from the pits of the moon:
They will end in a murmur of wind, in a hushing of cries,
  Very soon, very soon.

They will pass and subside, and there will be quiet and peace,
  Though of such as may sit among ruins and weep in the dawn
Alone by the wash of dead seas, in the silence of rains
  And the dream of what's gone.

Very soon, very soon—in an hour, or the thought of an hour,
  They will pass and subside, and the challenge they cried to the years
Be one with the memory that follows rebellion and light
  And the ache of old tears.

However often this story is retold it gains a new poignancy when told as the writer here does in *Harper's*. It is the summation of numberless novels:

MY GIFTS

By Helen Frazee-Bower

Long years I wrought upon my little gifts;
Then came and knocked at your half-open door—
Timid and tremulous. You smiled at me
  And bade me enter—I could ask no more.

Kneeling beside you, I unwrapped my gifts—
  Unfolding each that you might look and see:
Sweet Innocence, and Faith, and Hope, and Trust,
  And Loyalty to Truth, and Modesty.

And over all, and compassing the rest,
  A Love as high and holy as the stars:
Builded of Youth's divinest dreams,
  The Great One Dream—all these were yours.

You took each gift up in your smooth white hands,
  And fingered it a moment—as a child
Might play with some new toy—then, growing tired,
  You tossed each in the corner there—and smiled.

Oh! you were kind—you called me goodly names,
  You looked into my eyes and bade me stay;
But I, who builded *all* upon my dreams,
  Must take my little gifts and go away.

I shall not seek another altar shrine
  On which to lay the gifts I made for you:
I could not give them now to some one else—
  My childish dreams that never will come true.

But there's a quiet place out in the woods,
  Where all night long the sad winds come and play;
There I shall go and dig a little grave
  Beneath the trees—and lay my gifts away.

The kindly leaves will whisper over me,
  The lonely stars will watch me from above;
And I shall come away again, content
  To pity you—O you, who cannot *love*.

The Saturday Review (London) has a political version of one of our favorite stories. It concerns an old salt who sailed into the misty Straits of Dover from the blue Mediterranean and remarked to himself: "Well, this is weather as is weather, none of your blasted blue skies for me!"

THE RAMSHACKLE SAILOR

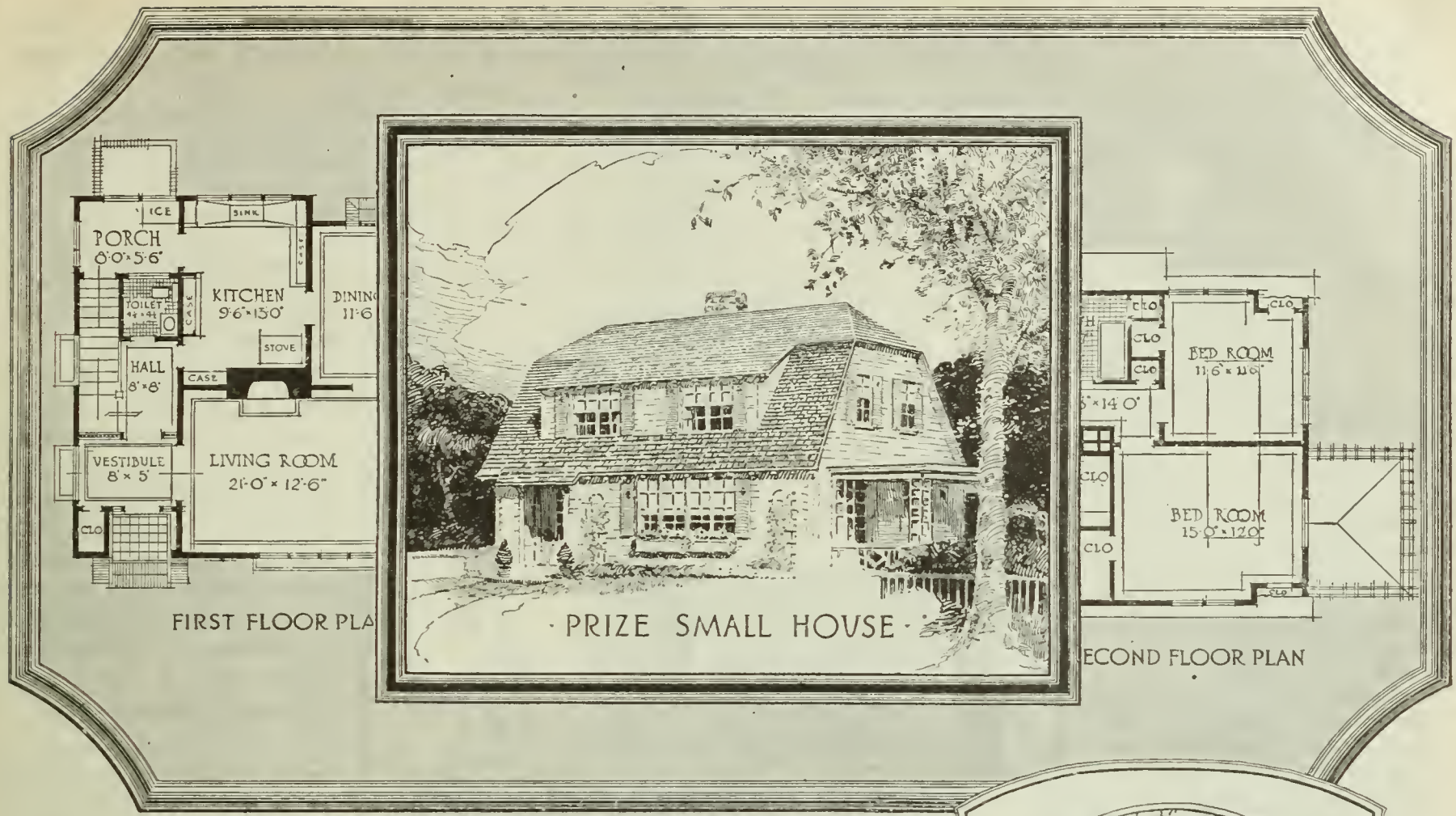
By Wilfrid Thorley

O ramshackle sailor, now why do they glisten,
  Those eyes that are salt with the tide they unlock?
"They've sighted the land, and the flag's at the mizzen;
On shore, O now listen
  The chime of a clock
And waters that glisten and shake to the shock!"

O ramshackle sailor, now why do they twinkle,
  Those eyes once again at the sight of old Thames?
"It's happy I am for to hear the bells tinkle,
And see the lamps sprinkle
  Their little gold gems
That tumble and twinkle in old Father Thames."

O ramshackle sailor, now why are they twirling,
  Those feet that move light as though treading on air?
"O somewhere on land I can hear the loud skirling
Of pipes to the swirling
  Of roundabouts there,
Where lasses go whirling and naphtha's a-flare."

O ramshackle sailor, now where are you going
  Along the dry causey and all of a grin?
"Who rides on the horses I'd like to be knowing,
And how the wind's blowing
  Inside of the inn,
And if a lad's bowing the old violin."



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Dwellings $7,000-$25,000	Rigid asbestos shingles	Standard or extra thick—red brown gray or blended
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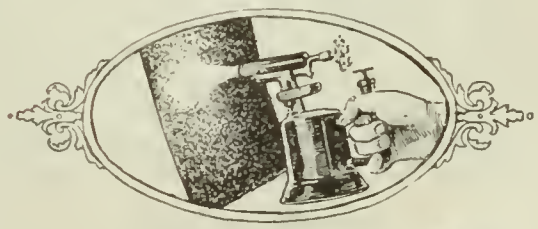
*Note—Industrial buildings call for expert advice
A roofing expert is available at all Johns-Manville Branches



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these affect young people. The causes are the lack of an adequate sense of responsibility in the parents or guardians of girls, a decline in personal religion, a failure to realize the serious ethical consequences of immodesty in girls' dress, a dulling of moral susceptibilities, an inability to grasp the significance of the higher things in human life, and, last, but not least, the absence of sufficient courage and determination to resist the dictates of what is known as Fashion when these are opposed to decency."

"There is such a thing as Bolshevism in the moral and spiritual spheres," declares George W. Sandt, D.D., editor of the *Lutheran;* and, in his opinion:

"We are suffering from its effects at the present time. A spirit of libertinism is abroad among our youth. There is little or no respect for parents and superiors in many of our homes and schools and churches. There is an ominous absence of reverence for things sacred, of noble ambition and earnest moral purpose, and a bold and brazen defiance of decency and modesty in dress and speech and conduct. Women paint and powder and drink and smoke, and become an easy prey to a certain class of well-groomed and well-fed high-livers, whose chief business is 'to pluck the blush of innocency from off the cheek of maidenhood and put a blister there.' Pleasure—madness and love of luxury have become epidemic, and the vast multitude seem to have banished all noble idealism and usefulness, and refuse to take life seriously, save under compulsion of some misfortune. Any one whose optimism can make him blind to all this and much more is welcome to it. I do not have that kind of optimism, and have little respect for certain preachers who apologize for the sins of the age when they are called of God to condemn them."

R. E. Hough, editor of *The Mississippi Visitor* (Presbyterian), takes an equally pessimistic view. He writes that—

"There has been a very decided break in the moral levee, and it now looks as if the waves of immorality and indecency of a little while ago have become such a torrent the public has about decided there is no use attempting to repair the breach, and get back to the old channel of pre-war standards of living and conduct. The only change, therefore, that I can see is that which has occurred in the public attitude rather than a return to higher ideals and behavior. The general public has become more tolerant. Much that shocked the finer sensibilities a few months ago are now regarded as quite the thing to do. And this is why much less is being said about conditions."

W. P. Throgmorton, editor of *The Illinois Baptist*, sees a revolution going on in both morals and manners. Morals, he says, are looser than formerly. "In my opinion," says O. V. Woosley, field secretary of the Western North Carolina Conference Sunday School Board, "conditions relative to behavior of young people are worse than formerly. More boys and young men are smoking cigarets with prevailing results. More girls and young women are giving themselves to the frivolous rather than substantial modes of behavior. I am inclined to think that youthful morals are being broken down." H. C. Wayman and A. T. Robertson, editors of *The Review and Expositor* (Southern Baptist), also find evidences of moral degeneration. They write:

"There is a great deal of frank talk among them that in many cases smacks of boldness. One hears it said that the girls are actually tempting the boys more than the boys do the girls, by their dress and their conversation. Not all the boys and girls are bad, but evil is more open and defiant of public opinion and restraint than was once the case. The situation causes grave concern on the part of all who have the ideals of purity and home life and the stability of our American civilization."

THE "FLAPPER," LONDON MODEL

This British view of a phenomenon common in America is taken from *Eve*, one of the most widely circulated of the English magazines for women. "Adam" is represented as saying, in 1920, "Good gracious, Eve! You aren't really going out in that apology for a dress?" Eve replies: "Sure thing, old top. One must be in the fashion, or die." However in 1922, when Adam remarks: "I see Paris says skirts are longer and longer, oughtn't you to——" Eve gravely assures him: "Not for this child. It's the fashion not to care a hang for fashion"

James M. Gray, editor of the *Moody Bible Institute Monthly*, declares that in both morals and manners society "is undergoing not a revolution, but a devolution. That is to say, I am not so imprest by its suddenness or totalness as by its steady, uninterrupted degeneration." Taking a very similar view, a bishop of the Episcopal Church observes:

"As one reads history, it would appear that the younger generation always seems to be in peril in the estimation of the generation just passing off the stage. It is one of the characteristics of the older people to glorify the manners, customs and habits of the time when *they* were young.

"But it does seem as if at this period, because of extraordinary happenings, there is a letting down of convention, a change of angle, an alteration of standards—all this seems to us older people to be unfortunate, and to presage disaster. But let us remember that we older people have 'made a mess of it,' and recent history reflects no credit on those who might now be expected to be pioneers of everything that is noble and fine in human life. The young people come on the stage keen, observant, full of life and activity, without much respect for the generation which has brought things into such a sad condition. They propose to have their own way, go their own gait, and make things *different*.

"But the history of Republics in the past does not give much comfort, for they have always gone in cycles of 1. *Enthusiasm;* 2. *Prosperity;* 3. *Corruption;* and 4. *Dissolution*. Are there not signs, not a few in this Republic, that it is well on its way toward the crisis of that cycle?"

To all this it is easy to reply that the editors of religious newspapers are outside the world they condemn so harshly. But condemnation as harsh, if not harsher, comes from within that very world. Certainly the editors of college newspapers and magazines know whereof they speak, and the following excerpts from replies to our questionnaire may be considered representative. Thus the editor of a college magazine in one of the country's largest, most representative women's colleges, Alice F. Parker, editor of *The Smith College Monthly*, finds that:

"The wild young people, whose wild young ways furnished last year's moralists with a new and refreshing fad, are just the same sort of specimens that they were when first brought to light. They continue to dance and drink, and smoke and pet

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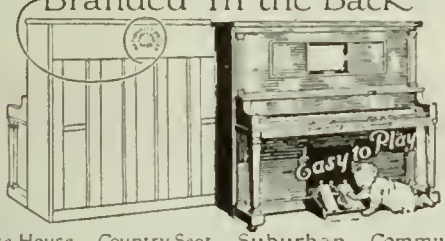

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FIGHTING BEHIND THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES

TRENCH FIGHTING, or perhaps the defense of some fortress, resembles the battle that is carried on along the Mississippi when the rising water washes the top layer of the emergency sand bags. Will the enemy break through? Will the fortification hold? Everybody thinks, and everybody talks, in terms of the one great "If." "If" the levee holds, the school-girl will have her graduating dress. The ball-team will play a neighboring ball-team next Saturday—"If." The housewife debates with her family and neighbors the grave question of the wisdom of setting out tomato plants—and the potency of the "If" has to be considered there. The planter tries to show his contempt of that "If" by tossing a coin to see whether all hands go fishing or plant a hundred acres of corn. This is largely whistling in the dark to keep up waning courage, says Frederick W. Jones, writing in *The Outlook*, for he notices that—

Photo courtesy of the Burlington "Hawk-Eye."

WHERE THE LEVEE GAVE AWAY.

A burrowing woodchuck or muskrat may have been responsible for the small leak which resulted in the sweeping away of this 200-foot section of the Mississippi embankment near Burlington, Iowa. The water did damage estimated at $1,000,000.

One of these planters has this standing order with the merchant he and I deal with: Such and such a number of bushels of corn and such and such a number of tons of hay "if the levee breaks." Every family in the country has equipped itself with at least one boat and has planned what to do with the stock. In the meantime the churches and the Sunday-schools are filling up. Like Noah in the days of the approaching flood, everybody is trying to "walk with God." One preacher in my town has cleverly exprest it all on a signboard: "If the levee of life breaks, have you a lifeboat for eternity?"

Fortunately for the peace of mind of the planters in this section, there has been an abundance of fighting on hand. At the first approach of the besieging enemy a weak sector on the battle-front was found. For a distance of six or seven miles in the region of Miller's Point, about twenty miles north of the rich and beautiful city of Greenville, the levee was regarded by the engineers as insecure. A break there would send the waters of the Mississippi down Deer Creek, which runs for scores of miles through one of the richest parts of the lower Delta. Many hundreds of thousands of acres of highly cultivated plantations would be overflowed; cities and towns would be threatened with disaster; human life would almost surely be lost. Meetings were held in many of the communities along the creek. Organizations were perfected for the purpose of sending labor to strengthen the impaired defenses. Many planters offered to send the last man they had. They argued that if the levee broke no amount of labor would be worth anything to them.

At first the negroes were every morning transported in cars and trucks, returning at night. Later special trains were run; camps were laid out; and at times as many as five thousand men put upon the first, which is also the last, line of defense. Wherever darkies are found loafing about a Deer Creek town they are given their choice of going to work on the levee or being arrested for vagrancy. They usually choose the levee work, tho to those who live several miles away from the rising river the thought of fighting it is terrifying. After a few hours of association with the seemingly harmless body of water, however, they seem contented enough. Two professional gamblers the other day paid fines of $100 each and accepted sentences of eight months on the county farm rather than risk their necks or their superior social standing as members of a promiscuous levee gang.

Fighting the Mississippi is not particularly hazardous for those who are on the battle-front. Most of the danger is for those who live away from the levees. Whenever a break occurs, everybody within reach of them runs toward these protecting dykes.

Photo courtesy of "The Outlook.

A LEVEE IN IMMINENT DANGER OF BEING BREACHED.

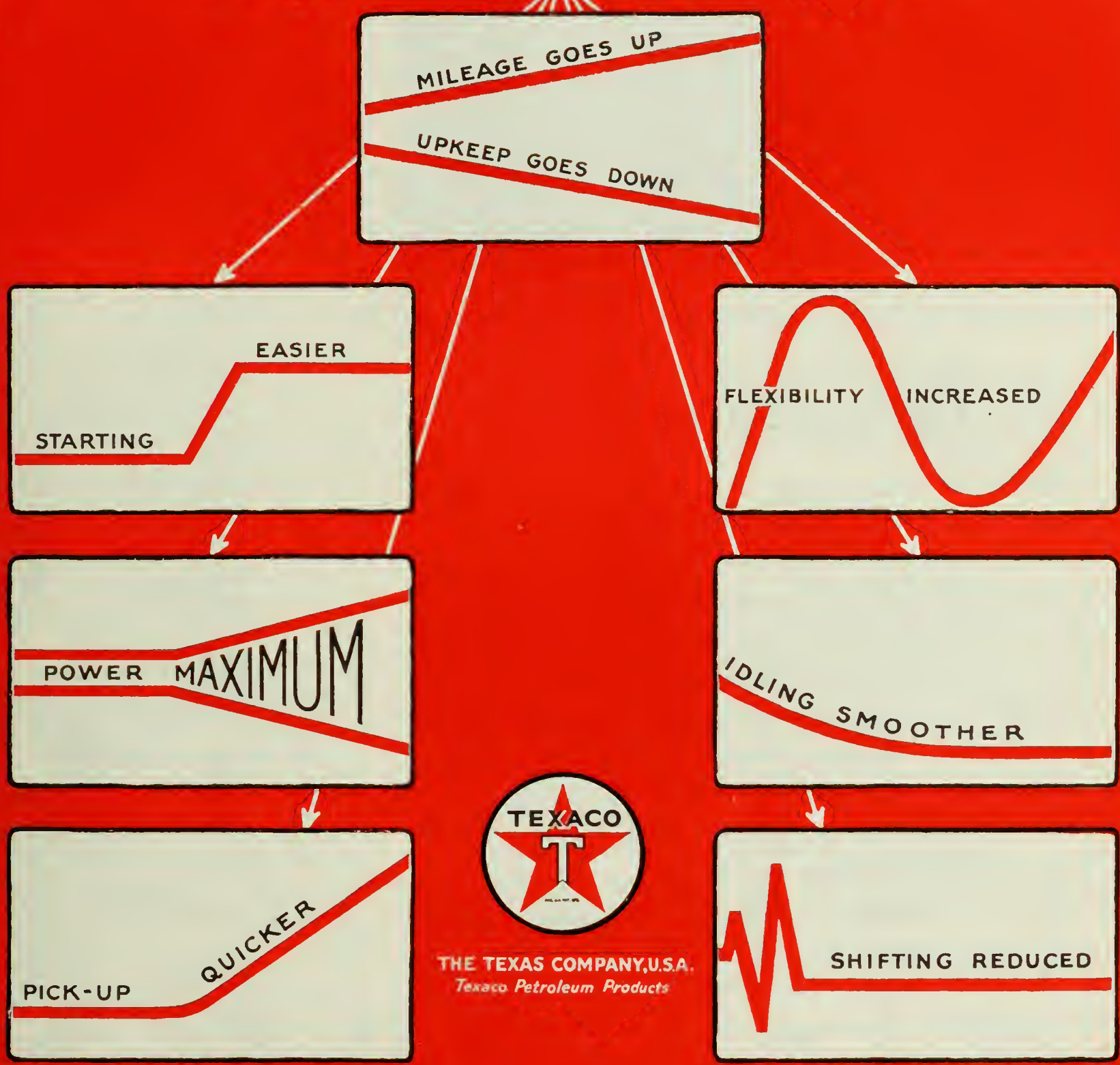
The face of the embankment is sloughing into the river, and carrying the breakwater fence with it. The water is about 25 feet higher than the farms at the left, glimpses of which may be seen just over the line of men who are working to save the levee and their homes.

The struggle between man and the river is grim, says Mr. Jones, but it fascinates. There is a stealthy quality about the water. It gains slowly, or breaks free suddenly where a break is least expected. In time of rising water:

Guards patrol the levees day and night. They are ordered to

TEXACO GASOLINE

THE *VOLATILE* GAS



Vol-a-tility: the readiness with which gasoline gives up its power

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A Telephone City

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If all these buildings were grouped together, they would make a business community with 400 more buildings than the total number of office buildings in New York City, as classified by the Department of Taxes and Assessments.

Next to its investment in modern telephone equipment, the largest investment of the Bell System is in its 1,600 modern buildings, with a value of $144,000,000. Ranging in size from twenty-seven stories down to one-story, they are used principally as executive offices, central offices, storehouses and garages. The modern construction of most of the buildings is indicated by the fact that the investment in buildings is now over three times what it was ten years ago.

Every building owned by the Bell System must be so constructed and so situated as to serve with efficiency the telephone public in each locality, and to be a sound investment for future requirements.

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Continued

keep off strangers, to shoot to kill, if necessary.

Upon their patrol they keep a sharp lookout for sand-boils. These are spots close to the base of the levee that show cracks, out of which muddy water is beginning to boil. Whenever these are found a little levee of sand-bags is thrown round them. The water is allowed to rise to the height of the river and all pressure is removed.

Water is continually seeping through the levees. So long as it is clear there is no danger. The moment it becomes muddy, however, there is danger, and immediate treatment is required. Branches of trees are cut and laid over these weakened places. Sand-bags are then put upon the branches, and the resulting mat securely holds back the water, if made in time.

Whenever boils are threatened, stakes marked by white rags are driven in the ground and the guards are constantly on the alert for the first signs of danger. Every now and then a part of a particularly weak levee will "slough off." Such a condition is critical. If it responds at once to treatment, the situation is saved. But if the levee continues to "slough off," the case is hopeless. The levee will break.

In the Yazoo Delta of the Mississippi, the river late in April was higher than the tops of the chimneys of the negro cabins on the near-by plantations. And yet, says the writer:

In spite of this height and the volume of the escaping waters, their progress in any one direction after they have once broken clear of the levee is slow. They spread out in all directions, seeking the lowest places first. In 1913, when the levee broke three miles north of Mayersville, Issaquena County, Mississippi, it took twelve hours for the water to reach the town.

Many high mounds built by the Indians are scattered about the Delta. Dwellings and barns are built upon some. The others are crowded with neighboring stock in time of overflow.

When the breach is made, the river plows a lake, often one hundred feet in depth, filled with water of the deepest blue.

For several weeks transportation is conducted altogether by boats. In Mayersville and other levee towns every family has its skiff in good order in the back yard, all ready for any emergency.

Most of the larger cities and towns on or near the river have a system of protection levees. Greenville has a particularly efficient system. All that is required in case of need to make it water-tight is to close with sand-bags the gaps made by the highways leading out of the city. This the authorities had done at the time of this writing, except for a space on all such highways wide enough to allow one vehicle to pass through.

The people who dwell in the lower part of the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta in time of high stage at Vicksburg care very little whether the levee breaks or not. Their lands are overflowed, anyway. The swollen Mississippi sends great volumes of its waters up through the mouth of the Yazoo. Then is seen the strange sight of that river and all its tributaries flowing up-stream. That phenomenon is now (near the end of April) in full operation. Hundreds of thousands of acres of land are under water

A *Dead* Engine on a *Live* Street

A FEW sputtering knocks—a convulsive jerk—a sudden stop!

Up with the hood—a frenzied, futile fussing with plugs and wires.

Meanwhile, streets jammed for blocks—drivers yelling—horns blowing—policeman raving!

Annoying—irritating—inconvenient—yet it all shrinks into insignificance beside the damage done to the engine by a single misfiring spark plug or a short-circuited wire.

Worn and loosened bearings, scored cylinders, piston slaps, chattering gears, loss of power and noisy, jerky operation are the inevitable results of neglecting even the smallest defects in the nerve center of the car—the ignition system.

You can protect your car and your comfort by testing the ignition system regularly. It's no longer a complicated task—it now can be done quickly, easily, cleanly by using the

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This handy vest-pocket instrument is small enough to reach the most inaccessible part of the ignition system. Its blunt contact cap cannot slip off plug or wire while testing. Cannot get out of order—no wires to connect—no shocks—no danger.

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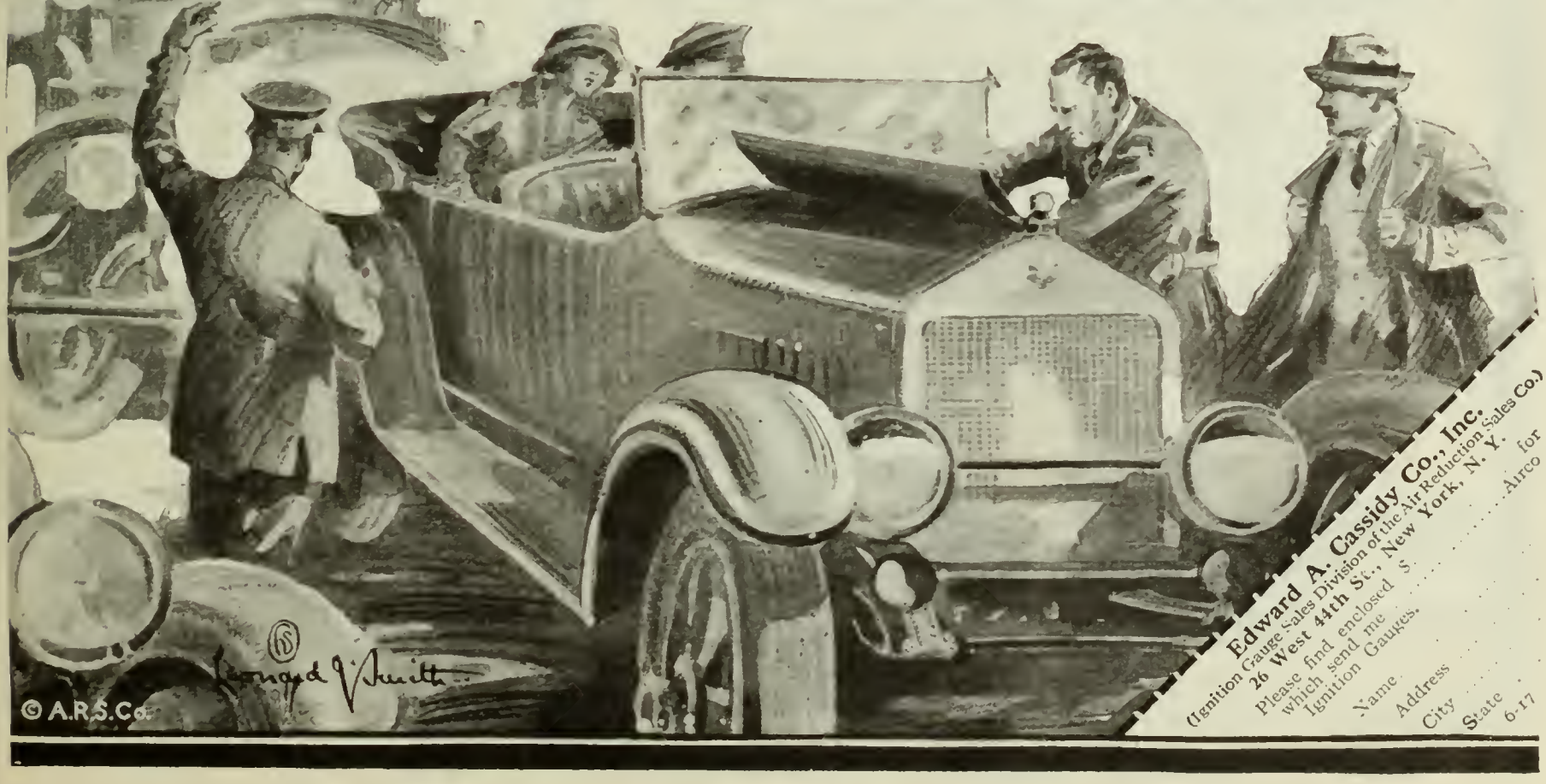
The name Airco on this ignition gauge signifies that it embodies all the high standards characteristic of the twenty-one other products of the Air Reduction Sales Company, pioneers in commercializing the elements of the air and large manufacturers of oxygen, acetylene, apparatus, etc., for the oxyacetylene welding and cutting industry. It is most logical that an instrument relying solely for its functioning on Neon—a rare gas of the air—should be built by an organization of such specialized experience.

For All Internal Combustion Engines



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A very little thing can paralyze the mechanics of an engine, and bring annoyance and hardship.

Everyone realizes the necessity of taking care of a machine, and of taking warning when it "knocks."

Yet some people expect the body to take care of itself, though its mechanism is far more delicate and complicated than that of any mechanical device.

Carelessness in selecting food, and neglect of warnings has stalled many a human machine when the trip was far from finished.

Grape-Nuts feeds the body scientifically, and it has a wonderful charm for the appetite. The full richness of wheat and malted barley, together with the vital mineral salts which the blood corpuscles and bone structure must have are in this food; and Grape-Nuts is so processed in the making, that it digests quickly and completely.

Try Grape-Nuts with cream or good milk for breakfast, or in place of a heavy, starchy meal for lunch. You'll greatly relish the delicious crispness and flavor of this splendid food, and you will be helping yourself to better health—away from the danger of accidents along the road.

Grape-Nuts—the Body-Builder

"There's a Reason"

Made by
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Battle Creek, Mich.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

—land that, for the most part, had been planted to cotton and corn.

As one stands on the top of the levee at such an attractive city as Greenville, watches the terrific flow of the current in midstream, and then looks down upon the busy streets of the peaceful community twenty feet or more below, one can not help being at least a bit ashamed of one's country. The frail protection against this fearful, sleepless enemy, the makeshift weapons of defense (such as sand-bags and willow branches), the constant danger along these extended levees from the dynamiter! Thoughts of all this come, and then with them the realization that that monster out there, so potential of disaster to a region still prostrate from the effects of the World War, was born hundreds of miles away and nourished and strengthened by nearly all parts of the United States except Mississippi and Louisiana. Surely a Government that can overcome a thousand miles from home the engineering problems of a world-serving canal—problems that baffled the genius of M. de Lesseps—can forever take away from its own people the dread, returning almost every spring, of a flood sent from nearly all the Nation's great watersheds.

When the levee broke nine miles north of Burlington, Iowa, late in April, a gap of 200 feet in the dyke was opened without warning, and the ensuing torrent uprooted trees and swept everything before it. Damages in excess of $1,000,000 were done to the growing crop. The dramatic story of the break at this place is told by William Nicolls in the Burlington *Hawk-Eye*. He writes:

The disaster occurred at the east levee of the No. 7 district that has withstood the floods for twenty-three years. The levee stands three feet above the highest watermark made this year. Its sides are well sodded, and it appears thick and secure.

While no danger was apprehended from this particular section of the levee, it has been patrolled like many miles of levee to the south and north of it. Fred Schultz walked the section where the break occurred shortly before 1 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, and when he went home to dinner Art Howell took his place.

About 1:30 o'clock Howell saw water boiling up on the land side of the levee near the home of John Fitzpatrick, who lives on E. T. Barruff's farm.

"The levee's breaking. She is going!" he called to John Fitzpatrick. "Run and get some sacks." Fitzpatrick ran for the sacks, but he was running a futile race with fate.

Before he could reach the sacks the break had widened and the water had cut a trench three feet wide in the levee.

Telephone calls were sent out for help from the Fitzpatrick home. Before many men arrived the crevasse had widened to fifty feet, then to 100 and soon the gap between ends of the levee was 200 feet in width.

Through this dashed a madly racing current of water tearing trees, fences and all obstacles from its path.

Driven by all the power of the Mississippi, a solid wall of water prest against the current that was crowding through the

break. To the eye it appeared as tho the water 100 yards from the crevasse was six feet higher than the mill-race that poured through the cut.

Its force created whirlpools, sucking eddies, and threw waves lapping over each other. Trees were torn from their roots and hurried through the break. Even stumps were uprooted and could be seen whirling away on the yellow tide.

More than 500 acres of land was soon submerged. The home of John Fitzpatrick, some 200 yards from the break and almost due west of the cut, was surrounded and his family driven to the second floor. Fitzpatrick got his wife and two boys in a boat that some fishermen inside the levee rowed to his home.

A ground-hog, burrowing through the levee, or a deep muskrat hole, may have caused the disaster, in the opinion of a local authority. A Burlington poet, Phil Carspecken, thus sings "The Battle of the Levee":

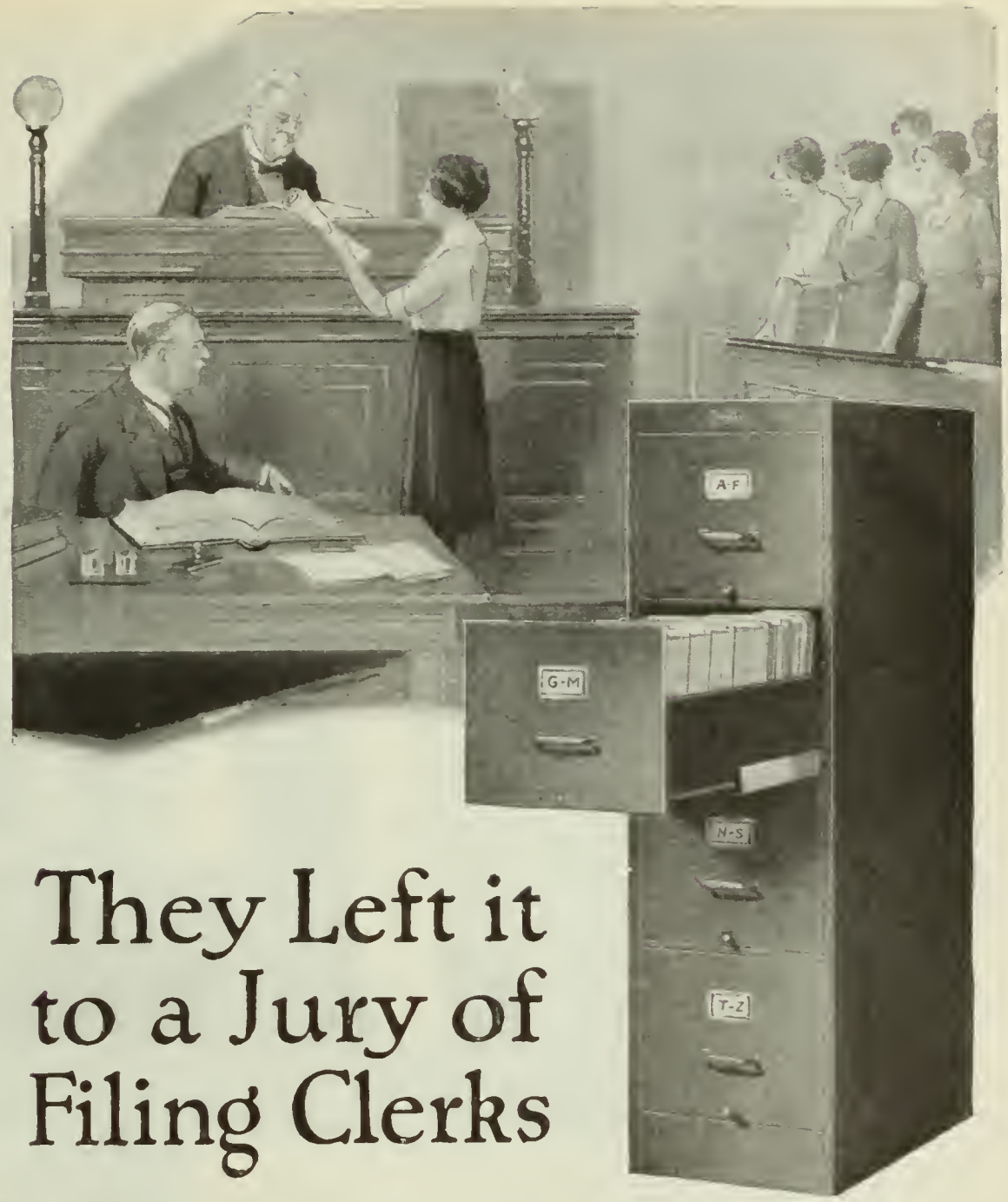
Haggard and worn, but determined of soul,
Ceaselessly fighting, the valiant patrol
Guarded the ramparts that sought to withstand
The foeman that threatened the fair bottom land—
A foeman all swollen with power and hate,
Who clawed at the ramparts and beat at the gate,
Crowding and snarling and crouching to spring—
Here was a battle old Homer could sing!

It seemed that the foeman would fail of his goal—
He sullenly cringed to the valiant patrol;
The bottom lands smiled when the tillers were told
"The foe is subsiding—the levee will hold."
And husbandry's fears and forebodings took wing—
They knew not the foe was but crouching to spring.
And then came a shout like a bolt from the blue:
"A break in the rampart—the foeman is through!"

Gaze at the breach, O ye valiant patrol—
Here is a sight that will sicken your soul!
Seething and raging, the enemy pours
In through the gap, and exultingly roars;
Crumbling the ramparts with vindictive glee—
Hurling its force like a riotous sea;
Leaping and foaming with demon-like wrath—
Sweeping and wasting all things in its path.

Slowly but surely the ruin expands,
Strangling the crops of the fair bottom lands;
Stealthily creeping and claiming its prey,
Ranging aboard with a passion to slay.
Relentless, resistless, the oncoming surge
Grips the meek land like a pestilent scourge;
Boundless the ravage and fearful the cost.
And bitter the grief when that battle was lost!

Over the lands that were waving with wheat,
Fair, teeming lowlands that stretched at the feet,
The enemy prowls like a ravaging beast,
Slinking afar to the hills on the east,
Poets have sung of the horrors of strife,
And pictured the wanton destruction of life;
Oh, for a Homer with genius and soul
To sing the defeat of the valiant patrol!



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On *your* next file need, have your file girl inspect the Mastercraft. She'll appreciate the advantages of its easy-coasting, full-length opening filing drawers and extraordinary sturdiness. Catalog and name of your nearest Van Dorn dealer upon request.

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Also, its cost is low. Call on your dealer in lumber or builders' supplies for prices of Sheetrock and other wallboards. You will be surprised how little you need pay to have Sheetrock walls and ceilings. Then ask him to tell you all the advantages of Sheetrock—including the ease with which it takes paper, paint or panels, and the way ***it lasts as long as the building stands.*** You will want Sheetrock in your new construction, alterations and repairs. Write for a copy of "Walls of Worth."

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued from Page 42

As for the remedies, I believe that things will have to work themselves out largely by the passage of time. One of the great dangers, however, is in the departure of the young folks from home at an early age to attend college or to work in a distant office. Our youth are in most cases leaving the home too early, and the tendency is, when once away from the restraining influence of the parents, to attempt to see and to learn as much of life as is possible.

Conditions have improved slightly over a year ago, but the younger generation are still in the grip of a general moral let-down. It is my opinion that conditions will improve eventually, but that practises which were scorned by past generations, will continue.

John G. Seabright, editor of *The Red and Blue*, at the same University, adds an observation to the effect that, "The girls of the younger set are worse than the boys. They smoke and drink, that is, a great number of them, as tho it were nothing, and staying up the whole night to dance is becoming an accustomed happening. The fellows might be to blame for the bad habits of the girls, because they encourage them, more or less, and the young fellows to-day are much more social than they were fifty years ago."

"DEVOLUTION" THREATENS

Both in morals and in manners, writes James M. Gray, editor of *The Moody Bible Institute Monthly*, "society is undergoing a steady, uninterrupted degeneration."

"If there has been any change during the past year," writes Fred G. Livingood, editor of *The Albright Bulletin* at Albright College (Myerstown, Pa.), "it has been for the worse, especially as affecting those young men and women of high-school age. It was my privilege to observe this condition, especially in a small New York city. Following high-school dances it was common to find young men in all-night restaurants too drunk to know what they were about." As for the girls' side of it, the editors of *The Sigma Chi Quarterly*, Chester W. Cleveland, says that: "There is more smoking and drinking among them than ever before, and 'petting' is much more common. Their dress has become more daring, and their language has lost some in refinement." Philip McMullin, who edits *The Southwestern Collegian*, official publication of Southwestern College (Winfield Kan.), asserts that: "Young people are becoming more lax in their conversation, a marked tendency that is noticed in the schools, on the street and at dances." Another student editor, who asks us not to publish his name, tho he allows us to publish that of his college, the Stevens Institute of Technology, says.

Conditions do not improve. Rather few girls try to look "nice," but seek to look "attractive" and be taken to shows at any cost. Perhaps they are only anticipating the desires of the young men. The sub rosa circulation of shady stories between both sexes does not cast a favorable light on the problem.

"The general opinion in this vicinity," reports Merlo Pusey, editor of *Gold and Blue*, at Latter Day Saints University (Salt Lake City), "seems to be that the moral standards are not as high as they were a few years ago. There is no doubt but that the growth of the use of the cigaret, especially among the young women of our country, is demoralizing." Writing from the Phi Kappa Psi House at Evanston, Ill., William G. Harsin remarks:

One outstanding reflection on the young set of to-day is the reckless pursuit of pleasure. Dancing has become far more popular—and far less respectable. Altho "jazz" is on the wane, if one were to compare dancing with that of six years ago, he would unhesitatingly decide that there is a distinctly lower level in the spirit and conduct of dancers to-day. And not a few in the best of society are allowing their baser natures to dominate in the ballroom.

Restlessness is another marked tendency. Most of the young people are drifting about or waiting to change. There is dissatisfaction in every field young people enter. In universities, altho there is increased registration in practical or useful courses in preference to the classics, there is a less serious attitude on students' part, according to professors, and an increasing number doing just enough to get by.

Even more outspoken is Llewellyn A. Wilcox, editor of *The Mountain Echo*, published by the students at Pacific Union College (St. Helena, Cal.). He says:

Call me a pessimist; I choose a sane pessimism rather than the optimism of the ostrich who buries his head in the desert sands and thinks himself safe from the danger he will not see.

Society is not only undergoing a revolution, it is experiencing a devil-ution. Not only is it undergoing, but it is going under.

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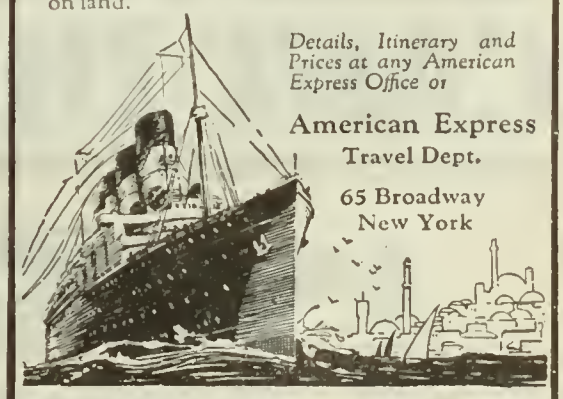

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CAST IRON PIPE

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

If checked for a moment by last year's agitation, the riotous torrent of immorality sweeps onward more relentless than ever. And the appalling menace of this downward trend is the callousness of the popular mind to it. The sexual is flaunted everywhere, and through constant view of the suggestive and salacious, the public conscience, seared or paralyzed, takes it now as a matter of course. The very reticence of the press and platform to moral conditions must be looked upon as ominous, rather than as

"SELF-IGNORANCE."

This is at the basis of most of the troubles now credited to the younger generation, believes President A. McKenzie Meldrun, of Spokane University.

indicative of improvement. We don't know where we're going, and we don't care!

Unless from its imperiled sleep over the pit of moral chaos, American civilization shall suddenly awake, it sleeps the sleep of death!

Jazz is a little more reckless, the movies a little more obscene, the dances a little more daring, and manners a little more loose than last year. More girls are smoking cigarets and are aspiring to be vamps and flappers.

In certain quarters it may be argued that students' testimony, tho based upon a close-up view of conditions, may be somewhat extreme in its conclusions, as youth now and then lacks poise of judgment. But college presidents are not noted for any such deficiency, and at best a few of them accept the students' opinion practically at face value, having tested it, doubtless, by observations of their own. Thus B. H. Kroeze, president of Jamestown College (Jamestown, N. D.), declares, in a way that suggests comparisons with the more pessimistic student editors:

It is shocking to the sensibilities of men the way women love to display themselves in modern dress. The thought of the body is excluding appreciation of the values of the soul, and our modern youth will grow up with a minimum concern for the welfare

of the soul and with a maximum and abnormal development of bodily interests. It would seem that mothers are neglectful to an extreme degree of the modesty and virtuous grace of their daughters, which, after all, are the virtues which true men love and admire. Men are forced to look up to avoid unseemly display by the modern woman, and how she can avoid realizing this fact is a marvel in femininity.

Ignorance of their own natures, believes President A. Mackenzie Meldrun of Spokane University, is at the bottom of much of the trouble. He writes:

Our young people do not know them-

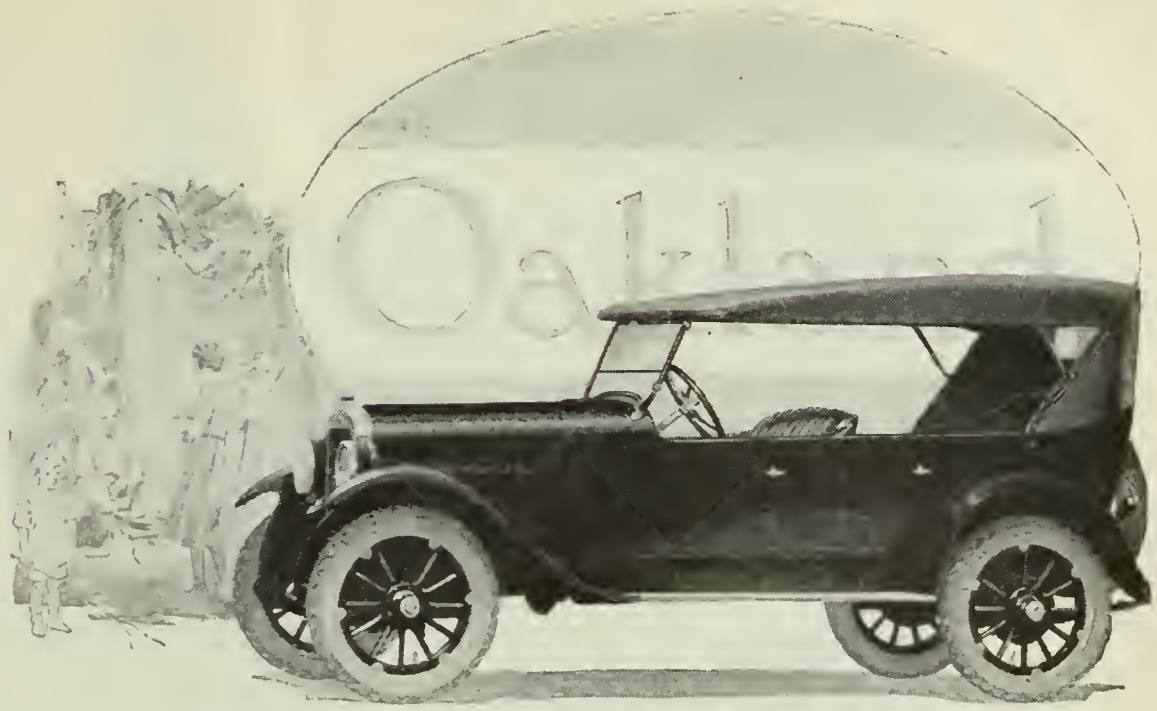
A CRITIC OF DRESS.

"Too many of our young women are improperly clad," declares C. B. Riddle, the editor of *The Christian Sun*, official organ of the Southern Christian Convention.

selves, nor have they learned the sacred purpose of their being. One of the most alarming facts in the world to-day is man's ignorance of self. The home, the school, the press, the platform and the pulpit must unite in combating this noisome pestilence that is spreading a sable cloud of shame, disease and death over every community in the land; sowing seeds of moral, mental, physical and spiritual degeneracy, to be reaped by our children in a harvest of national decay.

We are so anxious to teach the young of the nation the various branches of academic knowledge, rules of etiquette, and forms of good society, that plain talks to the boys and girls seem to be divorced from the family curriculum. This is a deplorable mistake, against which I inveigh and offer my most solemn protest; for I verily believe it is more important for our sons to know themselves, than to know Plato and Virgil: and it is more imperatively necessary for our daughters to know themselves than to know the histories of ancient Greece and Rome.

"Manners are superficially better and fundamentally worse," remarks President Harry Morehouse Gage of Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Ia. "There has been a pronounced moral sag. Things that are done now are in marked contrast to the vaulting moral enthusiasm of three or four years ago. Generally speaking, there is not enough restraint. Freedom is not balanced



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

by self-control. One is reminded that 'It is good for a man to bear the yoke in his youth.'" Another college president suggests that perhaps all this is "a reaction from the idealism of 1914–18." Another calls it a "perverted interpretation of the principle of self-determination."

Among the college deans, who are especially close to student activities, we

HE BLAMES SUFFRAGE.

"It seems to be necessary for women to imitate the vices of men," writes Dean James S. Stevens, of the University of Maine, "in order to prove actual equality with them."

find a number who hold views of the same order as those just quoted. Clyde Brooks, dean of the University of Alabama, tells us, in a way that compares with the most pessimistic student editors, college presidents, and religious editors:

There is an appalling lack of industry, thrift, hard study, and old-fashioned honesty of purpose among college students. The present-day college student knows nothing of spending several hours every day in actual hard work on his studies. In place of this he is busily engaged in attending social functions and otherwise amusing himself.

There is a good deal of drinking and gambling going on. More than there was some ten or twelve years ago.

The co-eds are taking up cigaret-smoking in increasing numbers. They continue to dress extremely, and to dance more than is good for them. The percentage of "bad ones" is higher than ten years ago.

The facial expression of a graduating class is *hardened* and lacking in that peculiar quality which we call a fine, open, honest face.

"The greatest problem we are facing today is immorality in our whole social structure," says Mrs. Eva M. Blue, dean of women at Gooding College (Gooding, Ia.). She adds:

This is not the fault of youth. Can we

Eastern college for women, writes, in a hardly less condemnatory vein:

I am a woman who was born immediately after the Civil War, and at thirteen and fourteen was still going through what we then called a reconstruction period. The older people were somewhat alarmed at the freedom of the younger ones. As I look back over that time, I see that the only freedom we were really allowed was the privilege of walking a few blocks from our own homes with a young man to some well-chaperoned dance. We were also allowed to go horseback riding. Moonlight excursions with several chaperones were the most

"MORAL CHAOS."

J. I. Riddle, a high school principal at Attalla, Alabama, calls upon American civilization to awaken from its "imperiled sleep over the pit of moral chaos before it is too late."

advanced liberty that was allowed us. We had had no such thing as sex hygiene taught us and we never would have dreamed of mentioning this subject to young men of our acquaintance. We were extremely careful never to cross our legs or to stand with our feet spread wide apart. We were imprest with the idea by our elders that these things were vulgar and a sign of ill-breeding. We were also told that we should not allow the young men with whom we associated to handle or kiss us, as nice girls did not do these things, and nice men did not wish that kind of girl for a wife. A man wanted a girl for his wife who had not been kissed by other men. I do not believe that many girls were given the reasons why they should not do these things.

To-day we have the sex question openly discust in mixed classes. We have men professors teaching biology to girls in the plainest and most advanced fashion. There is no secret of the human body or of sex that is not pretty well known to the average girl of sixteen. I have had girls of eighteen tell me that sex was a subject of conversation between the modern girl and young men. I would almost believe from observation that sex was a dead issue were it not that we still have marriage, which is the ultimate end of sex. I am not prepared to say that the modern girl is any less moral than we were, but I do say that there are two words which can be applied to her and which she deserves from her conduct—

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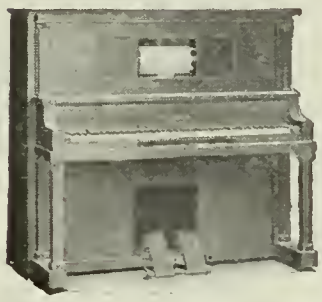

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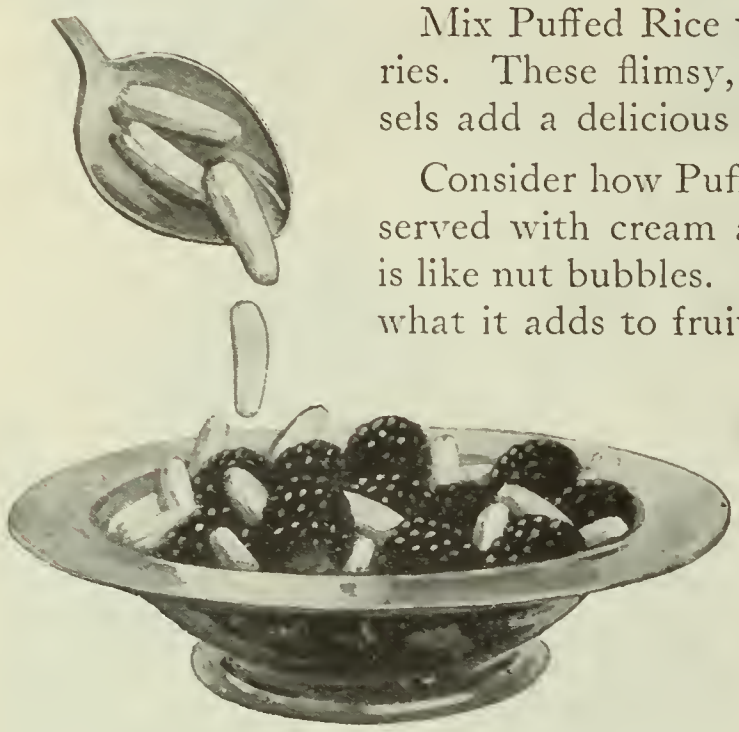

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vulgar and brazen. There is a term which the French apply to women who indulge in intimacies with the opposite sex which are not criminal—*demi-vierge*. As I have watched the familiarities which pass between the modern young girl and young man in their dancing and in their daily life, this phrase has often come to my mind.

Katharine S. Alvord, Dean of Women at De Pauw University (Greencastle, Ind.),

HE SEES A "MORAL SAG."

"Freedom is not balanced by self-control," believes President Gage of Coe College, who finds that we are still in the midst of the reaction that followed the idealism of the War years.

observes that: "The younger part of society, like the older, is feeling its way out of the tumble-down fabric which the war precipitated." Another dean, who desires to be nameless, takes a similar view:

Ever since the strain of war ceased late in 1918, young America has been showing less and less of the restraint which we consider an evidence of modesty, good breeding, and sound character. So far as I can see, conditions are no better than a year ago. Skirts are even shorter, waists as low as ever, more bobbed hair than ever, girls more shameless in their flirtations, boys more eager, bold and sensual in their looks and manners. I believe that Zane Grey's new story, "The Day of the Beast," now appearing in the *Country Gentleman*, is a timely description of this condition. Let us hope that he will find a solution. I know none.

Irma G. Voigt, dean of women at Ohio University, while "not fearful for the individual," as "in every generation the great individual will stand forth," nevertheless admits:

I do fear for a certain subtle carelessness that is slowly creeping into human relationships and sex relationships, that seems to be gnawing at the very foundations of the home.

We have glorified personal liberties and individual rights to the point that they are

beginning to spell lack of self-control and total irresponsibility in the matters of moral obligation to society. A favorite expression of youth to-day is "Public Opinion be hanged"—but it never has been hanged and never will be.

Writing from St. Stephen's College at Annandale-on-Hudson, Dean Orville F. Davidson expresses the opinion that, "The heart of the matter, the painful truth, seems to be, not that standards have changed, but that there are no standards at all. Every subject is debatable and is debated, especially by the inexperienced, from the length of skirts to free love, from highly questionable modes of dancing to more than questionable political experiments involving the destinies of whole peoples. Such debate may be stimulating, but the final appeal is usually not to any serious standards of morals or intellect, but to the caprice of selfish predilection of the individual." This general point of view also appeals to Rockwell D. Hunt, dean of the Graduate School of the University of Southern California. He observes:

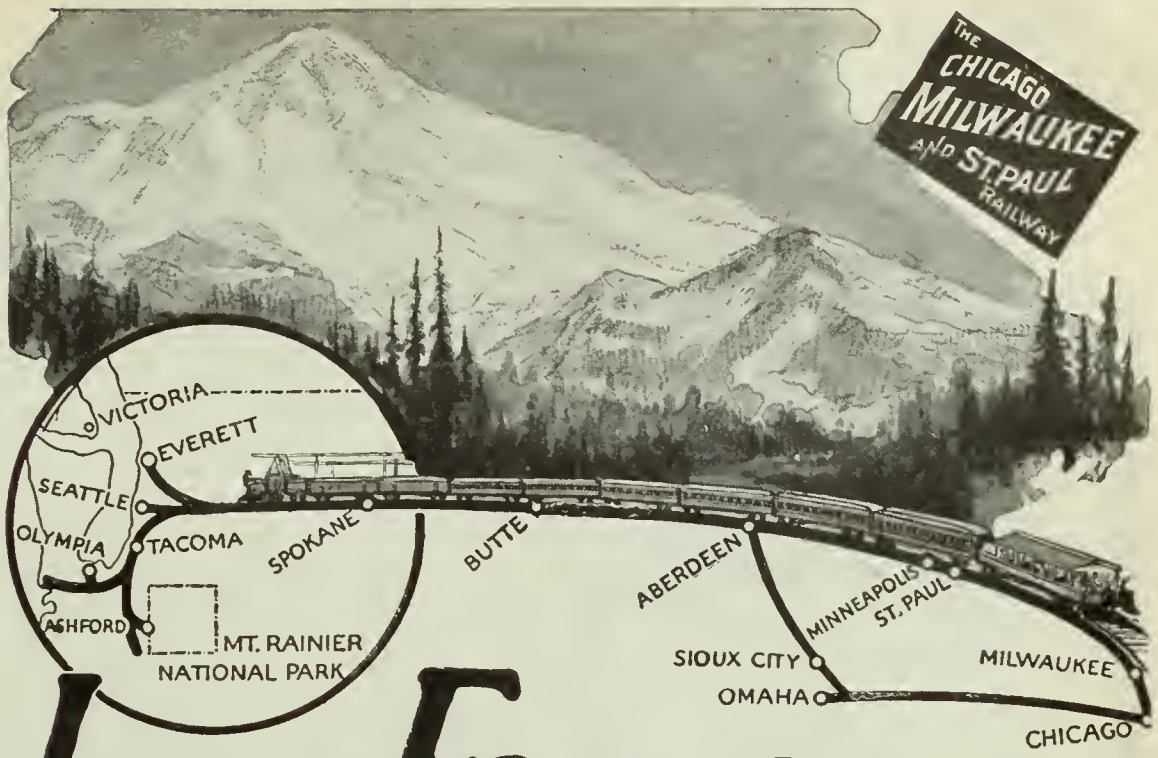
Young girls, in particular, in their dress and their attitude toward young men, are often without the restraints or modest reserve that were formerly deemed indispensable. There has arisen in these latter days a pernicious near-cult of what might be called flapperolatry, fanned into fierce flame by a cheap type of journalism, which amounts often to a challenge to young men to exceed all speed limits of immodesty and to the girls themselves to throw to the winds all time-honored niceties of maidenly reserve.

Undoubtedly the reign of jazz (*jazzocracy*) and degraded forms of the dance, heightened by the disease that may be called *movieitis*, is in part responsible for certain deplorable tendencies now quite pronounced. So complete is the revelation by virtue of our every-day practises that, as a writer remarks, "Neither sex has any illusions left regarding the other."

Dean Theo. P. Campbell of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute deplores "a great deal of general looseness in our younger generation, both of ideas and of conduct," and Dean Burris, of the College for Teachers at the University of Cincinnati, writes:

I do not think that conditions have changed for the better within the past year, and if I may venture an opinion as to the cause of the present situation, I would say that human conduct, in general, and that of the youth, in particular, is at last finding its fullest expression of that vicious doctrine of undisciplined spontaneity which has found its best exemplar in Rousseau. As a consequence, it seems to me that an increasing number of people, young and old, are carrying this doctrine to its logical conclusion by trying to find how to become happy without becoming moral.

The remedy obviously lies in the direction pointed out by John Locke, where he states: "The great principle and foundation of all virtue and worth is placed in this: that a man is able to deny himself his own desires, cross his own inclinations, and purely follow what reason directs as best, tho the appetite lean the other way." In a word, it is the realization of reason without which a community of obedience is preferable to a community of will.



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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

"I perceive no change in the situation during the past year," writes Sylvanus Morris, dean of the Law Department at the University of Georgia. The causes of the present state of affairs in his opinion, are:

1. Immodest dressing and improper familiarity with men on the part of young women.
2. Insubordination of young men, who are no longer required to respect parental authority.

The remedy lies primarily with the mothers of young women. The reasons why it is not applied are given as:

1. The desire for attention to their daughters overrules conscience.
2. Preoccupation in other affairs cause neglect of family duty.
3. The church having lost her authority, the family having neglected its duty, moral training is relegated to the public school.

A new reason is discovered by Dean James S. Stevens from the University of Maine, who writes that, "Having been heartily opposed to the extension of suffrage to women, I am perhaps overinclined to hold this responsible for the immodest and immoral behavior which is characterizing the present era. It seems to be necessary for women to imitate the vices of man in order to prove actual equality with him." This opinion is held also by Warren A. Seavey, dean of the College of Law at the University of Nebraska. "Political and economic liberty," he points out, "has come to women, who, retaining their sex instincts and not yet knowing how to use their freedom, are apt to claim the virtues and ape the vices of men." Another college dean (whose name is withheld) turns back to a consideration of the relation between manners and morals. He writes:

Society can protect its morals only by manners, and none, I think, can deny that manners are changing. In my opinion the change facilitates a breaking down of morals. I speak only of conditions as I personally am wrestling with them, not in any wide sociological sense.

I find that the younger part of society, the average young men and women, hoot at the conventionalities which have been recognized in the past as their best safeguard. The bars are down, or fast coming down, and the youngsters snap their fingers at social dangers, hotly denying, in cases I could cite, the very existence of such to the well-informed.

It is difficult to generalize because of outstanding exceptions, but I am constrained to say that I find the younger part of society of the same relative status, more than formerly, disposed to condone business obliquity, to disregard ordinary courtesy, to proclaim itself superior to social dangers, not amenable to constituted authority, self-confident to the extent of walking straight into the fiery furnace along with the Hebrew children, in full expectation of coming through unhurt.

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say mistaken?) defiance of a young man as he challenged "the world" to show wherein he had jeopardized the fair name of a very young girl whom he had kept in the deep and secret places of the forest many hours, not for the sport of hunting, fishing or the like, but for love-making pure and simple.

Yes, without the restraining hand, along with the sympathetic understanding which we owe them, I anticipate a more or less pronounced relapse into a period of moral laxity within the next few years. We know of conditions in former times which only Blue Laws, enforced with the Puritan's sledge-hammer, could overcome. To-day other remedies suggest themselves, and certainly of an opposite sort, which already are actively at work, but we should move faster with them.

By way of broadening the scope of its inquiry, as well as of investigating conditions among still younger young folks, THE DIGEST invited response from school superintendents and the principals of high schools. To a certain degree, college students are recruited from the so-called "highbrow" element. That element contributes less extensively to the rank and file in the high school. There we have the sons and daughters of average Americans. How are those sons and daughters conducting themselves?

"I am a young man, a war veteran," writes George Buckley, principal of the Cooper (Tex.) high school, "and can hardly be accused of judging by the arbitrary standards of age; yet when I view the products our high schools are turning out as future citizens, I am appalled.

"It seems to be a negative immorality, a general indifference to any high ideals or ambitions. A hedonistic philosophy seems to prevail, and the remarks I constantly hear are: 'Have a good time while you are alive, for you are a long time dead,' and 'Enjoy yourself while you are young,' etc." Mr. T. W. Conway, superintendent of schools at Tularosa, N. M., finds similarly that "Society, the younger part of it, is undergoing a great change in manners and morals. The shameless dancing and the brief dressing of young girls have struck our Western country very hard. Bobbed hair and bobbed skirts are becoming almost unendurable in our small Western towns." "In my opinion," writes G. W. Ingersoll, superintendent of schools at Constantine, Mich.: "The revolution in morals and manners is still for the degradation of young people rather than for their betterment. I can see no place in society for bobbed hair, dresses that do not cover the knee-caps, and like contraptions. I think it high time to call a halt in regard to dress and mannerisms." Turning to the changed political basis on which the modern woman finds herself, Paul B. Keeton, head of the School of Education at the Southwestern Teachers' College, writes:

During the late war and since there has been a general "shaking up" of customs, manners, etc., and along with political changes involving women there is growing a different consciousness in regard to the sexes. There appears to me to be a general

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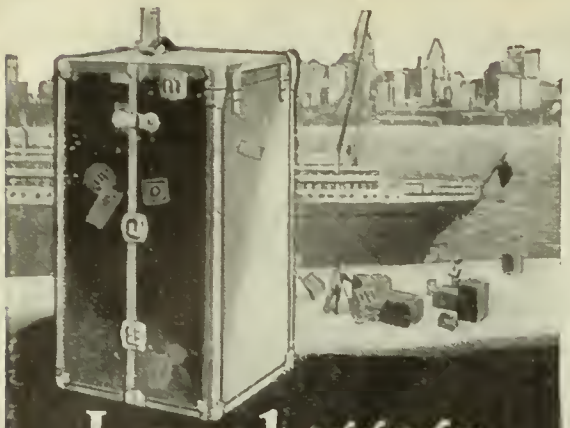

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

change in attitude and in action regarding the position of woman which largely explains many questions that arise to-day of this nature. Since woman is taking her place aside man politically there seems to be a disposition to place her aside man in other ways and society is coming to expect the same from woman and to demand the same and no more from man. I believe, therefore, that there is a general change taking place both in morals and manners that will mark the lives of the next generation in a very noticeable way. I do not think the changes all bad, but I fear that the net result will not be wholesome.

"There was a time, our fathers tell us," observes Daly Thompson, principal of the Collierville School (Collierville, Tenn.), "when the Southern lad of fifteen to twenty years of age would never meet an acquaintance of the opposite sex but that he would politely bow and tip his hat. To-day he greets the young girl of his acquaintance with a familiar slap on the back or shoulder—even on the street does he do this. When seated in a room, he never rises when a lady enters, unless perhaps she be an invited guest, upon her arrival.

"His remarks about girls as they pass his particular loafing-corner uptown are always bordering on the vulgar. He has no wholesome remarks to make.

"The lad is not wholly to blame for this. The manners of the girls too often warrant such comments. The two to six inches of bare skin between the top of her 'own roll' and the bottom of her skirt are conducive to such remarks; so are the transparent skirts.

"Just two days ago I passed four girls, whom I judged to be about sixteen years old, standing in the middle of the pavement on Main Street in one of our larger Southern cities. As I passed I heard one of them say: 'I just told him I did not give a "God dam."' If such language is ever proper, it surely is not proper for street usage." J. I. Riddle, high-school principal, at Attalla, Ala., gives this testimony:

The rank and file of small town and city high-school young people are amusement mad. I do not believe that conditions are appreciably worse than they were last year, but I see no improvement. Between midnight dances, careless dress and its suggestions, and sex-motivated moving pictures, high-school training in manners and culture has a poor chance.

In view of all this complaint, one asks, not unnaturally, "What are we going to do about it?" The questionnaire has brought in a curiously uniform array of answers. While many of them emphasize the need for a revival of old-fashioned religious instruction and many more demand a reform of the movies and of current fiction, an overwhelming majority declare that improvement can come only from influences brought to bear in the home. If girls dress

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indecently, dance shockingly, go traveling around the country at night in chaperonless automobiles, encourage the "snuggle puppy" in his "petting," smoke cigarets, drink whatever they can find to drink, swear like pirates, and talk freely of things they ought to leave unmentioned, our correspondents ask, "Where are their mothers?" If boys are as wild, where are their fathers? All through the mass of replies from horrified onlookers runs this censure of the American home. The great need, we are told, is a reassertion of parental authority. Indeed, it is probable that this view would be indorsed even by the correspondent who asserts that in his own community the youngsters have been helped along the road to righteousness by the attentions they are receiving from the Ku Klux Klan.

However, not by any means all the testimony brought out by THE DIGEST's questionnaire is alarming. Next week we shall consider the replies from observers who look upon the ways of the rising generation with reserved, or even enthusiastic, approval.

In the meantime, members of the Parents League of Brooklyn have decided not only that conditions are capable of improvement but also that a certain set of edicts may help in the process. League members, reports the New York *Times*, will see that several blue laws for the young are enforced in their own families, and will try to extend the movement to other Brooklyn homes. The rules which are to be applied to flappers run as follows:

1. Hours for evening parties are limited from 8:30 to 12. It's curfew after midnight.
2. Parties are to be held only on Friday and Saturday nights.
3. Simple, refined clothes are to be worn at all times.
4. Chaperones must be present at all parties.
5. Chaperones will accompany the girls home.
6. Censorship over the plays and movies to be attended.
7. Improper dancing forbidden.
8. No refreshments served after dances.
9. Not more than one party to be attended on the same evening.

Here are the rules which the smaller boys and girls, those of primary school age, must observe:

1. Entertain in small groups.
2. Serve very simple refreshments at parties.
3. All games must be supervised.
4. Use simple favors and no prizes.
5. Parties must end at 8:30 P. M.
6. Simple afternoon dress is to be worn on all occasions.
7. No movies or theaters, except those recommended by the school or investigated and approved by parents.

"We can do nothing with the older boys and girls, whose customs have become more or less established," said Mrs. Otto Affeld of 113 Willow Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. Mrs. Affeld is president of the league. Girls over 18 years of age are left to whatever rules their parents prescribe.

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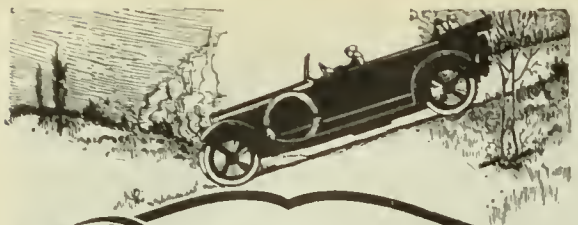

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

ADVERTISING RIGHTS IN CITY NAMES

"HE that filches from me my good name," is a real highway robber, *Iago* might say, and while his ideas are pretty generally accepted as regards individuals there seems to be some question as to whether a city can prevent any one from using its own fair name to further the sale of his wares. This delicate question has been put up to the Federal Trade Commission in concrete form by clothing manufacturers of Rochester, New York. As the New York *Times* notes on its market page:

The latter show that, by extensive and expensive advertising for many years, the general public has been informed of the excellence of the tailoring put into the apparel made in the Flower City, distinguished as the Flour City in the days when Genesee flour was the standard. In this way, a favorable impression has been created for all clothing made in Rochester or so labeled. Advantage has been taken of this reputation, it is claimed, by makers of clothing in this city and elsewhere who are labeling their garments as "Rochester made," or are otherwise tending to lead the public to believe the goods are manufactured in that city. This conduct is declared to be a form of unfair competition which the Federal Trade Commission is asked to stop. As against the complaint, it was shown that more than one class of clothing is turned out in Rochester and that there are sixteen or eighteen places in the United States bearing the name of Rochester. And the query is raised as to whether there can be any protection accorded the name of a city or locality to distinguish wares. From the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf the country is dotted with "Troy" laundries, "Boston" and "New York" stores, &c., against which no complaint is made by the cities mentioned. Yet there are times when the claims of localities to the use of their names receive attention. Perhaps the most notable in the world's history was the writing into the Versailles Treaty among its economic provisions the one under which the Germans are forbidden to use the word "champagne" to designate their own effervescent wines.

Hearings on the complaint made by the Rochester clothing manufacturers have been held by the Federal Trade Commission in Rochester, New York and Washington, during recent weeks, as the New York *Daily News Record*, a textile trade organ, informs us.

ALL THE LIBERTYS AT PAR

WHILE Victory Bonds have been selling at or above par for some months and one or two other issues have occasionally touched par, it was not until the last day of May that the bond market reports showed all the Liberty Bond issues selling at 100 or better; at least that was the first such occasion which bond dealers could recall, as the New York *Tribune* notes. The uniform strength of Liberty bonds rather than the outstanding performance of any one issue was the day's feature, "the spread between the various bonds at their top being only 66 cents. Several of the issues receded fractionally below par before the close. Continuance of general buying rather than any new development was the basis of the movement." The return of these Government war obligations to par has, of course, been predicted by all the financial authorities and their actual return must give cheer to those who have not been compelled to sacrifice their holdings. It is, of course, one more reminder of the essential soundness of our Government. We quote the encouraging figures for May 31 from the New York *Tribune's* bond market column:

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THE RETURNING PRODIGAL.

—Murphy in the New York *American*.

Quotations

	High	*Low*	*Close*	*Net Chge.*
Liberty 3½s.....	100.04	99.94	100.04	+.02
" 1st-2d 4¼s	100.10	100.10	100.10	+.10
" 2d 4s.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	+.12
" 1st 4¼s...	100.04	99.98	100.00	+.04
" 1st 4s.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	+.20
" 2d 4¼s ..	100.04	99.94	100.00	+.06
" 3d 4¼s....	100.04	99.94	100.00	+.04
" 4th 4¼s...	100.04	99.98	100.04	+.04
Victory 4¾s.....	100.66	100.60	100.64	+.02
" 3¾s.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	—

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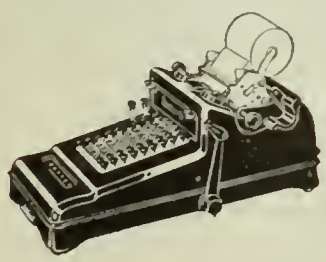

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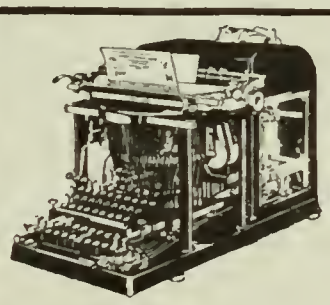
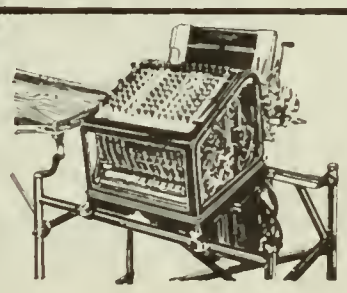


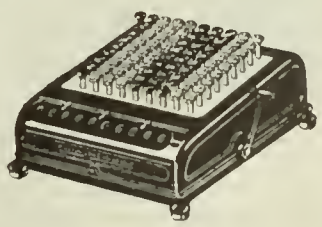
For writing a complete bill in a single operation, including a typewritten itemization, automatic extensions and total.

Billing



For ledger posting, statement writing, distribution, stock records, payrolls, transit letters and other bookkeeping work.

Bookkeeping



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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

THE ARRIVAL OF THE HORSELESS FARMER

IF all the farm boys are leaving the farms to work in the city factories, it may be they are doing so because the factories have to make so many machines and appliances for the farmers. Of course every one realizes that the American farmer is increasingly making use of the products of inventive genius, but for the first time, the National City Bank of New York notes in its *Trade Record*, the 1920 Federal census presents figures on the number of automobiles, motor trucks, telephones and farm tractors in use on the farms of the country, and the number having "water piped into the house." These figures, it is remarked, indicate that the automobile and telephone are now a big factor in farm life, not merely as a comfort and convenience but as an actual aid in business. *The Trade Record* sums up the census figures as follows:

The number of telephones, by which the farmer may communicate with his local trade center or with the great cities in which the prices and markets for his products are determined, is officially stated at 2,498,493 in 1920, while another authority puts the total number of phones in all the United States "without regard to ownership" at the end of 1920 at 13,411,379, which suggests that nearly one-fifth of the phones in the United States are now in the farm home and farm business service; while 38 per cent. of the reporting farms were equipped with telephone service in 1920.

The automobile statistics are also extremely suggestive. They show the number of automobiles on farms in 1920 at 2,146,362, while figures compiled by *Automotive Industries* put the total of automobiles in use in all the United States in 1920 at 7,904,000, suggesting that the farmers owned in that year considerably more than one-fourth of the automobiles of the country, to say nothing of the 139,000 motor trucks and 246,000 farm tractors reported in operation on the farms in 1920. Over 30 per cent. of the reporting farms in 1920 utilized automobiles.

Still another evidence of the disposition of the farmer to utilize machinery in increasing his business activities is found in the fact that the value of his "farm implements and machinery" reported in 1920 was nearly three times as much as in 1910, five times as much as in 1900 and seven times as much as in 1890. The official valuation of farm implements and machinery in 1920 is $3,195,000,000 against $1,265,000,000 in 1910, $750,000,000 in 1900 and $494,000,000 in 1890.

It is not surprizing then, in view of the increasing use by the farmer of these time and labor saving devices, the telephone, the automobile, the motor truck and the farm tractor, coupled with the enormous increase in his farm implements and machinery, to find that the census reports the value of horses on farms in 1920 only $1,782,000,000 against $2,084,000,000 in 1910, a decrease of 14% in value of horses, while all other classes of farm animals increased in value in the same period.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

May 31.—The Reparations Commission approves the German reply to its ultimatum, and decides to grant Germany a provisional moratorium for 1922.

Any move toward the establishment of a republic in Ireland will be halted by the British Government, announces Winston Churchill, Colonial Secretary, in the House of Commons.

Nine persons are killed and nineteen are wounded in fierce fighting in Belfast, following the shooting of two constables.

The Reichstag tacitly endorses the German Government's policy in accepting the conditions imposed by the Reparations Commission by rejecting a vote of no confidence brought against Chancellor Wirth by the Nationalists.

June 1.—President Hsu Shih-chang, of the Peking Government, resigns as a step toward the unification of China.

June 2.—The Chamber of Deputies gives Premier Poincaré a vote of confidence on his Genoa policy by a majority of 484 to 100.

Outbreaks between Polish insurgents and Germans in Upper Silesia have resulted in the death of six people and the maltreatment and wounding of scores, according to dispatches from Berlin.

South Irish and Ulster forces engage in a seven-hour battle on the Louth-Armagh border, and three special constables are reported killed.

The British Government has completed arrangements to pay next fall interest amounting to £25,000,000 on the British debt to the United States.

June 3.—Discussion of Soviet principles must be barred at the proposed Hague Conference, says Premier Poincaré in a note to all the principal governments, exclusive of Russia and Germany, and only debts, property rights and credits may be treated.

Nikolai Lenin, Russian Bolshevik Premier, has suffered a paralytic stroke and is seriously ill, according to information received in Berlin.

Li Yuan-Hung, deposed from the presidency of China by the militarists in 1917, is invited to resume that office by the members of the cabinet of Hsu Shih-chang, resigned, and threats are made to oust President Sun Yat Sen, of the Republic of South China, if he opposes unification of China.

June 4.—British troops under Ulster command lay down an artillery barrage on Pettigo on the Ulster side of the Donegal-Furmanagh border, and drive out the Sinn Feiners.

Major-General Henry T. Allen, in command of American troops on the Rhine, is notified that 1,200 officers and men will be retained there indefinitely.

June 5.—An American steamship, the *Seattle Spirit*, is held up by a British sloop in Irish waters because of the alleged discovery of munitions secreted in her hold.

Michael Collins and Eamon De Valera issue a joint statement declaring, in effect, that they will stand by their pact as the best means of obtaining an orderly election.

The Portuguese naval aviators, Captains Sacadura and Coutinho, reach Per-

Men

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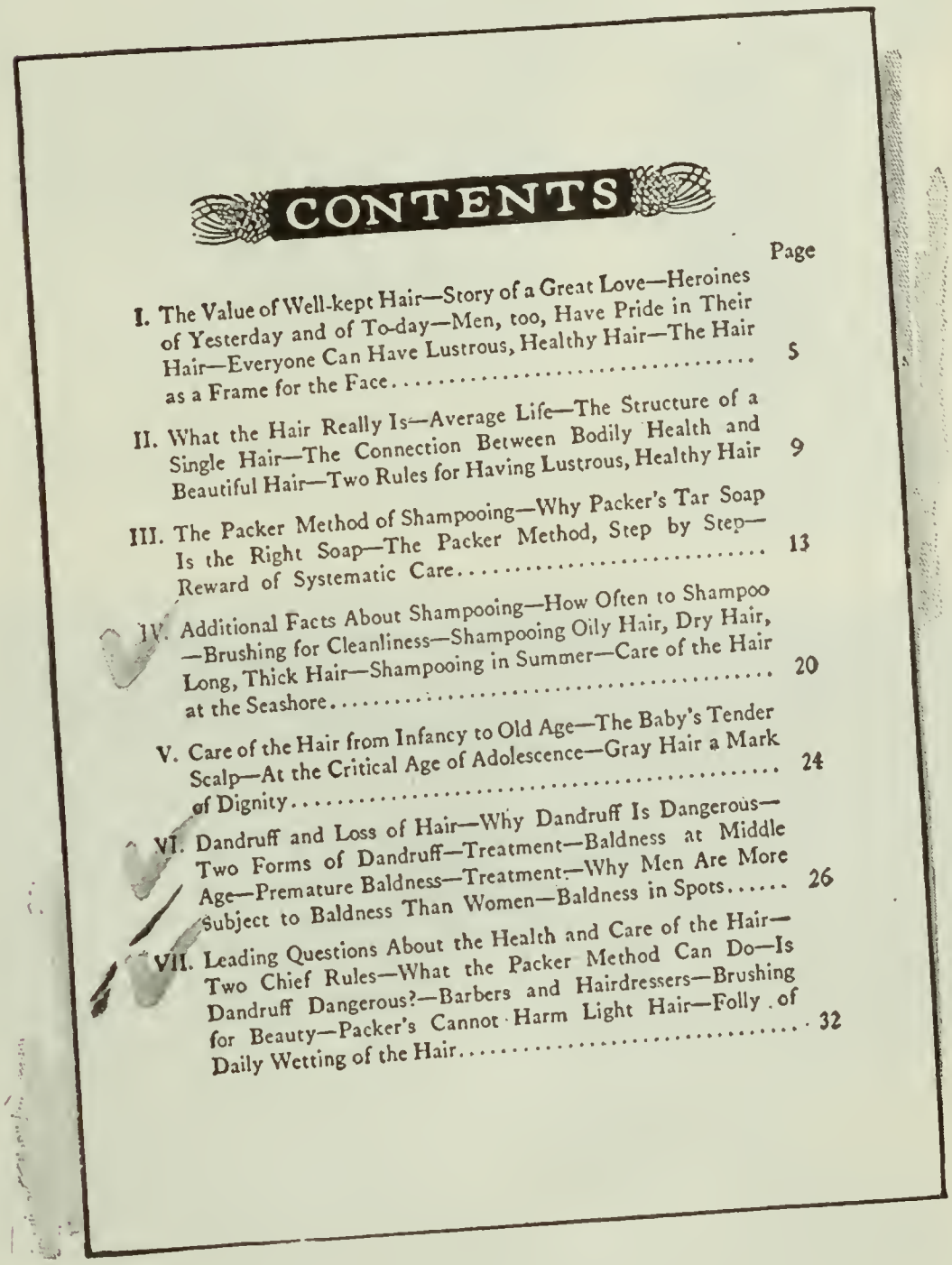

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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

nambuco, Brazil, in completion of their transatlantic flight from Lisbon. Three planes were used in the flight, which was begun early in April.

June 6.—Dr Sun Yat Sen, President of the Republic of South China, will refuse to resign to clear the way for General Wu Pei-Fu's plan to reunite China under one government, according to advices received from Canton.

DOMESTIC

May 31.—The Senate Finance Committee, by a vote of 9 to 4, orders the McCumber bonus bill reported to the Senate.

Investigation of the so-called war fraud cases begin before a special Federal grand jury in Washington, when allegations involving the disposal of surplus lumber are presented against the Quartermaster Corps of the United States Army.

June 1.—The House rules committee votes down by 7 to 4 the Woodruff-Johnson resolution to investigate alleged laxity in war fraud prosecution.

An organization to be known as "the permanent conference for the abolition of child labor" is formed in Washington by representatives of a number of national associations, with Samuel Gompers as permanent chairman.

June 2.—A race riot near Kirvin, Texas, results in the death of one white man and six negroes.

The annual Army appropriation bill fixing the size of the Army at an average of 12,530 officers and 133,000 men, and carrying an appropriation of $341,750,000 is passed by the Senate. The measure now goes to conference with the House.

June 3.—Secretary Hughes accepts for the Government Great Britain's invitation to join with the British, French and Italian Governments in an investigation into alleged Turkish cruelties against Christians in Asia Minor.

June 4.—Boris Bakhmeteff, ambassador to this country for the Kerensky Government in Russia, extinct for five years, will end his relations with this Government on June 30. The work of the embassy will be carried on by an attaché of the staff.

June 5.—The Federal Trade Commission begins proceedings to test the legality of the proposed Bethlehem-Lackawanna steel merger.

The United States Supreme Court hands down a decision that labor organizations, generally, are liable to be sued and to judgment for damages in case of injury to property in the course of strikes, and that strike funds may be levied on to collect judgment.

Lillian Russell Moore dies at her home in Pittsburgh in her 62nd year.

June 6.—Officials of eleven railway unions, including the Railway Employees' Department of the American Federation of Labor, authorize a nation-wide strike vote, returnable on June 30. The strike will affect 1,200,000 men.

Wages of 400,000 railroad employees, including shopmen, freight-car men, helpers and car-cleaners, are cut approximately $60,000,000, by the majority members of the United States Railroad Labor Board, the decisions bringing the total wage savings for the railroads to approximately $110,000,000.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"W. L. B.," Piqua, O.—"What is meant by the term *grass-widow*, and where or how did it originate?"

Grass-widow is a common term of disparagement applied to a woman abandoned or separated from her husband: a term which is not used by persons of refinement and one that, if used at all, should be applied only with great care The etymological notion of the term is obscure.

"A T. K.," Mt. Hope, Va.—"(1) Kindly give me the correct pronunciation of the words *yeast* and *vaudeville*. (2) Is the word *kid* for a child a respectful term or one used by people of refinement?"

(1) The word *yeast* is pronounced *yist*—*y* as in *yet*, *i* as in *police*; vaudeville, *vod'vil*—*o* as in *go*, *i* as in *hit*; or French, *vod''vil'*—*o* as in *go*, *i* as in *police*. (2) *Kid* is a common vulgarism for "child," and as such can not be too severely condemned.

"H. M. G.," Belvidere, Ill.—"Which of the following forms is correct: 1. Was his question, 'Are we going?' 2. Was his question, 'Are we going'? 3. Was his question, 'Are we going?'?"

The sentence should be punctuated—Was his question, "Are we going?" or "Was his question, 'Are we going?'" See *Punctuation and Capitalization*, p. 70.

"A. L. E.," Reading, Pa.—"Can you give the source and full text from which comes the expression, 'Birds of a feather flock together'?"

"Birds of a feather flock together," is an English proverb. Burton (1576-1640) in his "Anatomy of Melancholy," part iii, sect. 1, mem. 1, subsect. 2, made use of "Birds of a feather *will gather* together."

"S J. B.," Boligee, Ala.—"Please give me the correct pronunciation of the term *Yosemite*."

The correct pronunciation is *yo-sem'i-ti*—*o* as in *obey*, *e* as in *get*, first *i* as in *habit*, second *i* as in *police*.

"J. A. D.," Big Rapids, Mich.—"Please define and explain the difference between *vanity*, *pride* *conceit*, and *disdain*."

"*Haughtiness* thinks highly of itself and poorly of others. *Arrogance* claims much for itself and concedes little to others. *Pride* is an absorbing sense of one's own greatness; *haughtiness* feels one's own superiority to others; *disdain* sees contemptuously the inferiority of others to oneself. *Presumption* claims place or privilege above one's right; *pride* deems nothing too high. *Insolence* is open and rude expression of contempt and hostility, generally from an inferior to a superior, as from a servant to a master or mistress. In the presence of superiors overweening *pride* manifests itself in *presumption* or *insolence*; in the presence of inferiors, or those supposed to be inferior, *pride* manifests itself by *arrogance*, *disdain*, *haughtiness*, *superciliousness*, or in either case often by cold reserve. *Pride* is too self-satisfied to care for praise; *vanity* intensely craves admiration and applause. *Superciliousness*, as if by the uplifted eyebrow, as its etymology suggests (L. *supercilium*, eyebrow, from *super*, over, and *cilium*, eyelid), silently manifests mingled *haughtiness* and *disdain*. *Assumption* quietly takes for granted superiority and privilege which others would be slow to concede. *Conceit* and *vanity* are associated with weakness, *pride* with strength. *Conceit* may be founded upon nothing; *pride* is founded upon something that one is, or has, or has done; *vanity*, too, is commonly founded on something real, tho far slighter than would afford foundation for *pride*. *Vanity* is eager for admiration and praise, is elated if they are rendered, and pained if they are withheld, and seeks them; *pride* could never solicit admiration or praise. *Conceit* is somewhat stronger than *self-conceit*. *Self-conceit* is ridiculous; *conceit* is offensive. *Self-respect* is a thoroughly worthy feeling; *self-esteem* is a more generous estimate of one's own character and abilities than the rest of the world are ready to allow. *Vainglory* is more pompous and boastful than *vanity*."—Fernald's *English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions.*

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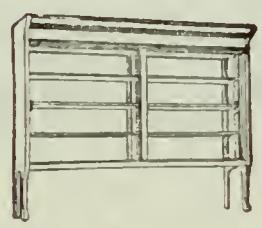
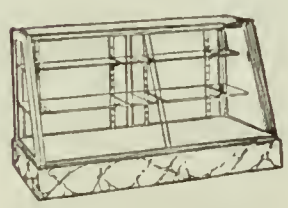
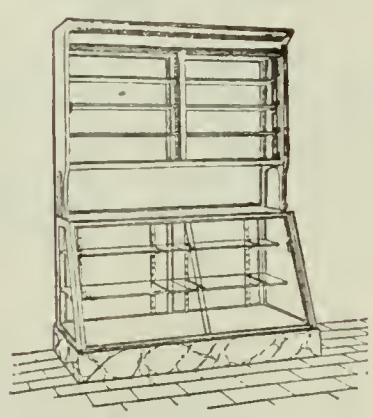


No. 1340—UPPER DISPLAY UNIT—rests on the base.



No. 1200 — BASE UNIT—a complete showcase.



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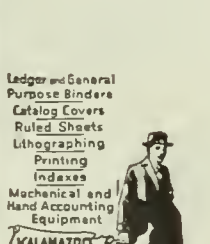

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Travel Stimulants.—A prize has been offered for a slogan that will stimulate travel. In the meantime, the Eighteenth Amendment seems to be doing pretty well.—*Life.*

The Car Ahead.—"John, you've promised and promised to get me a runabout."

"I will, my dear, one of those days."

"Humph! Your present is always in the future."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Relic.—She—"What is this dark hair doing on your coat?"

He—"That is the suit I wore last year. I expect the hair has been on it ever since you were a brunette, dearest."—*Judge.*

A Pair of Suspenders.—He—"Why not give me your reply now? It is not fair to keep me in suspense."

She—"But think of the time you have kept me in suspense."—*Boston Transcript.*

A Limited Enlightener.—"I speck it's a lucky thing," said Uncle Eben, "dat de world doesn't have to depend interely foh its inlightenment on whut Congress done foun' out in 'vestigations."—*Washington Star.*

His Choice.—English Professor—"Jones, why are you not prepared?"

Jones—"I am prepared; you said, 'Read "Twelfth Night or What You Will," so I read 'The Beautiful and Damned.' "—*Princeton Tiger.*

The Easiest Way.—"Now, Victor, what does a clever, nice little boy do when he is in a full tramcar and sees an old lady who has to stand up?"

"He pretends he is asleep!"—*Sondags Nisse (Stockholm).*

Famine Threatened.—"I've had a hard day at the office, dear, and I'm hungry as a bear. Is dinner ready?"

"No, love, I'm afraid we'll have to go to a restaurant to-night. I've broken the can-opener."—*Judge.*

The Remaining Danger.—"Are you going any farther West?"

"I planned to," said the foreign visitor. "Is there any danger from Indians?"

"Not if you keep out of the way of their motor cars."—*Birmingham Age-Herald.*

A Chance to Boost.—"What is your object in telling people you think of retiring from public life?"

"I consider it desirable," replied Senator Sorghum, "to offer the suggestion so that my friends can show how difficult it would be for the nation to get on without me."—*Washington Star.*

Seeds in Doubt.—Having helped his mother plant the seeds and place at the end of each row the pictured envelopes showing here a radish, there a beet and so on, little Edwin was quite distrest when he went out next day and found that the rainstorm had washed the envelopes off into the mud.

"Never mind, dear," comforted his mother, "it doesn't really matter."

"But, mamma," said the child greatly, worried, "how will the little seeds know what to be when they come up?"—*Boston Transcript.*

No Ghouls Wanted.—Editor (after surfeit of old jokes)—"M—m—, Ye But I would like to meet a humorist wh is not an exhumerist."—*London Mail.*

Revised Version.—Jack Sprat coul eat no fat; his wife could eat no lea You see they spent their money for th jitney's gasoline.—*Republican (Fresno, Cal.*

Cards and the Man.—Looking after husband is like playing a game of card You must play with what is dealt you, an the glory consists not so much in the win ning as in playing a poor hand well.— *London Opinion.*

Lost Opportunities.—General Pershin has declared before the Senate Militar Committee that, if the United States ha been prepared, they could have averte the late War. It is, of course, too lat now to avert the present Peace.—*Punc (London).*

Lucky Lines.—Miss Bute—"As I a playing an old lady in the piece, I sha have to have wrinkles painted round m eyes and mouth."

Mr. Blarney—"Ah, they will indeed b lines cast in pleasant places."—*Bosto Transcript.*

Right.—The teacher was trying to in press upon her pupils the importance o doing right at all times, and to bring ou the answer, "Bad habits," she inquire "What is it that we find so easy to ge into and so hard to get out of?"

There was silence for a moment and the one little fellow answered, "Bed."—*Bosto Transcript.*

The Wandering Sheep.—The Pasto (driving to church, to passer-by)—"Wher are you going, John?"

John—"To church in the next parish.

Pastor—"I don't like that. What woul you say if your sheep strayed to some on else's property?"

John—"Well, s'far as that goes, wouldn't say nothin' if the pasturage wa better."—*Kasper (Stockholm).*

A Pattern for Husbands.—"Youn women nowadays," remarks an ornitho ogist in the employ of the Governmen "take too light a view of marriage. Whil in the West last summer I was induced t lecture to a summer school. During th course of this lecture I chanced to remark

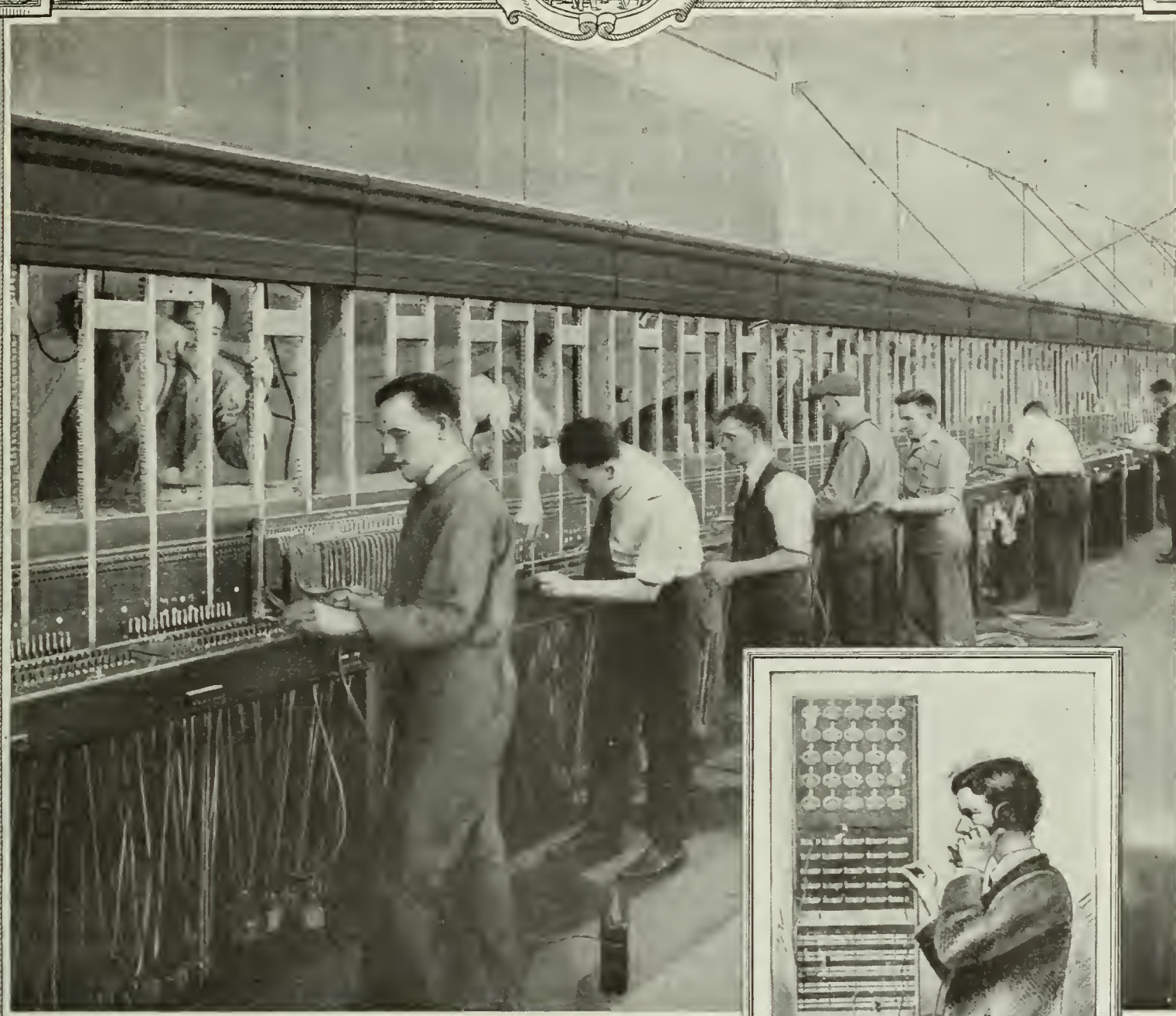
" 'The ostrich sees very little; on th other hand, it digests everything.'

"Whereupon a girl on the front benc exclaimed, sotto voce, to her neighbor 'Gee! What an ideal husband an ostric must make!' "—*Harper's Magazine.*

Poor Kitty!—Four-year-old Bobby wa stroking his cat before the fireplace i perfect content. The cat, also happy, be gan to purr loudly. Bobby gazed at he askance for a while, then suddenly seize her by the tail and dragged her roughl away from the hearth. His mother inter posed.

"You must not hurt your kitty, Bobby."

"I'm not," said Bobby, protestingly "but I've got to get her away from the fire She's beginning to boil."—*The Argonau (San Francisco).*



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Volume 73
No. 13

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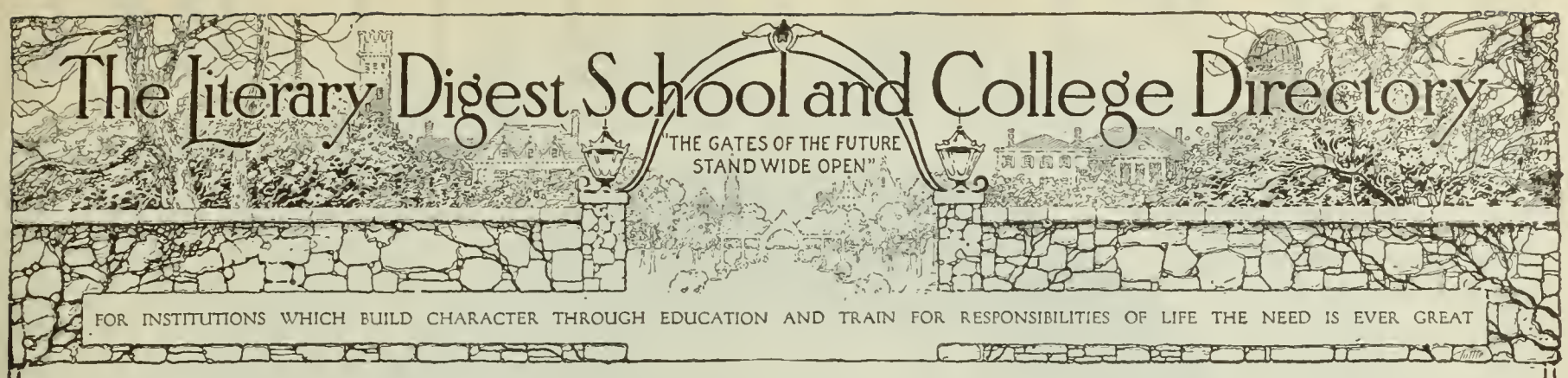

LITERARY DIGEST readers seeking private institutions of learning will find in our pages between May 13th and September 9th, the following Classified Directory containing the names and addresses of some distinctive residential schools; vocational, professional, special schools; colleges, and supervised camps. Advertisements describing these institutions will be found in the first issue of each month from May to September.

You are invited to write for information to any of the institutions in which you are interested. We list only such schools as we believe are under highly trained and public-spirited executives. Our School Advisory Department continues to serve, as it has for many years, our readers and the schools without fees or obligation. It is necessary for inquirers to give specific information that may aid us in giving prompt service.

Schools for Girls and Colleges for Women

Crescent College....Box L. Eureka Springs Ark.
The Marlborough School.....5041 West Third St., Los Angeles, Calif.
The Ely School.... Ely Court, Greenwich, Conn.
The Gateway....St. Ronan Terrace, New Haven, Conn.
Hillside School....Norwalk, Conn.
Saint Margaret's School....Waterbury, Conn.
Chevy Chase School....Box D, Washington, D. C.
The Colonial School ....1533 18th St., Washington, D. C.
Fairmont School....2105 S St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
Gunston Hall ....1920 Florida Ave., Washington, D. C.
Immaculata Seminary....4230 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D. C.
Illinois Woman's College.... Box C, Jacksonville, Ill.
Frances Shimer School.... Box 648, Mt. Carroll, Ill.
Girls' Latin School....1223 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md.
National Park Seminary....Box 157, Forest Glen, Md.
Maryland College....Box 6D, Lutherville, Md.
Lasell Seminary.... 103 Woodland Rd., Auburndale, Mass.
Sea Pines School of Personality....Box B, Brewster, Mass.
Rogers Hall School....Lowell, Mass.
Walnut Hill School....24 Highland St., Natick, Mass.
Mount Ida School.... 2306 Summit St., Newton, Mass.
Howard Seminary for Girls....8 Howard St., West Bridgewater, Mass.
Gulf Park College....Box R, Gulfport, Miss.
Central College....421 State St., Lexington, Mo.
Lindenwood College....Box 722, St. Charles, Mo.
The Finch School....61 East 77th St., New York City
Ossining School.... Box 6D, Ossining, N. Y.
Putnam Hall....Box 811, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Miss Mason's Summer School....Box 710, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Glendale College....Box 1, Glendale, Ohio
Cedar Crest College ....Allentown, Pa.
Bishopthorpe Manor....Box 251, Bethlehem, Pa.
Birmingham School for Girls....Box 109, Birmingham, Pa.
Rosemont College....Box 25-F, Rosemont, Pa.
Rydal School....Rydal, Pa.
Academy of The Holy Child....Box 25-F, Sharon Hill, Pa.
The Mary Lyon School....Box 1522, Swarthmore, Pa.
The Darlington Seminary, Inc....Box 628 West Chester, Pa.
Lincoln School....Providence, R. I.
Centenary College....Box F, Cleveland, Tenn.
Ward-Belmont.... Box 14, Belmont Heights, Nashville, Tenn.
Fairfax Hall....Box D, Basic, Va.
Sullins College....Box D, Bristol, Va.
Virginia Intermont College....Box 175, Bristol, Va.
Southern Seminary....Box 988, Buena Vista, Va.
Hollins College for Women....Box 313, Hollins, Va.
Virginia College....Box T, Roanoke, Va.
Mary Baldwin Seminary.... Staunton, Va.
Stuart Hall....Box L, Staunton, Va.
Warrenton Country School....Box 21, Warrenton, Va.
Lewisburg Seminary for Girls....Box 80, Lewisburg, Va.

Boys' Preparatory

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Suffield School....9 Main St., Suffield, Conn.
Tome School....Port Deposit, Md.
Chauncy Hall School....539 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.
Noble & Greenough School ....Dedham, Mass.
Powder Point School....50 King Cæsar Rd., Duxbury, Mass.
Williston Seminary ....Box M, Easthampton, Mass.
Wilbraham Academy.... Wilbraham, Mass.
Worcester Academy.... Worcester, Mass.
Blair Academy....Box W, Blairstown, N. J.
Peddie Institute....Box 6P, Hightstown, N. J.
The Cascadilla School....Box 118, Ithaca, N. Y.
Mount Pleasant Academy.... Box 531, Ossining, N.Y.
The Stony Brook School for Boys....Box H, Stony Brook, L. I., N. Y.
Woodmere Academy....Woodmere, L. I., N. Y.
Irving School....Box 905, Tarrytown, N. Y.
Gettysburg Academy....Box B, Gettysburg, Pa.
Franklin and Marshall Academy....Box 407, Lancaster, Pa.
Mercersburg Academy....Box 103, Mercersburg, Pa.
Moses Brown School....Providence, R. I.
Moran Schools....(Rolling Bay) Seattle, Wash.

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Cushing Academy....Ashburnham, Mass.
Kimball Union Academy....Meriden, N. H.
Starkey Seminary....Box 437, Lakemont, N. Y.
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George School....Box 274, George School, Pa.
Wyoming Seminary....Kingston, Pa.
Temple University, Teachers College ....Philadelphia, Pa.

For Backward Children

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Trowbridge Training School.....2827 Forest Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Military Schools and Colleges

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San Diego Army and Navy Academy.....Box L, Pacific Beach, Calif.
Hitchcock Military Academy....San Rafael, Calif.
Stamford Military Academy....New Canaan, Conn.
Georgia Military Academy....College Park, Ga.
Western Military Academy....Box 44, Alton, Ill.
Morgan Park Military Academy.....Box 800, Morgan Park, Ill.
Howe School....Box 250, Howe, Ind.
Kentucky Military Institute....Box 105, Lyndon, Ky.
Gulf Coast Military Academy.....Academy R 5, Gulfport, Miss.
Kemper Military School....706 Third St., Boonville, Mo.
Wentworth Military Academy ...187 Washington Ave., Lexington, Mo.
New Mexico Military Institute.....Box L, Roswell, New Mexico
St. John's School....Box 106, Manlius, N. Y.
St. John's School.... Ossining, N. Y.
Bingham Military School....Box L, Asheville, N. C.
Carolina Military-Naval Academy.... Hendersonville, N. C.
Bingham School....Box 71, Mebane, N. C.
Miami Military Institute....Box 72, Germantown, Ohio
Junior Military Academy.....Box 100, Bloomington Springs, Tenn.
Columbia Military Academy....Box D, Columbia, Tenn.
Castle Heights Military Academy.... .....Box 141, Lebanon, Tenn.
Branham & Hughes Military Academy.....Box 4, Spring Hill, Tenn.
Tennessee Military Institute.... Box 124, Sweetwater, Tenn.
Texas Military College....College Park, Terrell, Texas
Danville Military Institute ....Box D, Danville, Va.
Randolph-Macon Academy.... Box 410, Front Royal, Va.
Staunton Military Academy....Box D, Staunton, Va.
Fishburne Military School....Box 404, Waynesboro, Va.
Greenbrier Military School.... Box 25, Lewisburg, W. Va.
St. John's Military Academy....Box 12F, Delafield, Wis.
Northwestern Military and Naval Academy. .....Lake Geneva, Wis.

Vocational and Professional

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New Haven Normal School of Gym..1466 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn.
American College of Physical Education .....Dept. D6, Chicago, Ill.
Burdett College....18 Boylston St., Boston 11, Mass.
Erskine School....4 Chestnut St., Boston, Mass.
Garland School of Homemaking..... 2 Chestnut St., Boston, Mass.
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Northeastern University....Boston, Mass.
Posse Normal School of Gymnastics.....779 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.
Leland Powers School of Spoken Word...Upper Fenway, Boston, Mass.
Sargent School for Physical Education....Cambridge 38, Mass.
Chautauqua and Lyceum Arts School...506 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Conway Military Band School.....605 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Ithaca Acad. of Public School Music..305 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Ithaca Conservatory of Music.... 5 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Ithaca School of Physical Education....205 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
Williams School of Expression.....105 DeWitt Park, Ithaca, N. Y.
American Academy of Dramatic Arts, 258 Carnegie Hall, New York City
Pace Institute.... .30 Church St., New York City
Training Sch. for Kindergartners, Froebel League..112 E. 71st St., N. Y.
Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute.....Rochester, N. Y.
Skidmore College....Box L, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Cincinnati Conservatory of Music....Cincinnati, Ohio
Irving College and Music Conservatory....Box D, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
Cumberland University Law School.....Box 22, Lebanon, Tenn.

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Colorado School of Mines....Golden, Colo.
Bliss Electrical School.....408 Takoma Ave., Washington, D. C.
Coyne Engineering School..Dept. 208, 39-51 E. Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.
Tri-State College of Engineering....10 "D" St., Angola, Ind.
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South Dakota State School of Mines....Box L, Rapid City, S. Dak.

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

(Title registered in U S Patent Office for use in this publication and on moving picture films)

WILL THE TARIFF INCREASE THE COST OF LIVING?

A PROFIT OF MORE THAN 2,000 PER CENT. is credited, not to any get-rich-quick scheme, but to the American retailers of certain German-made goods. A cuckoo clock which costs 94 cents to make in Germany sells here at retail for $22. A beaded bag which sells in the United States for $15 is made in Germany at a cost of 10 cents. Kitchen knives made abroad for 2¾ cents retail here for 30 cents. Foreign watches manufactured for $12.20 a dozen, sell here for $65 a dozen. Gloves made in Europe for 27½ cents retail here for $2. The authority for these startling figures is Senator McCumber (Rep.) of North Dakota, chairman of the Finance Committee and sponsor of the Senate's Tariff Bill. The lesson that he wishes then to impress upon his Senatorial colleagues and the nation at large, explains a Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, is that "the consumers of America are being unconscionably robbed by the importers" and that "the remedy is to pass the pending tariff bill." To drive the lesson home he exhibited in the Senate samples of these and other products of cheap foreign labor.

A similar "tariff show" was staged in New York a few days earlier by Senator Calder (Rep.) for the benefit of the Woman's Republican Club. Among the exhibits laid before the ladies by the New York Senator were: a string of amber beads, sold by the German manufacturer for 62 cents, and retailed in New York stores for $12.50; a mahogany clock bought wholesale in Germany for $2.40, and retailed here for $68; and an electric iron which "has a foreign list price of 59 cents, and is sold in Brooklyn for $6.50." "In the peace-time profiteering of to-day," declared Senator Calder, "the importing interests which are seeking to delay tariff legislation make war profiteering fade into insignificance." He pointed to his foreign exhibits to prove that "a higher tariff does not mean higher prices." On the contrary, he argued, "through the tariff we will regain the American wage, and in the end we can reduce the price through our own manufacturers."

The Protectionist, published in Boston by the Home Market Club, tells us that "German exporters are not happy over the proposed American tariff." It cites the case of one German firm that exported more than 1,000,000 thermos bottles to the United States last year and which claims to be able to sell these bottles here for 50 cents and make a profit. Coupled with this information is the statement that "the largest thermos bottle manufactory in this country has completely shut down owing to its inability to make a thermos bottle at factory cost as cheaply as the German thermos bottles are sold in the retail stores of the United States."

The filibustering tactics by which Democratic Senators are delaying tariff legislation, Senator Lodge recently averred, are "simply postponing the arrival of a period of business stability." Already, under the Emergency Tariff, the Massachusetts Senator pointed out, "business is beginning to improve." Passage of the pending tariff bill, he argues, will stimulate and encourage this improvement. Denying that the proposed rates will kill our foreign trade, he went on to say:

"Our foreign trade to-day is not suffering because of the tariff, and we are living now under the Emergency Tariff Act, which has higher rates, in many cases, than those proposed in the Finance Committee Bill. The Democrats seek to give the impression that the increase in our foreign trade and in trade conditions throughout the country are due to the Underwood Tariff Act, whereas the figures quoted by Secretary Hoover show increases in foreign trade which have developed since the Emergency Tariff Bill became a law. . . .

"Under the Emergency Tariff, our trade is becoming more nearly normal than that of any other nation. After the present tariff bill becomes a law there will be an even greater advance in our trade, both foreign and domestic.

"Building up the business of this country is not going to depress the business of the world. Other countries have high duties now, as the figures presented by Senator Gooding show. I think I am right in saying that in many cases their duties are higher than ours, and yet those who oppose this bill seem to think that these duties will stop the trade of other countries with us.

"It is upon the protective principle that the great prosperity of this country has been built. We are obliged to-day to meet an economic situation such as the world has never seen, owing to the utterly distorted and dislocated conditions of exchange. In the midst of these fluctuations we must determine what duties are sufficient to protect American industries and agriculture. Under normal conditions, when values and costs of production were practically fixt or easily determined, the rates were not as high as those necessary to-day. But now with the shifting of values and costs abroad, which are admittedly abnormally low, duties must be higher than has been customary in the past."

To the oft-repeated charge that the high rates of the pending tariff bill will force up prices and greatly increase the cost of living *The National Republican*, a party weekly in Washington, replies vigorously:

"We have had during the past nine years the lowest tariff in American history, enacted on the pledge that it would smash monopolies, stop profiteering and end the high cost of living.

NOT "SENTENCED TO DIE"

IT will deeply gratify the thousands of our readers who sent prompt and generous contributions to save the Armenian children, to know that their gifts reversed the decision of the Near East Relief to cut down appropriations, and saved the lives of tens of thousands of children who had reluctantly been "sentenced to die," as our headline told, through failure of funds. The sentence was commuted. "One check came for $100,000, from a donor who read in THE LITERARY DIGEST *of the threatened slaughter of innocents, and responded promptly, generously. This man, by signing that check, literally saved the lives of 2,000 orphaned children as truly as if he had rescued them from a sinking ship or burning building." And every other gift, in its degree, merits the same praise.*

Under that lowest tariff in our history we have had the highest prices, the most profiteering and the most outrageous exploitation by monopoly in any one period in our national history.

"How it is, in the face of this record, the foes of protection have the unadulterated gall to stand up in all seriousness and shriek against the restoration of the protective policy on the ground that it will create the very evils the present low tariff law has developed to a point undreamed of heretofore, is a mystery beyond fathoming!

"The present low tariff has destroyed employment for millions of Americans, but it has not reduced the price of any commodity a nickel to any ultimate consumer in this country. Profiteering is the result of distributive, not productive, processes. If every article consumed in the United States were produced abroad, it would be far easier than at present for distributive organizations

PROTECTION.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

to use the same methods now employed to hoist prices beyond a proper level to the consumer. All that is accomplished by free trade is to enable the profiteer to buy more cheaply abroad than at home, and lengthen the gap to his own enrichment, between cost and sale price. Neither the ultimate consumer nor the non-importing retailer get any advantage out of such an arrangement. But the American producer is deprived of the income derived from the growing or making of the article bought abroad.

"Never in all the history of this country has a more shamelessly mendacious and hypocritical propaganda been carried on than that now being waged against the enactment of a protective tariff law. No misrepresentation is too extreme, no sophistry is too flimsy to be used by the theoretical free traders and the more practical propagandists operating in behalf of the importers and international money-lenders, ready to sacrifice the American producer to the greed and disloyalty to America of grasping special interests. . . .

"The enemies of the protective policy are making their last stand, and are fighting with desperation. They are hoping to prevent the passage of any tariff bill at the present session, or to delay the passage of the bill so long that there will be no time for price statistics to give the lie to their claims as to the effect of the tariff on retail prices."

"Failure to pass a tariff law at this session, or further unreasonable delay in effecting such legislation," declares another issue of the same organ, "will be disastrous both to the Republican party and to the country." Senator McCumber, in a speech before the Senate, recently pointed out that "90 per cent. of the products consumed in the United States are produced in the United States." And he went on to say:

"We want to continue to produce them in this country. We believe that by this tariff bill we will help to keep the industries of the United States of America in operation, and I do not believe, no matter how vicious the assaults may be, that we are going to surrender the interests of the producing nine-tenths of the American people for the interests of the importing one-tenth."

But when we turn from the champions of the Senate's tariff bill to its foes we find the latter numerous and aggressive, and apparently well supplied with ammunition. Nor do the attacks come only from Democratic and Independent quarters. "There seems to be little or no sentiment for the pending tariff bill except such as comes from the specific business interests which hope to profit financially by it," says the Republican *Ohio State Journal* (Columbus); and Mr. Munsey's New York *Herald*, which declares itself "a consistent and stedfast advocate of the American tariff system," finds it necessary to warn the Senate that it "can not stand for damn-fool protectionism." "No tariff bill ever raised so many enemies, even in its own household," says the Democratic New York *Times;* and Senator McCumber himself admits that the city press, regardless of party affiliations, is turning cold and critical eyes upon his tariff measure. In explanation of this fact the North Dakota Senator says that—

"The policies of practically all of the great metropolitan papers of the country are governed by the counting-rooms. If the great department stores do not own stock in the great metropolitan press of the country, they are their customers, and, through the advertising medium, control the policy of those papers. . . .

"Every one of these great department establishments is an importer. I would to heaven that the American consumer could compare the price which these stores pay for the things which they import with the price they charge the consumer."

Democratic Senators, on the other hand, argue that if our retailers are making such exorbitant profits on imported goods, it is a case for the attention of the Department of Justice rather than the tariff makers. Senator Underwood (Dem.), of Alabama, author of the Underwood Tariff and leader of the Senate minority, denounces the pending tariff bill as "the worst in the history of the country." In a signed article in the New York *Times*, he says:

"It looks as if those charged with the responsibility of writing the bill have accepted unqualifiedly the rates proposed by the special interests desiring protection, and have not given consideration to the resultant effect on the general business of the country or the burdens that must be borne by the consumers of America. Should the bill become a law, the American people will find this out in time, but it will be after they have paid the price of the experiment."

Discussing the support of the tariff bill by the "farm bloc," Senator Underwood continues:

"In my opinion, if it were not for the support given this bill by Senators who represent agricultural constituencies it would be impossible to pass it through the Senate. The argument is advanced that since taxes are to be levied on manufactured products, taxes should also be levied on agricultural products, and that if the people are to be penalized for the benefit of the manufacturer they should likewise be penalized for the benefit of the farmer. Where the fallacy of this argument comes is that under the guise of doing something to help the farmer in some particular item, their support is asked for a bill that as a whole means that for every dollar the farmers may derive from the bill they will pay $100 in taxes for the benefit of somebody else. In other words, for every 1 per cent. of protection they are given they pay 99 per cent. of protection for the benefit of other people.

"Take the wool schedule, known as Schedule K in the Payne-Aldrich Bill, but having a number in the bill that is now before the Senate. If the tax proposed in the bill is levied the farmer will have to pay the tax the same as does the man who lives in the city, the man who works in the store, the machine-shop, the foundry or in an office. If the analysis be worked out it will be demonstrated that the tax of 33 per cent. on scoured wool will cost the public nearly $200,000,000, of which those engaged in the growing of wool will receive something like $72,000,000, against which the farmers as a whole will pay about $99,000,000,

"HERE, PET, BE CAREFUL NOT TO HURT ANYBODY."
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

SECOND GROWTH!
—Thiele in the Sioux City *Tribune*.

THE SEAMY SIDE OF THE TARIFF, AS SEEN BY ITS CRITICS.

the rest of the people will pay in proportion, while the Government will receive as its share of this enormous tax less than $20,000,000. Yet it is contended that this duty on wool will help the American farmers. I admit it will help the men whose business is raising sheep, but the other farmers of the country, those who do not grow wool but raise wheat and corn and cotton, will pay the bill—that is, a most substantial part of it—and for every wool-grower there are a thousand farmers who do not raise sheep. I do not have in mind the little farmer who raises cotton or wheat and has a few sheep on the side, but the men whose business is growing sheep and who are only a few in number when compared with the great mass of farmers who will pay so large a proportion of the tax proposed in the pending measure."

The McCumber Tariff Bill, writes Elliott Thurston in the New York *World*, will impose upon the American consumer a burden "equal to the present United States taxes." "In all the country's stormy history of tariff-making since 1816 no measure ever before proposed for passage was so loaded with burdens for the public," says Mr. Thurston. Here are some of the specific points in his indictment against it:

"The high cost of living, which has been reduced so slowly and laboriously, will jump again. An insurmountable tariff wall will be erected, behind which war prices could be charged for food, all sorts of clothing, shoes, housing and other necessities of life without danger of competition.

"An 'invisible tax' estimated by experts for the Senate minority to equal, if not exceed, the income and all other Federal taxes now imposed, would be wrung from the public under this bill. The bulk of the proceeds would be handed over to the favored beneficiaries under the proposed rates, enabling them to pay dividends on inflated capitalization. . . .

"Under the dictation of superlobbyists the rates of the bill have been jacked up an average of 50 per cent. above the levels of the Payne-Aldrich tariff—the highest heretofore—which caused a revolt in this country.

"Importations would be placed under a virtual embargo, thereby blocking Europe's only means of paying off her war debt of more than $11,000,000,000 to the United States. The economically unhealthy gold surplus would remain in this country—over 40 per cent. of the world's gold supply is now in Federal Reserve Bank vaults—instead of flowing back to normal channels and thus stabilizing exchanges.

"Unemployment and depression will result in those lines of business and industry which depend upon selling their surpluses abroad. Foreign markets will be closed to America when foreign goods are excluded from this country. Europe can not buy of America except through the process of exchanging merchandise.

"Notices of price increases, in anticipation of the passage of the Fordney-McCumber Bill, have already been issued to dealers by several of the chief industrial favorites of the bill. These are industries exerting a control of domestic markets amounting to monopoly."

This "super-tariff," declares the New York *Evening World*, will impose "a new burden of more than $800,000,000 upon the American people." Under this measure, says a Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* "the consumer is taxed from hat to shoes." In the New York *Globe* we read:

"The tariff, in short, is being written for persons with something to sell, not for those with something to buy. It is a treaty among the manufacturers of the several states by which they join forces against the consumers. If it passes it will be because each community is willing to sell a general advantage in order to gain a special privilege. This fact is as plain as day in every debate."

Another independent paper, the Springfield *Republican*, notes that "the Republicans themselves are destitute of enthusiasm for this bill"; and it goes on to say:

"This tariff would need to be drastically revised within a year because of the unstabilized rates of exchange and the chaotic condition of European industry. Of sound economic reasons, there are few indeed to warrant the legislation. Politics may seem to require the party in power to put through a new tariff in order to redeem a campaign pledge, yet even politics is a gamble in a situation like this."

The St. Louis *Trades Council and Labor News* calls upon workingmen to protest to their Congressmen against the Fordney-McCumber bill on the ground that "it will make many American workingmen lose their jobs." Says this labor organ:

"If our imports are cut down, foreign nations can not afford to pay for our exports. President Harding has said that if we do not buy from abroad, we can not sell abroad. That is common sense. The Fordney-McCumber Tariff Bill, which trebles some of the present tariff taxes and increases almost all of them, is intended to stop imports into this country. If so, it will decrease exports and labor will pay for this in lessened wages and in unemployment."

It is "one of the most gigantic conspiracies of plunder in recent American history," declares *The Post-Dispatch*, of the same city, which adds ominously: "This tariff, like the great war, is one of those hurricanes of adversity whose coming is not regarded seriously because 'it is too unbelievable.'"

A NEW "IOWA IDEA"

IT WAS THE OLD "IOWA IDEA" of twenty years ago that eventually developed into Republican insurgency, the crushing of "Cannonism," the defeat of Taft and the brief, hectic career of the Bull Moose. Now comes another Iowa idea, and the papers are wondering what it will lead to. This young idea from Iowa, it might be remarked, is likely to hit something as it is being taught to shoot by a veteran of two wars, an expert rifleman and instructor in marksmanship. When Colonel Smith W. Brookhart carried the Iowa Republican Senatorial primary against five competitors, and in spite of the opposition of the party organization, people began to ask what "Iowa idea" was back of it all and whether it might not be the same idea that led Indiana Republicans to prefer Beveridge and Pennsylvanians to pick Pinchot.

Turning to the Iowa press as the best source of light on this point, we note the Des Moines *Register's* (Rep.) remark that "nobody can deny that the successive victories of Pinchot and Brookhart, not to mention Beveridge, point to a dissatisfaction with government by and for conservatives." "With reverses coming in rapid succession in Indiana, Pennsylvania and Iowa and with other upsets apparently inevitable, the saddle riders at Washington must be convinced," so the Cedar Rapids *Gazette* puts it, "that the plodding old elephant has gone loco." This independent daily sees absolutely no doubt that "Iowa voters demand an about-face at Washington." Brookhart's "clean-cut victory," says the Socialist Davenport *Tribune*, has struck terror in the hearts of the reactionaries; "the producers of the country both in factory and farm are going into politics with a vengeance, with a grim determination to exterminate reaction, root and branch." The Webster City *Freeman-Journal* (Rep.) agrees that Colonel Brookhart's election is a warning to the reactionaries in Washington. And as the Ottumwa *News* sees it, "thousands of Republican farmers and laboring men insist on a new deal and are expecting it from a man who is not in alinement with the State administration and nationally influenced groups." This Democratic Iowa paper considers the result a sign that the Republican party is "being regenerated, given a new baptism in the faith that reaches back to the homes of the country, the cottage of the workingman, to the producers and wage-earners."

A REAL "HAWKEYE."

Col. Smith W. Brookhart, who won the Republican nomination for United States Senator from the Hawkeye State, is a veteran of two wars, a crack shot with the rifle, a successful farmer and the father of six children.

The farmers voted for the Colonel, says the Des Moines *Capital* (Rep.); and one of their main ideas was "the desire to show the moneyed man on Wall Street that the farmer has a mind of his own and that the Wall Street people had not been fooling anybody." The Fort Dodge *Messenger* (Ind.) characterizes the Brookhart vote as "a vote of protest from the farms against low prices of farm products and high prices of farm labor; and from the cities it was a protest against high living costs and low wages." According to the Burlington *Hawkeye*, the support of union labor was a very considerable element in Brookhart's success. In view of the recent talk about the high cost of primary campaigns this Republican daily incidentally calls attention to the fact that "Colonel Brookhart's campaign expenses were less than $500." Several Iowa Republican papers, such as the Davenport *Times*, Cedar Rapids *Republican*, and Ottumwa *Courier*, claim that Brookhart was nominated largely by Democrats who voted in the Republican primary. Other Republican papers assert that all factions of the party will get behind Brookhart in November, and there are papers of both parties which suggest that Senator Brookhart is likely to be less radical than candidate Brookhart.

The Republican candidate for Senator from Iowa is, as the Washington correspondents remind us, a veteran of both the late and the Spanish-American War. He is an expert marksman, a rifle club enthusiast and an instructor in marksmanship who gave valuable advice on the subject of rifle practise to Secretary of War Baker. He is a "dirt farmer" who, according to the Des Moines *Capital* in his own State, "never tasted liquor in his life and never smoked tobacco."

Colonel Brookhart says that if elected he will do his "best to give the people of Iowa the same kind of service which they have received in the past from such forward-looking men as Dolliver and Kenyon." The Colonel came very near defeating Cummins for the Senatorial nomination in 1920, and when he entered the ring this year "every organized body of Republicans sought the scalp of the newcomer," as the Baltimore *Sun's* (Ind. Dem.) Washington correspondent puts it. Further light on the new Iowa idea is thrown by *The Sun* as follows:

"The fight upon Brookhart was the more violent because his platform was in conflict with almost every important policy of the Administration. For example, he stood squarely against the sales tax, but stood out from first to last for the soldier bonus. He opposed the repeal of the excess profits tax. He demanded the repeal or a radical modification of the Esch-Cummins Act, and he swallowed almost whole the platform of the Labor and Farmer organizations. He denounced Newberryism in every county in the State."

So many newspapers, Republican, Democratic and independent, agree that the Iowa primaries strengthen the proof of progressive resurgence furnished by Indiana and Pennsylvania that this may be set down as a general editorial opinion of what the new Iowa idea really is. As the Baltimore *Sun*, for instance, remarks editorially:

"It is clearer than ever now, of course, that dissatisfaction and restlessness are wide-spread in the Republican ranks. It is a far cry in miles from Pennsylvania to Iowa, but the cry in both States sounds virtually the same note. There is a riot, if not a revolution, among the Republican masses against the spirit and the unsatisfactory showing of Harding leadership or of Harding non-leadership. The Republican verdict in all three States is a verdict of failure—a demand that the President shall take another route—shall move more aggressively along other political highways."

But if there is a revolt in the Republican Party, as indicated

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"I'VE NEVER SEEN 'EM SO BAD!"

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

THE OLD GUARD DYES BUT NEVER SURRENDERS.

—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record.*

IT GOES TO THE HEAD: AS DEMOCRATS VIEW A REPUBLICAN PREDICAMENT.

by these successive Old Guard defeats, it does not, so the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) argues, mean a real break or a party split. It is merely a "continuation of the struggle between two elements in the Republican party for the control of the party which began a decade ago, and the outcome of which has hardly been in doubt. The future of the Republican party is with the Progressives." Similarly to the Providence *Journal* it looks "as if the defeated reactionaries were prepared to accept the primary verdicts and help elect the triumphant progressives on the regular Republican ticket." And to another independent New England daily, the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, "events seem to be shaping for the control of the Republican machines by the Progressives as against the Old Guard."

Tho no rebuke of the Administration is discoverable by the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), that paper thinks "the President may derive instruction from the Iowa result":

"He is trying to play Shakespeare to a crowd that likes 'movie' stuff. He has been so anxious to keep strictly within his constitutional prerogatives as not to be sufficiently mindful, perhaps, of the claims of leadership. When he came to the White House the country was weary of being schoolmastered. But he put away not only the ferule of Wilson but the horn of Roosevelt.

"The country will not be displeased if the President becomes a trifle less modest. Congress, from its very size and the unescapable variety of the views of its members, needs a binder. No one except the President is competent to provide the needed cement. It seems time to roll up a few barrels. Such is the Iowa lesson.

"Because his course is sane is no reason why the President should not dramatize it to some extent and set it to the music of marching."

Iowa Republicans have now furnished the first significant test of farm sentiment in the Middle West, notes the independent Springfield *Republican.* Colonel Brookhart's attack on the guaranty provision of the Esch-Cummins Railroad Act "gave the farmers an opportunity to express not hostility to the railroads, but hostility to the present high freight rates," says the New York *Evening Post*, and "on transportation and financial questions, Colonel Brookhart's victory shows that rural opinion is well fixt."

DEMOCRATIC FUN WITH REPUBLICAN FUNDS

ALONG ABOUT KNEE-DEEP IN JUNE, in even-numbered years, almost everything that the party in power does is likely to be seized upon as campaign material by the party out of power and held up to the voters as a reason for reversing the rôles of the two parties in the November Congressional election. So it is that matters which seem of no earth-shaking importance to Republican papers are being discust heatedly and at great length by Democratic editors and politicians. A few days ago a number of good Republicans met in Washington to lay plans for the coming campaign, and several of them agreed to help furnish the funds to get "before the people the real record of what has been done Congressionally since 1920." But while the Republicans thus seem to be in a fair way to get funds, the Democrats seem to be getting all the fun —at least for the present. Democratic editors lightly toss about such phrases as "Republican chiefs turn gold-diggers"; "frying the fat," "fat purse boys," "get the money," and "step on the gas." In the Senate the Hon. Pat Harrison of Mississippi livens up a tedious tariff debate by telling his colleagues that "those who were invited to this conference in order to make donations for the coming elections for Senators and for Congressmen on the Republican ticket were men representing J. P. Morgan & Company, men representing the great wholesale grocery interests of the country, men representing the chewing-gum interest of the country." As he went on to say in his speech, there was William Wrigley of chewing-gum fame, President Fred B. Patterson of the National Cash Register Company, B. H. Kroger, wholesale grocer, President Arthur B. Davis of the Aluminum Company of America, President Roy B. Chapin of the Hudson Motor Car Company, William H. Crocker, E. T. Stotesbury, Henry B. Wilcox, and other bankers, as well as Cabinet members and chiefs and ex-chiefs of the party organization. Mr. Harrison pointed out the next day, when it came his turn to break the monotony of a long discussion of bismuth, that the Republicans had just put a 25 per cent. tariff on cash registers

even tho Mr. Patterson of Dayton said he didn't want one, and that Wrigley had been taken care of "in the revenue bill by taking the tax off chewing-gum made by Wrigley." Mr. Harrison cited the press dispatches as quoting a Wrigley speech at the dinner to this effect: "I am not a speaker, but here is my check for $25,000." The Democratic Senator thinks "it must have cost every one of those distinguished representatives who were there some three or four thousand dollars to eat at that table." The Mississippi Senator continued, as quoted in *The Congressional Record:*

"The leaders of the Republican party are now beginning to get up a campaign fund which will buy the election. But let me say this: That the American people are reading. They know what is going on in the Senate of the United States and in the House of Representatives. They know how the big dinners are being held in the White House. They know who are being invited there, and that the dinners are being held when legislation favorable to the representatives of those interests is being enacted.

"From the hills, the small villages, and the little towns, as well as large cities, from all over this country, workshops and counting-rooms, farms and schoolrooms, mining-camps and ranches, the small contributions will come into the party that opposes you, in order that your political infamy may be condemned, and 'a Government of the people, for the people, and by the people' may again be given control of the Government."

TIME FOR THE FAT-PURSE BOYS TO FEED THE ELEPHANT.

—Walker in the New York *Call.*

According to a New York *Times* (Dem.) dispatch, the Republicans agreed to raise a fund of $500,000, to be used in the coming campaign, not for Senatorial or Congressional candidates individually, "but for a general effort to convince the country that it would be a great mistake to swap political horses while crossing the 'reconstruction stream.'" This money, as *The Times* notes editorially, "is not to be used solely or specially for the promotion of the orthodox tariff." It is to be, rather, "a general educational fund"—

"The popular darkness must be illuminated. The virtues, the achievements of the Republican majority must be drilled into the heads of the sulky, stubborn and misinformed public. For such a difficult educational task $500,000 looks a Liliputian sum. Unfortunately, for months Congress has been educating the voters to dislike and distrust it; and that education will continue to be given so long as the session lasts."

The Republican explanation "will require a great deal of salt to make it go down," thinks the Baltimore *Sun* (Dem.), which sees in it an admission that "the Republicans are in a hole," and is unable to find any "great achievements" that the Republicans can tell the voters about. "With tariff legislation pending," it does not seem likely to the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) that "there will be any difficulty in getting the funds which the Republican financial experts ask from tariff beneficiaries." But this paper does not believe "that will be enough to elect another Republican Congress this year."

And there is criticism even outside of strictly Democratic circles. The New York *Globe*, an independent paper with Republican leanings, which supported Harding in 1920, sees "grave danger that the party which through Lincoln freed the negro bondsmen and through Roosevelt dared to challenge the abuses of railroad corporations, may become the agency through which plutocratic privilege fastens its hold upon America." *The Globe* continues:

"The group of men able and willing to make large political gifts belong to the class which through the tariff, the ship subsidy and the railroad legislation is being given tender consideration by Congress and the Administration. . . .

"The lid is off and all so inclined may cast their bread upon the waters—in any quantity—in the not unreasonable hope that it will return after many days.

"The Republican party, which now includes Progressives, can not survive in its present form if its managers make of it a tool of privilege. That those in command are willing so to abase the party of Lincoln and Roosevelt is apparent both from political plans and from the legislative program at Washington. They are embarking upon a perilous adventure which leads only to disaster."

It seems to the Chicago *Daily News*, a paper of like predilections, that "at Democratic cash-raising meetings, ardor and enthusiasm equal to that of the Republicans will be displayed." But, cautions the Chicago editor:

"It would be well for the political managers planning successful appeals for campaign cash to give some thought to the sentiments and ideas of the voters. This is not a year of promise for partizan hacks or partizan ranters. It is a year of insurgency.

"National committeemen and private individuals of influence within the partizan organizations would better sing small when money is the theme, and address the people in terms of sound legislation and wise policy."

What is at least semi-official Republican defense of the campaign fund plan has come from Senator Medill McCormick, Chairman of the Senatorial Campaign Committee. This one-time Progressive is quoted in *The Congressional Record* as declaring that the taxpayers know, or should know, that their tax burdens have been lightened by Republican rule; that farm prices have been raised; that "during the last ninety days 2,000,000 idle men have gone to work" because there is promise that the "tariff will become a law"; and that we are better off than people in Great Britain, Scandinavia, the Argentine, Brazil and Chile. So this Republican Senator counts it "no offense against good citizenship" that Chairman Adams of the Republican National Committee and his associates "are planning to bring the facts to the knowledge of the American people."

ANTI-MILITARISM WINNING JAPAN

A VICTORY FOR ANTI-MILITARISM in Japan is seen by American editors in the elevation of Admiral Baron Kato to be Premier. The leader of the Japanese delegation at the Washington Conference for Limitation of Armament, and "being responsible, so far as Japan is concerned, for the negotiation of the Washington treaties, he is the best possible man to see that those treaties are not only ratified, but strictly observed," thinks the New York *Times*. And Baron Kato should be fully as popular in Japan, except with the militarists, as he is in the United States, observes the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, for "he strongly favors a policy of retrenchment throughout the Government. In fact, one of his reasons for favoring the naval reduction program was that such a plan would reduce the taxation burden upon the Japanese people." "He has also shown himself to be in favor of developing Japan's international relations with the world," notes the New York *Herald*. These are only a few of the bouquets which American editors bestow upon the new Premier of the Sunrise Kingdom.

"The United States and Japan are parties to a treaty for the regulation of international affairs on and about the Pacific," is the way the Worcester (Mass.) *Gazette* sizes up the situation; "therefore, Japan's attitude toward that treaty means something to us—to all of us." And the Premier, it might be added, is the person who formulates that attitude. Reaching over the mass of bouquets for something more meaty, we find in the New York *Herald* that—

"Admiral Kato succeeds Baron Takahashi, who came to his office last November, following the assassination of Takashi Hara. Both of the new Premier's immediate predecessors had attained prominence in Japanese political life. Hara especially was representative of new Japan's public servants. He had come more from the people than from the aristocracy, and he brought to the Premiership an understanding of the every-day problems of the Japanese. He was able to hold not only his own party but most of the other turbulent parliamentary parties in order, and thus obtain legislative action.

"In succeeding Hara, Takahashi also succeeded to the leadership of Hara's party, which was then and still is the dominant political party in Japan. He came into power soon after the meeting of the Washington Conference, and it was feared that a clash between him and Admiral Kato would defeat the latter's plans. Takahashi, however, refused to interfere with the instructions which the delegates had received, and Kato continued as the leading spirit of the Japanese delegation. Takahashi was unable to hold his party in line, and its factional fights and consequent lack of support finally forced his resignation. This brought about the situation which permits Kato to present to Japan a program based upon the policy which he favored and supported at the Washington Conference.

"Admiral Kato belongs to no political party, but it is understood that the backing of the majority, or the Seiyukai, party has been promised to him. The opposition which confronts Kato is not an opposition to his policy of limitation of armament, but to the fact that the selection of a man without party affiliation was a blow at the development of party government in Japan; in other words, that his appointment was reactionary. Kato, however, has shown himself a rather shrewd politician by making sure of the support of the Seiyukai. He comes to his post with an understanding entered into by army leaders agreeing to a policy of retrenchment and a considerable reduction in the army budget. He has the privilege, too, of making the same promise as regards the naval budget. In fact, Admiral Kato has an opportunity to relieve Japan of its greatest burden such as has not fallen for years to a statesman of his country."

B. W. Fleisher, a Tokyo correspondent of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, cables to his paper that Premier Kato not only stands for a reduction of the Japanese Army, and for the restoration of amicable relations between Japan and China, Japan's best customer, but also for the early evacuation of Siberia. While this last move will be popular with the people of Japan, for financial reasons, the new Premier will encounter strong opposition from the military element, predicts Mr. Fleisher.

That the new Premier's path will not be one of roses is indicated at every turn. The fact that seven of the members of the new Japanese Cabinet formed by Premier Kato are peers, and therefore "can hardly be expected to meet the demands of the people," is noted by a section of the Japanese press. Moreover, observes the San Antonio *Express*, "the war boom is over and Japan is feeling the pinch of lower wages, unemployment, and general business depression. Popular unrest continues, and may grow acute at any moment." The new Government, therefore, faces a dangerous situation, in the opinion of *The Express*. The country is seething with radical ideas, says Mr. Fleisher in his dispatch, and the people, adds the Boston *Transcript*, are dissatisfied over the fact that the Washington Conference has not been followed by a large reduction in taxes.

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THE ADMIRAL WILL REDUCE THE ARMY.

Admiral Baron Kato, Japan's new Premier, is pledged to reduce the Japanese army budget by $20,000,000, and to withdraw Japanese soldiers from Siberia.

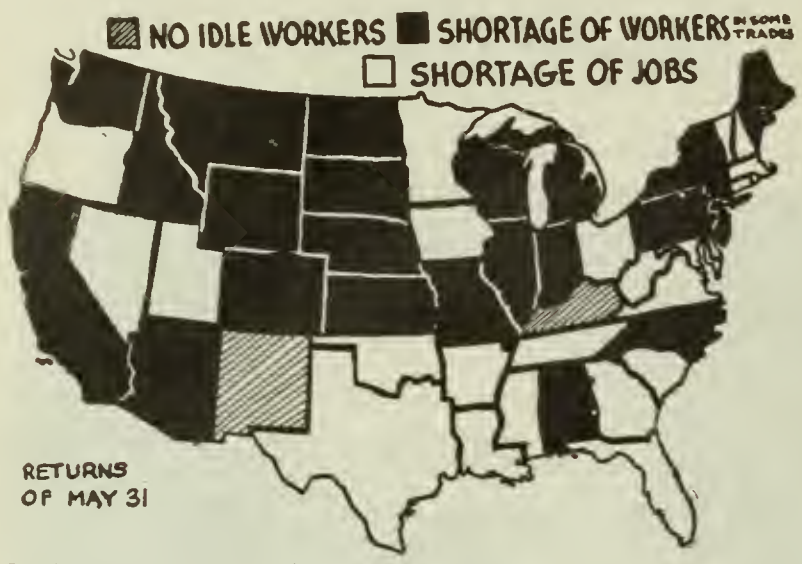
The real test of the new Japanese Government, however, in the opinion of the New York *Evening Post*, concerns China and Siberia. "An order for withdrawal would be sure to arouse the militarists," says the Newark *News*. As this paper explains:

"Premier Kato has other forces to fight than those of the militarists, however. He is not an advocate of manhood suffrage, as is the leader of the Kenseikai party, headed by another Baron Kato, the author of the notorious twenty-one demands made upon China in 1915. There are other questions of domestic policies on which he is in disagreement with leaders of the Opposition parties, but he has tried to avoid some of them by choosing what he calls a non-party Cabinet. This is in reality a coalition that may be intended to center support for the new government upon the big questions that affect Japan internationally.

"Premier Kato may be a reactionary, as in some domestic affairs, but if he is a consistent progressive in holding down the militarists so that Japan shall keep her pledged word to the nations of the world, then he has an opportunity to clinch the hold he made on popular confidence when he was in Washington."

"HELP WANTED" AGAIN

THE "HELP WANTED" SIGN, which was in obscurity for so many months, now makes its belated appearance, only to find that the worker in many States has been absorbed in agriculture or some other industry. In fact, points out the *Christian Science Monitor*, of Boston, "whereas within recent months there was much unemployment throughout the



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WORKERS NEEDED.

In more than twenty States, says the Department of Labor, there is a shortage of workers in some industry. The employment status of the country is shown by the above map.

United States, it is shown to-day that virtually all workers who are not voluntarily idle or on strike can find profitable employment." In two States, Kentucky and New Mexico, according to reports to the Department of Labor, the unemployment problem has virtually solved itself. "In almost every line of business," notes the Washington *Star*, "there is a steady, if slow, increase in employment. There is no boom, just as there has been no panic; the reaction is gradual, just as the decline was gradual, and this is more wholesome than a spasmodic revival would be."

In more than twenty States, says the Department of Labor, there is already a shortage of workers in some industry. In a large number of agricultural States the reports tell us that there is a shortage of farm help. Pennsylvania, Missouri, the District of Columbia, Wyoming and Colorado report an actual shortage of building construction mechanics, while Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and Ohio need more skilled automobile workmen and shop laborers. A shortage of metal miners is noted from Arizona, and a shortage of lumber-mill workers is reported from California and Washington. As Ralph F. Couch remarks in a bulletin prepared for "Science Service," Washington, D. C., "the outlook on industry from the standpoint of the worker is now more encouraging than at any time in many months." "Better business isn't any longer 'just around the corner,'" agrees the Baltimore *American;* "it's here." "Perhaps as convincing proof as any that industry is reviving may be had by comparing the 'Help Wanted' columns of newspapers of 1921 in any part of the country with those of to-day," points out the San Antonio *Express*. "Within a few months the United States will be operating upon a normal economic basis," predicts the Pittsburgh *Leader*, and we read in the *Christian Science Monitor:*

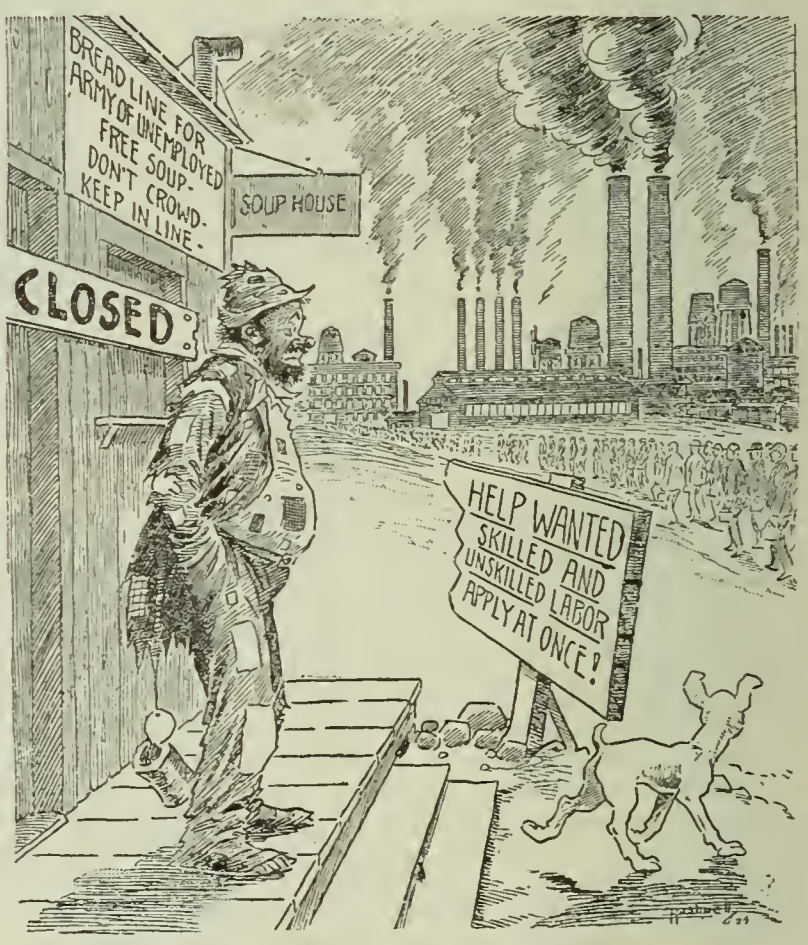
"The chief manufacturing industries are operating at approximately normal capacity, building has been resumed in many of the larger cities, the renewed activity being reflected in the steel mills and in the lumber mills and camps, while the farms are demanding, tho at somewhat decreased wages, an army of men to care for the season's crops.

"It probably can be shown that money available for all these purposeful activities is no more plentiful, generally speaking, than a year ago. The renewal of employment is due, to some extent at least, to the adjustments which have taken place in wage and commodity costs, but something above and beyond this has brought about a stabilizing influence. It may be difficult for business experts to analyze the moving forces in this transition, but their research and study, if properly directed, would necessarily end in the conclusion that the change is due solely to the restoration of public faith and confidence."

"Outside of the coal strike, which has thrown about half a million men out of employment, labor conditions are stable," notes the Washington *Star*, "despite the fact that the employment situation seemed dark last autumn." Yet, as President Harding remarked a few weeks ago, in giving Secretary Hoover and his colleagues credit for their valuable services to the Unemployment Conference at Washington, "we have passed the winter of the greatest unemployment in the history of our country." The gain in employment apparently has been more rapid than American editors believed it could be. Says the New Orleans *Times-Picayune*, for instance:

"Two or three months ago the suggestion of a labor shortage was remote. It was believed at that time that measurable relief of conditions was the best that could be expected of the immediate future, and no one was too sure of that. But April campaigning took many men from the ranks of the jobless army, and May hit it a terrific jolt, with the result that more than two million men have been put back to work in the last ten months and employers in a number of industries are unable to supply their requirements.

"Labor shortages have been reported to the Department of Labor by four of the major activities—automotive industry, lumber industry, building trades and the farming industry. The automotive industry is rather worried for fear the shortage will become serious. Its factories are doing a heavy business, the output thus far this year in automobile production surpassing the entire output of 1921. Lumber interests of the Northwest



HIS PALMY DAYS ARE OVER.

—Bushnell in the Houston *Chronicle*.

declare it is a problem to find labor for their needs, orders being received in a greater deluge than at the high tide of war manufacture. In North Carolina it is said there is not an able-bodied man, save those of the clerical class, out of work.

"Let it not be understood that there is a general labor shortage in the country. We are far from that yet. Many men are still hunting jobs, but jobs are easier to find than they were."

TIME CRIMINALS WERE REMINDED THAT—

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THE MACHINERY FOR DEFEATING JUSTICE IS NOT AS POWERFUL AS THE ARM OF JUSTICE.

—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

STERNER JUSTICE FOR CRIMINALS

THIMBLE-RIGGING AND HOCUS-POCUS within the law, to use the words of the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, are to cease if the sweeping reforms advocated by the Committee on Law Enforcement of the American Bar Association are put into effect. "That there is something radically wrong with the administration of criminal law in America has long been apparent," notes the Indianapolis *News*, "and it is encouraging to find influential lawyers considering the crime evil in America and seeking to have remedies for it adopted." While, as the Baltimore *Sun* observes, "some of these suggestions would have been considered ten years ago too radical for consideration by some of the men who now make them," there is general agreement that broad changes in the law are needed to prevent the miscarriage of justice and the escape of the guilty. As the Brooklyn *Eagle* comments upon the first session of the Committee on Law Enforcement, which was held in New York during the first week in June:

"When a lawyer of the standing of Henry W. Taft declares that 'it would be better if the rules of evidence in criminal cases were wiped out entirely' and hearsay testimony were freely admitted; when a judge from Chicago talks seriously about the good effects of the flogging laws in England, Canada and Delaware; when ex-Justice John W. Goff suggests the disbarment of lawyers who give interviews discussing their cases before trial; when Justice Crain of General Sessions urges barring the admission of confessions made to the police by men under arrest—when these and other drastic suggestions of changes in the law and its administration are urged at a single session of a committee, it is clear that the lawyers have become convinced that our present system of criminal jurisprudence is outworn and needs sweeping revision."

"American criminal jurisprudence is at least a century behind the times," agrees the Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, "and this is simply because it has altered little, if any, since the American Revolution, when the English procedure was taken over bodily as it then existed, but which that country long ago discarded." "The trouble with the rules of evidence," points out the Providence *Journal*, "is that the changes which have been made in them have been almost invariably in favor of the defendant." "It is all very well to throw the greatest possible precaution around accused persons to protect them," observes the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, "but when criminals caught in the act are able to use the intricacies of the law to defeat its very intent and purpose, our court procedure must necessarily suffer in public estimation." And as we read in the Washington *Post:*

"This matter of criminal procedure is of as vital importance to the average citizen as to members of the American bar. It is the average citizen who suffers from crime waves and crime generally, and he has come to lose much respect that he ought to have for the criminal courts by the feeling that a smart lawyer and the tricks of evidence are more potent in protection of law-breakers than all the preventives in operation in staying the commission of crimes."

As an instance of how the English system works, it will be recalled that Horatio Bottomley, who recently was sentenced to seven years penal servitude, received the sentence immediately after the verdict of "guilty" was handed in by the jury. This action, contends Judge Goff, had a deterrent effect which is almost if not entirely lost if there is delay in sentencing a prisoner. In the opinion of the Baltimore *American*—

"Great Britain has a legal system much superior to ours in at least one respect—the smoothness of its work. Moreover, the British have learned to respect and to uphold the power of the courts, and justice speaks for itself; and laws which inherently do not command public respect are not written.

"We have developed certain prejudices that undermine the integrity of the law. In the average case it is practically impossible to convict a woman on a murder charge. If she is convicted, her sentence is made, as a rule, absurdly light. It is frequently difficult to convict a man with plenty of money to spend on his defense. But whatever the motives of legal misdirection in this country, the underlying cause is, or would certainly seem to be, the doubt of punishment in the mind of the perpetrator. It is better, says the adage, to let ten guilty men go free than to punish one innocent one. But there is no necessity of letting the ten go free if we will operate the courts as they should be operated."

"The cure for the crime evil is to be found in existing laws," declares the Springfield *Republican*, and the Chicago *Daily News* agrees that "if criminals were made to serve out their sentences, there would be less crime for which to hold the police or any one else responsible." "A little less mercy for predatory human brutes, and a little more for a long-suffering public," is the recommendation of the Omaha *World-Herald*. "It is time to curb maudlin sympathy," asserts the San Francisco *Chronicle;* "it is imperative that the probation power and the pardon power be not abused." "One of these days," predicts the New York *Telegram*, "a plain, blunt man will rise and make the astounding statement that the way to curb crime is to curb it." This could be done, thinks *The Telegram*, by—

"(1) Imposing flat sentences, making ten years' imprisonment mean ten years and not six years and three months or less.

"(2) Resurrecting the statute making perjury a crime and inflicting heavy sentences for false swearing.

"(3) Compelling open instead of secret sessions of the Parole and Pardon Board.

"(4) Making the law in every way what it should be—a source of protection to the law-abiding, and a terror, instead of a joke, to the law-breaker.

"(5) Unearthing persons who traffic in pardons.

"(6) Enforcing the habitual criminal law so that there would be fewer 'lifers,' mysteriously pardoned, walking the streets."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Mr. Wells is better at writing history than righting it.—*Washington Post.*

"Attorney Left Fortune"—headline. They seldom do.—*Toledo News-Bee.*

Can't some of these merger experts get hold of Ireland?—*New York Evening Post.*

In spite of the fact that financial experts are saying business is better, it is.—*Akron Press.*

Apparently that ten months' European truce did not include Ireland.—*New York Tribune.*

We do not know what the flapper's long suit is, but it is plain it is not to wear.—*New York American.*

Soft-coal prices have been fixt at the mines; but will probably be overhauled en route.—*Denver Express.*

Supreme Court's classification of ouija boards as sporting goods reclassifies sport.—*Wall Street Journal.*

That seven million majority has reformed its lines and is now marching toward the pie counter.—*Asheville Times.*

That new orchid called "Sophrolaeliocattleya" makes it a little more difficult to say it with flowers.—*Boston Post.*

Still, the old-fashioned sermon about hell had much in common with the modern sermon about current events.—*Anderson Herald.*

People who wonder who will win in the coal strike won't wonder any longer when they price coal next fall.—*Chicago Journal.*

Prominent clubwoman wants divorce because she doesn't know where her husband is. He may be at home.—*San Francisco News.*

If civilization is on trial, as the pessimists say, why not dress it up as a woman, accuse it of murder and put it before an American jury?—*Washington Post.*

New York's Police Commissioner has gone to Europe to study crime conditions. If he would stay right at home he could study them at first hand.—*New York Tribune.*

Maybe Oser thinks a currycomb as aristocratic as an oil-can.—*Dallas News.*

The trouble with Russian concessions is that they concede nothing.—*Dallas News.*

If it works out in the case of Germany, why not strike your grocer for a loan to pay your grocery bill?—*De Kalb Chronicle.*

Times change. Now the dispatches refer to the "Irish Republicans." When we were boys nobody had ever heard of such a thing.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

Dealers pledged to hold down coal, says a headline. They would do that without a pledge. The important thing would be to pledge them to hold down prices.—*New York Tribune.*

When the G. O. P. witch doctors of the tariff brew hit upon a 400-per-cent. rate on razors, they must have chortled in their joy, "At least we have found a tax that will not hit the woman voter."—*New York World.*

You can bid business pessimism farewell with good buys.—*Washington Post.*

Cheer up. The first three months of summer are the hottest.—*Cleveland Press.*

Washington has stopt saving daylight and isn't saving anything now.—*Oklahoma News.*

The average life of a coin is 25 years. That's what it gets for traveling so fast.—*Washington News.*

The only thing that the war made the world safe for was the Unspeakable Turk.—*Asheville Times.*

Russia wants to borrow a billion rubles. Anybody got a spare quarter?—*Boston Boot and Shoe Recorder.*

Could it be that Prosperity got the seat of its pants hooked on the peak of prices?—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

"Prohibition an Aid to Thrift." And thrift is certainly an aid to prohibition these days.—*Kansas City Star.*

Some of the candidates can testify that the bee which was buzzing in their bonnet was a humbug.—*Asheville Times.*

If Mr. Edison keeps on asking questions, he should become in time a remarkably well-informed man.—*New York Tribune.*

If we had sent delegates to Genoa the Eight Months' Truce might have been extended to include Chicago.—*New York Tribune.*

We suppose Americans who go to Russia seeking for work are lured by the prospect of no competition.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Just as soon as we learn to spell the name of the Chinese president, he resigns, and the whole job has to be done over again.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

A prominent composer of popular music says, "jazz music is still in its infancy." Or, to be more exact, it is still at the colic stage.—*Kansas City Star.*

It's a hard life. If you live in the lowlands, the floods will get you; and if you live in the mountains, the revenue men will get you.—*Fort Wayne News.*

Oh, for an ireless Ireland!—*Washington Post.*

A dollar may not go as far as it used to, but we have fully as much trouble getting it back.—*Manila Bulletin.*

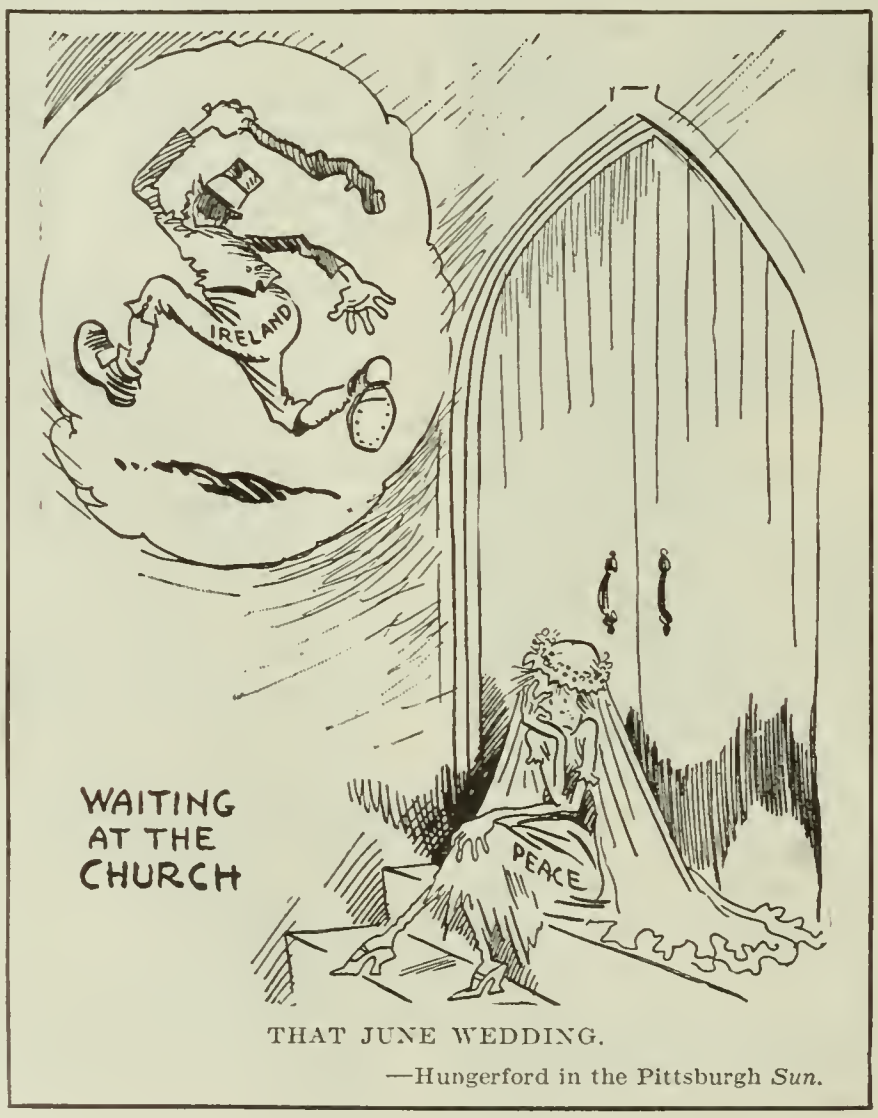
Also, golf is a very good game for those who are willing to save their health and lose their temper.—*Dallas News.*

The difference between spirit doctors and doctored spirits is that the latter really show you the next world.—*Washington Post.*

The bonus bill alternately receives the O. K. on the one cheek and the K. O. on the other.—*Thomasville Charity and Children.*

Specialists, says a headline, pronounce Lenin's ailment curable. Unfortunately, these specialists are medical, not economic.—*New York Evening Post.*

Maybe the shops that Mr. Bowlby, of the Lord's Day Alliance, is attacking would promise to shut up Sundays if he would follow suit week days.—*New York Tribune.*



THAT JUNE WEDDING.

—Hungerford in the Pittsburgh *Sun.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

HOW THE BANKERS "SAVE" GERMANY

WHAT'S ONE MAN'S GRIEF is a German's rejoicing, is humorously remarked by many who note the wave of happiness which overspread Germany when the International Bankers' Committee decided she could not have a loan "just at present." Yet it is evident why the Germans jubilate, they say, when you read in the Berlin *Germania* that: "The death verdict has been pronounced on the Allied reparations policy by the body of experts expressly intrusted by the Reparations Commission with the task of investigating the subject." This newspaper considers the bankers' verdict not only thorough, but also "official," and the Berlin *Tageblatt* declares that "every line of the bankers' report reflects more genuine wisdom than is contained in the Olympian head of Poincaré or any other Chauvinist." Moreover, it declares that the findings of the bankers "should be Germany's Magna Charta to show the French that the London Agreement demands can not be fulfilled."

A GERMAN JIBE.

UNCLE SAM: "My Christian heart bleeds at the sight of you, poor Germany, but business principles prevent me from relieving you of a dollar of your debts."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

For all that, Berlin dispatches advise us that Chancellor Wirth and the principal members of his cabinet are preparing for the Parliamentary fight sure to follow the failure of the loan negotiations. Government officials are quoted as saying that Germany will continue to make provisional payments of 50,000,000 gold marks monthly, from July to the end of the year. In addition Germany is said to intend to pay in paper the equivalent of 1,200,000,000 gold marks to meet the cost of the armies of occupation.

But the most startling sequel to the loan failure, according to some observers, is the proposal of six specific conditions in the Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, "on which the Entente must yield before Germany can meet her reparations obligations." We are reminded that this daily is perhaps the most influential of the many owned by Mr. Hugo Stinnes, Germany's world-famous post-war millionaire, who is said to exercise an influence in the new republic commensurate with his economic might. The six points appear in an editorial that is described as "obviously inspired," and with parenthetic explanations of American correspondents, read as follows:

"First—Evacuation of Duisburg, Düsseldorf and Ruhrort (Rhineland towns occupied as a penalty by the Allies) and abolition of the 26 per cent. export levy.

"Second—Evacuation of the left bank of the Rhine. (Provided in the Treaty of Versailles.)

"Third—Evacuation of the Saar Basin. (Occupied according to the treaty.)

"Fourth—Free trade for Germany with Danzig and through the corridor specified in the Versailles treaty.

"Fifth—Boundary regulation in Upper Silesia in accordance with the Versailles Treaty. (District divided between Germany and Poland by League of Nations.)

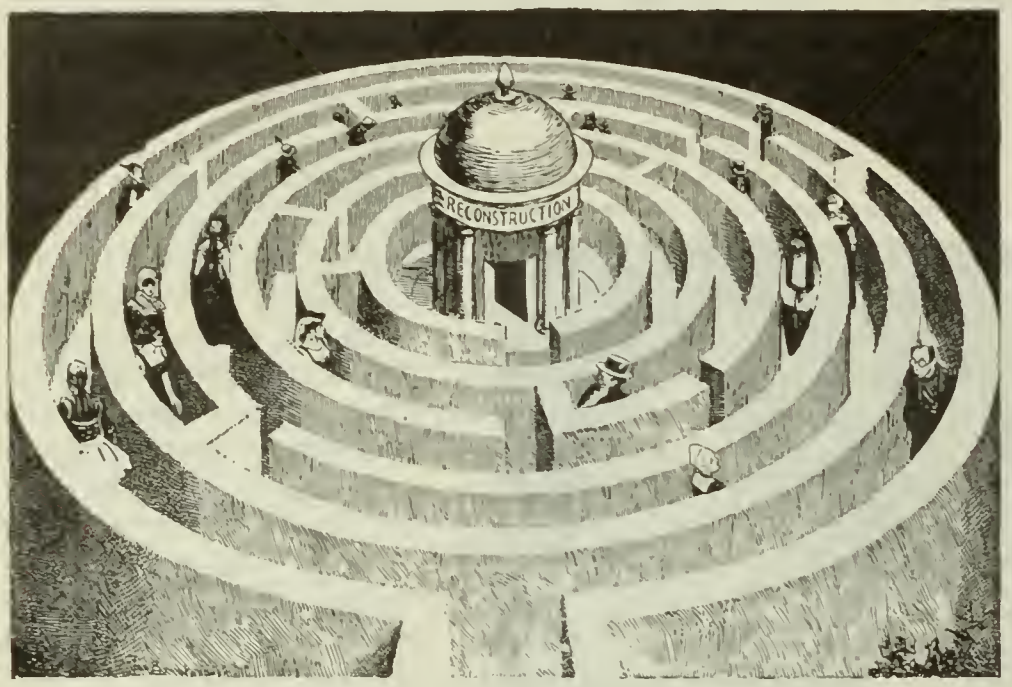
"Sixth—Elimination of the most favored nation clause."

Now French opinion is said to have undergone a decided change since the declination of the Bankers' Committee to consider an international loan for Germany in view of present conditions. The most significant sign of this change is found in the proposal of the semi-official Paris *Temps*—made twenty-four hours after the Bankers' Conference closed—that the Reparations Commission appoint an international committee to investigate Germany's capacity to meet the present schedule of reparations payments. This important daily suggests that such a committee be sent immediately to Germany and that all sources of information be opened to it, after which the Committee should make a report to the Reparations Committee on Germany's ability to pay and the procedure whereby she could be assisted to pay. "This would be serious business," the *Temps* admits, "but serious business is necessary if one would cure Europe now." Incidentally some French newspapers note that the refusal of a loan to Germany makes it questionable whether the Control Commission which was to start to Berlin would be permitted to exercise the powers granted it by Germany's promise of May 31st. In the meantime we are informed that the final arrangements have just been signed which make effective the Wiesbaden accord for the delivery of materials to France in place of a certain percentage of the reparations money. By some this is considered an augury of good hope, and certain American correspondents at Paris say that in well-informed circles "it is now generally believed that the Bankers' Conference is to have immediate results in the reconsideration by the Government and by Parliament of France's Reparations Policy." But other American correspondents assure us that France will refuse to reconsider the reparations figures until she has a clear idea where she stands with regard to her debts, and the Paris representative of a New York daily writes:

"The story of the Bankers' Committee should show clearly the firmness of France's position. Not only does France see political advantage in maintaining intact her position as Germany's creditor, but also she sees an important material advantage in not cutting the reparations figures at this time. The higher those figures are the better position she will occupy in the eventual adjustment of international financial obligations, which Europe regards as inevitable.

"Bluntly put, the Allies are betting on the United States finally coming to cancelation of the Allied debts to the Wash-

ington Government. Certainly, the bankers' findings lend force to their argument. It is true the bankers did not go into a discussion of the interallied debts, largely because J. P. Morgan refused, on the ground that he held no mandate from the American Government. Yet any one who followed the talks of the eminent financiers knows they really gave deep consideration to the factor of the interallied debts. There is almost no argument which can be used for reduction of the German indemnity



THE GREAT EUROPEAN PUZZLE.

"How to get all the nations assembled in the Temple of Reconstruction."

—*De Amsterdammer* (Amsterdam).

which does not apply to interallied indebtedness, with the possible exception of that of England. . . . .

"It has been told in these dispatches how American credit affects the European situation, how England will cancel £2,000,000,000 if we cancel the £1,000,000,000 she owes us, and how the German reparations bill would be cut in half were the American debt canceled. But every indication from America points away from any such step by Washington. Perhaps the Allies will come to realize that they must adjust their positions without any aid from America. But they have not realized that yet."

In England, the Manchester *Guardian* believes that the German Government regards a foreign loan as the root of the whole matter of reparations and it says that "if one argues on the assumption that the Reparations Bill must stand, this conclusion is irresistible." Either inflation or a foreign loan is the alternative, according to this daily, which proceeds:

"Of the two it will be admitted that a foreign loan would be preferable. Germany and the Reparations Commission seem to be agreed that this year's payments in kind can be met without recourse to inflation; the doubt concerns only the cash payment, which is much the smaller of the two. The Germans are convinced that if they are not to inflate, no cash can be paid without a loan, and the negotiations clearly imply that the Commission agree with them. If that is so, it ought to be clearly stated. Hitherto the cash that has been handed over has been raised simply by debasing the currency, but it has always been pretended that this was wilful debasement, that the demands for payment were reasonable, and that the collapse of the mark was not the fault of the Commission, but just another deep-laid German plot to cheat us. But Germany has now accepted the terms of the Commission, drastic tho they are, for the control of her finances and for the reform of her Budget. Even so, there will be a gap. The Commission can not, therefore, pretend any longer that the bridging of the gap with paper marks will be a work of wilful wickedness. It will, in the absence of a loan, be the only expedient left. And since every one, the Germans included, wants to stop the overissuing of paper money, it would be better, if a loan is impracticable, to forego the claims which would make their overissue obligatory."

This famous newspaper goes on to say that it would not be easy to "reconcile France to getting no more cash this year," and certainly it "would not look well," and would add to her financial difficulties, which are considerable. France wants cash even more than goods, according to *The Guardian*, and adds:

"Even if France subscribed as much to the loan as she got out of it—and she would probably subscribe less—her financial difficulties would be eased. But the chief merit of a loan would be that it would for the first time give a large number of people in France, England and America a direct and obvious interest in Germany's welfare. Of course Germany's welfare is our welfare. Of course she can not pay an enormous indemnity unless she is economically active and prosperous. Of course her ability to pay is, and has been, diminished by pressing demands upon her which have ruined her currency and helped to dislocate all the exchanges of the world. But it has taken several years for people to see these things, and even now they seem to be only dimly aware of them."

DO AMERICAN FARMERS WANT A HIGH TARIFF?

LOW TARIFF SUPPORTERS for half a century, the American farmers of the West are said to have become "rampant protectionists overnight" by some Canadian editors, altho others question the accuracy of such a statement. Among the doubters is the Winnipeg *Manitoba Free Press* which cautions us "not to rely upon the alleged conversion of the farmers until it is tested by a reasonable period of probation." That there are divergent views on the subject among newspapers on the American side of the boundary line is evident

PLEADING WITH THE ROUGH-HOUSE GUEST.

MANAGER LLOYD GEORGE: "Come now, Fritz, be reasonable. At least pay for the cigar."

—*The Bulletin* (Sydney, N. S. W.).

from a study of their columns. An independent newspaper, the Springfield *Republican*, tells us that the American farm bloc is "a political body controlled by political forces for political ends, and it is out for whatever a tariff can do to boost farm prices." So long as the agricultural West is "obsessed with the idea that high tariff duties will benefit the farmer," this daily avers, the

tariff situation "may be hopeless"; but later, it is predicted, the farmers will get over their obsession. *The Republican* discloses the Western farmers' frame of mind by citing the remark of Senator Poindexter of Washington, as follows: "We of the West are tired of being the servitors of the great Eastern manufacturing States which have been built up by protective tariffs. If you are going to have protection, give it to the West as well as the East." On the other hand, the Buffalo *News* cites Senator Capper of Kansas as saying: "Many of our agricultural products are on an export basis, and the tariff will not help the producers of these products except under special conditions and on special grades." Returning to the Canadian side of the line, we find *The Manitoba Free Press* recalling that:

"The Western farmer was against a high tariff every time he had a chance to vote on that issue. When did he change his views? He was out of the regular Republican party in 1912 and in 1916. In the presidential election of 1920 the tariff issue cut no more figure than it did in the Dominion elections of 1917.

"We are not forgetting the Emergency Tariff Act. But we must remember that it was only intended to last for six months. It was passed during that period of consternation, amounting to hysteria, which possest the American farmer when wheat, corn, hides, wool, cotton, tobacco, and other farm products suddenly dropt from wartime prices to a pre-war level. The mistake of the farm 'bloc' was in trying to make this a permanent policy. This led them into strange alliances, and finally committed them to the support of the present tariff bill."

The Manitoba Free Press goes on to say that there should be no divergence of views on the tariff question between the farmers of Canada and the United States, for their economic position is similar. Farmers on both sides of the line, it is pointed out, have to dispose of their surplus crops in an unprotected market, and that market is Europe, and this newspaper continues:

"To the farmer, Europe appears as a customer; to the manufacturer, as a competitor. Some of the big manufacturers, it is true, desire export trade. They are quietly doing all they can to obstruct the tariff bill now going through the United States Senate. But, generally speaking, the manufacturer desires no trade with foreign nations. If he can have a monopoly in the home market, the rest of the world may go hang. The farmer, on the other hand, must sell abroad. A law prohibiting both imports and exports would mean his utter ruin. Hence, sooner or later, in any country the farmer and the manufacturer come to the fork in the road on the tariff question.

"That was evident in the United States thirty-two years ago when the Western farmers marched out of the Republican party almost in a body as a protest against the McKinley bill. It was evident in 1910 when history repeated itself in the case of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill. The conflict of interest is even greater to-day, for the United States is a creditor nation. Europe has little gold and the farmer must take his pay in goods."

How, then, are we to account for the fact that the Western farmers, or at least their representatives in Congress, are supporting the tariff bill now before the Senate, asks this newspaper, and it confesses that no enlightenment is to be had from the members of the Senatorial Farm Bloc. They are "voting for the tariff bill, but saying nothing in its favor," and we read:

"They are conspicuous by their absence from the chamber except at roll call. The inference is that they have made a bargain with the Republican majority to vote for the tariff bill as reported by the finance committee in consideration of the high duties carried in that bill upon agricultural products.

"Some of these duties, notably those upon wool and sugar, may be of real cash commercial value to the wool and sugar producers of the United States. The duties upon grain, live stock, hides, long staple cotton, dairy products and tropical fruits will be of no benefit if we are to rely upon results so far accomplished by the emergency tariff. Meanwhile, the bill going through Congress must of necessity add to the farmers' cost of living and cost of production because it imposes ferocious duties upon iron and steel, woolens and building material. Every possible door is closed against imports, and the zeal for protection becomes grotesque when we find shoes, salt, sand and cement transferred from the free to the dutiable list."

KEEPING BRITAIN'S EMPIRE BRITISH

IF ALL THE BRITISH-BORN SUBJECTS who settled in the United States of America during the past forty years had migrated to countries within the British Empire, it has been estimated that they would have added at least 20,000,000 more people to the population of the Dominions. This loss of true-born Britons is guarded against, we are told, in the Empire Settlement Act, 1922, for the official copy of it provides that: "It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State, in association with the Government of any part of His Majesty's Dominions, or with approved private organizations either in the United Kingdom or in any part of such Dominions, to formulate and cooperate in carrying out agreed schemes for affording joint assistance to suitable persons in the United Kingdom who intend to settle in any part of His Majesty's Oversea Dominions." The text of the Act informs us further that an agreed scheme under this Act may be either:

"(*a*) a development or a land settlement scheme; or (*b*) a scheme for facilitating settlement in or migration to any part of His Majesty's Oversea Dominions by assistance with passages, initial allowances, special training or otherwise; and shall make provision with respect to the contributions to be made, either by way of grant or by way of loan or otherwise, by the parties to the agreed scheme toward the expenses of the scheme."

It is further provided that the contribution of the Secretary of State "shall not in any case exceed half the expenses of the scheme," and that the liability of the Secretary of State to make contributions "shall not extend beyond a period of fifteen years after the passing of this Act." Furthermore, the aggregate amount "expended by the Secretary of State under any scheme or schemes under this Act shall not exceed one million five hundred thousand pounds in the financial year current at the date of the passing of this Act, or three million pounds in any subsequent financial year."

Australian editors are particularly interested in settlement matters, and *The Brisbane Courier* notes with satisfaction that for the first time the British Government is directly cooperating with the Dominion in turning the outward stream of emigrants toward the countries within the Empire where there is urgent need and abundant room for their absorption under conditions "better than they could ever hope to enjoy in alien lands, antagonistic in sentiment and possibly uncongenial in outlook." What is more, it is asserted that:

"The supreme importance of retaining this migrant population under the British flag was recognized in all its manifold bearings during the great World War, when the Empire had to fight to the death for its existence. In the effort to guard against a similar leakage in the future, the British and the Dominion Governments are merely inspired by the natural motives of self-development rather than of self-preservation. The British race has its allotted destinies to fulfil in the scheme of world politics. Its genius for colonization and expansion can best be fostered by relying on the help of its own manhood and its own womanhood. Its capacity for building up the institutions of freedom under which its people can live most happily and thrive most prosperously can be increased only by increasing its strength for the performance of the countless tasks of peaceful development along the roads leading to material prosperity. An Empire settlement scheme, such as the latest British legislation is intended to encourage, would supply the necessary means for attaining in our time the ideal of an Empire, one in sentiment and one in national traditions and aspirations. It remains now for the Dominions to reciprocate with equal vision and statesmanship by providing the lands on which their kith and kin from oversea can establish their homes and add to their country's resources, strength and safety."

Everybody in the Dominions would seem to be pleased with the Empire Settlement Act, but the farmers of England have lifted their voices in protest against it. In a statement by the National Farmers' Union they lament that "British agriculture is to lose the youngest, the most enterprising, and the best of

its workers, and British food production must decline in consequence." The Union asserts its conviction that the farmers "can not but recognize the fact that the Overseas Dominions do not want the surplus population of our towns and cities, but trained agriculturists from our countryside," and the statement continues:

"Official spokesmen of Canada and Australia have made it

"THEY THAT LIVE BY THE SWORD—"

—*L'Asino* (Rome).

quite plain that it is trained land workers they want as immigrants. The new Canadian regulations, we understand, have placed an embargo on all but agriculturists and domestic servants, who need have no capital so long as they pass the occupational test.

"We are not unwilling to play our part as citizens of the Empire for the common good. We are not unwilling to do what we can to lend a helping hand in the worthy task of fitting boys for a useful career. But we ask Mr. Amery to satisfy us that we are not being asked to assist to undermine the position of the country's greatest industry, by which our members live, and the continued decline of which must inevitably be injurious to the nation."

But the objections of the farmers seem ill-founded to the London *Morning Post* which insists that the main purpose of the Empire Settlement Act is to relieve the great towns of their surplus population. This daily believes that the farmers "tend to regard all townsmen as artizans who are totally incapable of working on the land." Now a townsman is not what the farmers call an agriculturist, *The Morning Post* concedes, but—

"There are thousands of young men in every great manufacturing town accustomed to hard manual labor; and there is also a deplorably large number of young men who are perfectly fit for work, but who can not get it. Australia, in particular—a country which is not mentioned in the farmer's memorandum—needs strong men able to do pioneer work, laborers and miners, rather than skilled farm laborers. Moreover, we are by no means sure that the country can not well spare a proportion of its farm laborers. The farmers must know that during all last winter there was a deal of unemployment in their industry. Will the farmers assert that the sons of a farm laborer or farm-hand can always find work on the land? We think not. We believe that every year numbers of country boys enter the railway services and the police force, and the Army, while some drift into towns and there remain. It seems to us that the objections to the Empire Settlement scheme exprest by the farmers are based upon the fallacy that the population is a fixt quantity. The farmers seem to forget that if all their best men left the country to-morrow, in a few years they would be replaced by the growing generation."

EUROPE MAD TO AUSTRALIAN EYES

AFRAID BY THE POLICE and the taking of the "whole senile, querulous mob" of European nations to an alienist for examination is apparently the only real remedy for the European situation, sarcastically declares the Australian Sydney *Sun*. So it would appear to fortunate onlookers in Australia, the United States and South Africa, to whom there seems no doubt but that Europe has "gone mad," for this newspaper points out that "after a mad war to end war, a whole litter of new wars has been spawned." Everywhere on the crowded European Continent, we are told, secret and open alliances are being sought and concluded, and they can result "only in the futility of more wars," and we read:

"Germany allies herself with the Bolsheviks; Italy becomes the close friend of Turkey; France waves the sword. Chauvinism and Bolshevism invoke the other 'ism,' militarism. The Little Entente has its intertribal quarrels, and the Big Entente has a bigger row. Ireland, after having a little war with England, now has a little war of her own.

"What is the matter with Europe? The only diagnosis that will explain her condition is that Europe is suffering from senile decay. The frontiers of every State, except Switzerland, Andorra and Monaco—which lack navies—are manned by querulous old gentlemen suffering from the delusion of persecution.

"Everybody in Europe suspects the other fellow over the

A SWISS DIALOG.

WAR: "What are you crying for, kid?"

PEACE: "Believe me—it's a tough world. If I only had known before I ventured into it—"

WAR: "Ah, quit your cryin'—I'll be back one of these days, and mix it up all right."

—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

frontier. The trouble seems to be that there are too many frontiers, and the nations are packed too closely together.

"Every nation feels the instinctive dislike for its compulsory neighbor that the suburban resident feels for the man next door. Even when Bulgaria merely wants to borrow Roumania's lawn-mower, the two elderly gentlemen glare at each over the back-yard fence, and their wives shout nasty insinuations across the palings, and the children put out their tongues to each other."

TWENTY MINUTES OF RAILROADING

THE PRESIDENT of the American Railway Association, R. H. Aishton, having been requested to make a twenty-minute address on "The Railroad Situation" before the Academy of Political Science at the Hotel Astor, New York, conceived the brilliant idea of occupying his time by telling his auditors just what American railroads were doing while he talked—what they did, what they earned, what they spent, in the course of twenty minutes. The yearly figures, Mr. Aishton noted, are too large to understand without strain. To say that the first-class roads of the United States moved 306 billion tons of revenue freight one mile in the year 1921 is somewhat confusing, whereas the figures for twenty minutes are down among the thousands, and quite within our comprehension. "Let us," said Mr. Aishton, "get down to something we can all understand without undue mental strain."

He went on, as quoted in *The Railway Review* (Chicago):

"I have been allotted twenty minutes. During that twenty minutes the energy developed by the railroads is equivalent to moving a train consisting of a locomotive with ten freight cars, carrying 311 tons of revenue-paying freight, with two more freight cars containing 38 tons of company freight that doesn't produce revenue, with two passenger cars, containing 38 paying passengers, together with the employees necessary to operate the train, with the necessary postal, baggage and express cars, and a little old red caboose, a distance of 37,500 miles, or once and one-half times around the earth at its greatest circumference.

WHAT MR. AISHTON'S TRAIN DID IN 20 MINUTES.

"What do they get for performing this service? The year 1914 is taken for comparison, because it marked the start of the European War, the beginning of all our troubles:

"In 1914 every 20 minutes the gross earnings were $115,347.

"In 1921 every 20 minutes the gross earnings were $209,874. An increase of 82 per cent.

"In 1914 every 20 minutes the operating expenses were $83,844.

"In 1921 every 20 minutes the operating expenses were $173,652. An increase of 107 per cent.

"In 1914 the payroll for 20 minutes, $50,888.

"In 1921 the payroll for 20 minutes, $106,579. An increase of 109 per cent.

"The above indicate what's the matter, and beyond all that consider this also:

"In 1914 every 20 minutes there was paid in taxes, $5,159.

"In 1921 every 20 minutes there was paid in taxes, $10,526. An increase of 104 per cent.

"In 1914 every 20 minutes the net railway operating income (which is the amount left after payment of expenses and taxes) was $25,158.

"In 1920 it practically disappeared, being only $822.

"In 1921, however, with an increase of 3,091 millions in investment over 1914, the net operating income every 20 minutes was $22,755.

"In other words, whereas the book value increased 18 per cent. between 1914 and 1921, the net railway operating income earned on the investment thus increased actually decreased 9.5 per cent.

"What are the railroads doing to bring about economy and efficiency?

"In 1921, altho the times were deprest, as was the case in 1914:

"They handled 7.7 per cent. more revenue ton miles than they did in 1914.

"They handled 8.0 per cent. more passenger miles.

"They did it, however, with 10.6 per cent. less train miles, and the train mile is what creates expense. There must have been economy and efficiency manifested there, surely.

"In 1920, with a large business, as compared with 1914, with a light business:

"There was an increase of 44 per cent. in revenue freight ton miles.

"There was an increase of about 36 per cent. in revenue passenger miles.

"Yet this was accomplished with the same train miles, practically, as 1914. As a matter of fact, it was 300 miles less every twenty minutes than in 1914. Truly a notable record!"

Every railroad, Mr. Aishton went on to say, has been and is making the strongest individual efforts, through its own organization of experts, to develop new methods of efficiency and economy. No industry in the country has any more complete check on the minutest details of their operations, or has competitive initiative developed to a higher degree, than the transportation companies. He continued:

"The field for economy in the future lies largely, in my opinion, in two main directions—

(1) Heavier car-loading—one ton more per carload is equivalent to adding 80,000 cars to the supply.

(2) More mileage per car day—one mile additional is equivalent to adding 100,000 cars to the supply.

"These two things the railroads and shippers are vitally interested in and actively working cooperatively toward the ultimate goal.

"Most of this progress will be reflected in heavier carloads, heavier trainloads, and more miles per car per day, which, after all, are the true measures of economy and efficiency.

"The twenty minutes have now expired. Our train has completed its twenty-minute journey around the world; but while this talk stops, the train must still keep going day and night through storm and sunshine, through business depression and great activity, without a hitch and at constantly increasing speed and cargo, if this nation of ours is to continue to expand."

Illustrations by courtesy of the Division of Public Libraries, Massachusetts Department of Education, Boston

THE HOSPITAL LIBRARY AT ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR.

"Immigrants who are given the best books of a country immediately upon arrival should make good citizens."

THE CURATIVE POWER OF BOOKS

BEFORE THE WAR, organized libraries in hospitals and sanatoriums might have been counted on the fingers of one hand. Books they had, but a mere collection of books never yet made a library. Edith Kathleen Jones, general secretary of the Massachusetts Department of Education's Public Library Division, asserts in *The Modern Hospital* (Chicago) that McLean Hospital, in Waverley, Mass., a private hospital for mental cases, was the first to insist on the value of a carefully selected library for its patients with a trained, resident librarian in charge. It also formulated the principles governing the organization of hospital libraries, namely, first, an organized central library, as charming and homelike as it can be made; second, a librarian with personality, knowledge of books and library technique; third, an annual appropriation sufficient for the purchase of new books as they are published; fourth, the exclusion of morbid, gruesome and unwholesome literature. Miss Jones continues:

"McLean Hospital reorganized its library along these lines in 1904 and its librarian began to publish her theories and experiences in 1910. In these same years the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston reorganized its patients' library, appointed a librarian and became, so far as is known, the first general hospital to institute regular book service to bed-patients. In 1910, trustees and doctors put their heads together and designed the little 'bookcart' which, eight years later, was amplified and enlarged into the A. L. A. hospital bookwagon that trundled miles and miles of war hospital corridors, carrying its welcome loads of adventure and romance to thousands of sick and wounded men. In the same year the secretary of the Iowa Library Commission, Miss Alice S. Tyler, happened to visit one of the State hospitals for the insane and was appalled by the hopeless, aimless way in which the patients just 'sat around' with nothing to occupy their minds. It seemed to her that the library commission might get books to these State institutions as well as to public libraries, and then, finding that books alone are useless unless there is some one to make the connection between the book and the patient, she interested the legislature to authorize the appointment of an institution library supervisor. Thus was born the State institution library idea. Vermont, Minnesota, Nebraska, Indiana and one or two other States quickly followed Iowa's lead.

"When the war broke out, a few States had learned to operate hospital libraries in groups; a few private hospitals had discovered the value of recreational reading as a therapeutic agent, and the advantage of carrying books to wards so that bed-patients might make a selection themselves, what books were wholesome and to be recommended, and how to interest patients in reading. Therefore, when in the spring of 1918 the Government allowed the A. L. A. War Service to place women librarians in the base hospitals, all this knowledge lay ready to hand and the association had only to organize its forces along lines already mapped out.

"As I write of those days of the A. L. A. War Service, my mind goes back to those brave, eager, warmhearted, merry lads, setting forth with such high faith and courage on what was to them a great crusade. I see an embarkation hospital in May, 1918; the boys chafing at the delay in getting over, tender with one another, courteous and helpful to us women, appreciative of what we were trying to do for them. I remember those hospitals under the awful scourge of influenza. At Camp Devens the library was turned into a morgue, but in all the hospitals the librarians stuck to their posts and, often with gas masks on, wheeled the bookwagons through the wards or presided over outdoor tables of books for convalescents.

"No one who lived through them can ever forget those days in the New York hospitals when our first wounded were brought home. Another of my memories is of the hospital ship which sailed up the river to the Navy Yard in Charleston, S. C.; the long line of ambulances and stretchers bearing the men to the hospital, the joy of the men to be home again, the raid upon the library that Sunday afternoon by every man who could get over on crutches or in wheeled chair, and the cries of delight which hailed 'the booklady' when the librarian and two orderlies loaded down with books appeared in the wards.

"And then, in those hospitals filled with gassed and wounded soldiers, we began to be aware of a difference. Those lads whom we had sent overseas to fight our battles, merry, lighthearted idealists, wearing youth like a gay cockade, had returned men—their youth irrevocably gone, and always something of somberness and pain and never-to-be-forgotten horror in their eyes. Shattered in health, crippled, often with a mental twist, and with wrecked nerves, more than ever they called for books.

"June, 1919, found 145 librarians and six supervisors in the A. L. A. War Hospital Service in America and 121 organized hospital libraries in France. In November of that year the A. L. A. gave up its work with the Army and Navy, turning over to them all libraries and books and personnel in those departments, but continuing its service in hospitals for disabled soldiers until November, 1920, when, for lack of funds, it was obliged to suspend this work. However, so great was the protest from commanding officers, patients and nurses over the threatened loss of their libraries that the Red Cross came to the rescue and financed the salaries of the librarians until the A. L. A. was able to assemble sufficient funds to pay back the loan and carry on the work until July, 1921, when the Government assumed the responsibility. The medical officers speak in the most emphatic terms of the value of books and the professional spirit of the librarians who are able to get the men to read really worth-while things, and in some hospitals to organize courses of study. The Public Health Service is stressing medical as well as general libraries in their hospitals, and the librarians will be expected to administer both of these."

The service of the American Library Association in the war hospitals thus easily demonstrated its value. What has been its influence on civilian hospitals? Miss Jones goes on:

"Doctors and nurses returned from the Army to their home towns, remembered the organized libraries and selected books, the bedside service, and the contented patients of war days and wondered why something of the sort would not work in city hospitals.

Librarians who had served in the camps looked at the full shelves of their home libraries and remembered how much 'the boys' had liked those books when they were sick. So one of these librarians went to the superintendents of the six general hospitals in his city and offered to start a 'drive' for permanent collections of books for each hospital, lend books from the public library, and provide a hospital librarian from his staff who would visit the wards and carry books to the bed patients. Every one was enthusiastic, six book wagons of the A. L. A. pattern were bought, and Sioux City became the proud pioneer in the new type of 'group' library administration whereby the hospital and the public library combine to furnish books to patients. Many other cities and towns have followed this plan with satisfactory results.

"As the value of hospital libraries is now fully acknowledged, their future seems assured. The superintendent of one general hospital remarked: 'These libraries are wonderful things for the patients. We doctors used to think that when we had performed a successful operation our duty was ended. If the patient died of homesickness after it, that was none of our concern. We knew that a contented mind was half the battle, but we took little pains to make him contented. Now we have learned that the hospital must look after the mental health of a patient during convalescence, and we have learned that wholesome books do more than almost any other one thing to keep him happy and help him get well.'

"The war experience taught librarians many things, but the fundamentals as formulated by McLean Hospital long before the war remain unchanged. We still insist that the books must be wholesome and interesting. We see more clearly than ever that hospitals must provide proper books for nurses and employees in order to keep up the morale. And most emphatically we stress the need of experienced librarians to organize and operate these libraries. We know, too, that the most efficient librarian in the world can do little unless she has the hearty support of superintendent and trustees and definite funds at her disposal for the books she wants. Books are her tools. Give her these and she can build a library which will be one of the best therapeutic agents in the hospital."

IN A U. S. VETERANS' HOSPITAL AT CAMP TRAVIS, TEXAS.

"We have learned that the hospital must look after the mental health of a patient during convalescence."

THE BEAUTIFUL LIBRARY OF McLEAN HOSPITAL, WAVERLY, MASS.

"We have learned that wholesome books keep the patient happy and help him get well."

MAN'S SENSELESS GARB

THE HABILIMENTS OF MAN are spoken of as "more sensible" than those of his wife, sisters and daughters. Not so, concludes a contributor to *The Nation's Health* (Chicago). As quoted in *Bradstreet's* (New York), he believes that the clothing worn by the average male in the temperate zone contributes not a little to the bad ventilation of the body, and by reason of its many constrictions, reduces the exercise of the musculature very considerably. He goes on:

"The feet are incased in stockings which hold both heat and moisture, and over this layer are shoes made of leather and canvas, and rendered almost watertight by an outer coating of wax or enamel. They bind the feet to deformity and the muscles are atrophied by non-use. The leg is constricted by stocking and garter, outside which is a pair of trousers which bind the knees, thighs and hips.

"The thighs are incased in drawers which may extend to the ankles, binding calves and knees still more, and tightly buttoned over the hips and around the waist. In the case of breeches, motion is still further restricted by their being buttoned from the knee downward, and this is accentuated by puttees, either of stiff, unyielding leather, or a bandage of wool tightly applied. Trousers or breeches tightly encircle the waist, and to make sure that the abdominal muscles shall be thoroughly crippled a belt of leather or non-elastic cloth is worn.

"An undershirt of cotton or wool envelops the body from the neck almost to the knees, and perhaps from the shoulders to the wrists. It may interfere with respiration, and over it is a shirt with constricting bands of stiffly starched cloth which binds the neck and wrist. In the case of the dress-shirt, a cuirass-like plate extends downward.

"A stiffly starched collar which impedes the use of the muscles

of the neck, and a necktie of no imaginable use whatsoever, top off the shirt. A snug vest of cotton or wool tightly clinches the thorax, only to be covered by a coat which restricts the shoulders, arms and trunk.

"Add to this a heavy overcoat or raincoat, and a hat which tightly encircles the cranium, and the costume is complete, unless a cane, which is necessary in order that this poor beswaddled male may walk, be included.

"If industrial hygiene has brought forth one incontrovertible fact, it is that there is a direct relationship between the ventilation of the workroom and the efficiency of the worker. Physiologists have determined that the reason that moist warm temperatures reduce efficiency is because of the difficulty in those situations in which the atmosphere is stagnant. Conversely, those who live and work in an environment approaching that of the outside air are not only more useful workers, but they also lead longer, healthier lives.

"The reason is not far to seek. Man gets rid of his excess heat by perspiring, and this physiological process is as necessary to his well-being as is panting to that of a dog. Unless this perspiration is evaporated and heat-loss produced thereby, he is surrounded by an envelop of moist air, an excellent non-conductor of heat, and, in consequence, a greater or lesser degree of heat prostration results. Thus many of the ill-defined ailments observed in certain trades are nothing in the world but chronic heat poisoning.

"These facts are well recognized, and factory laws in general require that workshops shall be well ventilated.

"It is curious that this principle has not been more generally applied to the clothing of man, i.e., that steps have not been taken looking to the improvement of the body of the individual.

"Man possesses enormous powers of resisting cold; yet there seems to be a deep-rooted antagonism to working and living in a temperature much below 68 degrees Fahrenheit. We are taught from childhood to be afraid of taking 'cold,' but it would be far more logical to teach the danger of taking 'heat.' The modern house is so constructed that it almost duplicates the climatic conditions of the shady tropics, and out-of-door games and other artificial exercises are necessary to keep healthy a body which normally should be maintained by the struggle to obtain food.

"Women have displayed far more intelligence in reforming their clothing along hygienic lines. A man's clothes average about nine pounds in weight, a woman's usually less than five, and it is a well-known fact that a girl in an evening gown can dance a man in a dress suit to death."

The solution lies, of course, in the reform of men's clothing. The innumerable failures to reform women's dress by direct methods and the accomplishments of fashion to that end point out a general line of attempting this, the writer thinks. Improvements in female garb were not too difficult to produce because the fashion of women's dress is in a constant state of mutation, and if a woman can be shown that a certain thing is stylish, she will eagerly adopt it.

"Not so with man. He fatuously cleaves to the necktie, a vestigial remnant of the Middle Ages; he demands a ribbon for his hat for no other reason than the floppy headgear of Louis XIV was liable to be blown off; buttons which once supported a sword belt still adorn the back of the cutaway of the disarmament era, and three or four buttons at the cuff are the fossilized relics of the days when men used to roll up their sleeves. Men cling conservatively to uncomfortable, unhygienic garments, and they will stiff-neckedly resist a change unless there is a subtle appeal to their vanity.

"Changes are coming slowly; underwear is being improved; the soft collar and the sports shirt are steps in the right direction; the war popularized a shoe which somewhat approaches the shape of the foot, but, unfortunately, there remain to be worn out a lot of puttees.

"It still is impolite for a man to appear in his shirtsleeves; walking without a hat is frowned upon, and the man who attempted to traverse Fifth Avenue in really hygienic clothing would continue his journey in a patrol wagon. Yes, the ideal is still a long way off.

"A pair of sandals and a loincloth would be about right, but, as Carlyle has pointed out, such a garb would detract from the dignity of the courts, so it must be said that the one-piece dungaree which automobile mechanics wear is about the best to which we have attained at this stage of our sartorial development."

CABBAGE COMING BACK

CORNED BEEF AND CABBAGE are not necessarily an inflexible combination, we are told by Jessie A. Knox, writing in *The Forecast* (New York). As an article of diet cabbage may be served in dozens of ways acceptably, thanks to modern methods of cooking, which are restoring this vegetable to its ancient place in popular favor.

The translucent, delicately flavored, succulent vegetable served with butter or cream sauce which the expert cook produces from the common head of cabbage bears little resemblance, Miss Knox says, to the dank mass of dark vegetable fiber which is often served with corned beef after the two have been boiled together for three hours or more. She continues:

"Cabbage is delicious and fit to set before the king when it is properly treated, but unfortunately, many a culinary crime has been committed against it and it is not easy to live down the evil reputation that the innocent vegetable has unjustly gained. It is the victim of bad cooking.

"This vegetable, of which there are about seventy varieties, all told, belongs to the mustard family and contains a volatile oil that is rich in sulfur and hydrogen and that is driven off by careless cooking. The odor of sulfur and hydrogen in combination is strong and penetrating and lingers long, and for this reason, improperly cooked cabbage not only makes its presence objectionable, but it loses its color and flavor, is hard to digest and really unfit for food.

"Modern methods of cooking have done much to put cabbage back in the diet, and experiments in feeding animals as well as humans have shown that it deserves a high place on the family food list. So far as proteins, fats and carbohydrates are concerned, the cabbage is worth very little. Its great value as a food lies in its ability to supply bulk to the intestines, for the indigestible residue acts as a stimulus to intestinal movement and helps in correcting constipation; in its mineral salts, especially potash and iron; in the fact that it has an alkaline reaction and so helps in correcting an overacid condition; and in its supply of vitamins B and C, or the antineuritic and antiscorbutic vitamins.

"Brussels sprouts, broccoli, kale and kohlrabi all properly belong to the cabbage tribe, but in speaking of cabbage, the solid head-cabbage in early or late varieties is usually meant. Fresh, firm cabbage that is white or good green in color—according to the kind—is the easiest to digest and the most desirable to use. Raw cabbage is, as a rule, easier of digestion than the cooked, tho if it is properly cooked, there is very little difference in the digestibility. However, in cooking, the antiscorbutic vitamin C is destroyed to a large extent, tho vitamin B is unchanged. Raw cabbage can be served in a number of ways, and if finely chopped or shredded makes a delightful winter salad and should be used several times a week to insure good health and proper elimination. It has been proven that if in feeding hens raw cabbage is included in the ration there is an improvement in the egg-production, general health and growth. Graham Lusk, addressing a food conservation meeting during the war, finished the list of available war foods with an emphatic 'And we must not forget the *cabbage*.'

"To cook cabbage properly, cut it in quarters, remove the core and soak the cabbage for at least half an hour in cold water. Drain, cut in small pieces and cover with boiling water. Boil rapidly in an uncovered saucepan for fifteen minutes, add salt—one tablespoonful to a medium-sized cabbage—and continue cooking for ten minutes or until the cabbage is tender. Drain, chop and season with salt, pepper and butter. The cabbage, cooked in this way, will be white, delicate in flavor and texture and easy of digestion. There will be no objectionable odor in the house, as is the case when the pan is covered and the cabbage cooked an hour or so. Long cooking darkens it or sometimes turns it pink and nearly always develops a bitter or strong flavor. The vegetable may be shredded or put through a meat chopper and cooked for ten minutes, when it will be found to be tender and delicate in flavor. This method, however, causes a large loss of the mineral salts and is not recommended as a general rule.

"There is no need for the family to tire of cabbage as a vegetable or salad, as there are many combinations and methods of serving that can be used. Cabbage purees, puffs, rolls, stuffed cabbage, the many varieties of salads and relishes, stewed cabbage, cabbage au gratin; all these give the housekeeper no excuse for omitting cabbage from her bill-of-fare on the plea that her family tires of it if she serves it often."

RADIO · DEPARTMENT

RADIO IN A SUIT-CASE

THERE IS AN ELEMENT of the necromantic about radio receiving under any circumstances; but this perhaps reaches its climax when the receiving apparatus is dissociated from an outside aerial. People are in a way prepared to accept as a natural phenomenon the reception of messages by a visible and tangible wire stretched high in air, but when there is no such apparatus in question, the message being intercepted by a little loop aerial that stands on a table, the thing seems utterly mysterious. Even thoroughly intelligent people have been known to inquire whether it is not necessary to open the window; and to express incredulity when assured that the electro-magnetic waves are no respecters of walls.

Mystery reaches a climax when no aerial of any kind is visible. A Washington inventor has produced a radio receiving outfit that meets this condition. A good many amateurs will probably feel that his suit-case radio receiver, as described in *Radio News* (New York) is precisely the apparatus they have been looking for. Here is the description:

"A portable radio receiving set, completely installed in an ordinary suit-case, capable of 'picking-up' a wireless broadcasting service 250 miles away, represents perhaps the most compact outfit for its capacity yet built. The device was perfected by Brent Daniel, of Washington, D. C.

"The first station heard after the compactly built wireless receiving unit was put into operation was one in New York City. A station in Newark, New Jersey, was also heard. An amateur station in Ohio—approximately 400 miles away—was noted with faint audibility. The signal strength at these distances, to be sure, is not great. When the transmitting station is located only 10 or 15 miles away, this diminutive wireless receiver imparts sufficient strength to be distinctly heard over a large room.

"This portable amplifying receiver operates in the absence of an antenna. A loop is used, this unit as well as all other parts of the outfit being enclosed in a common suit-case. The use of a loud speaker or amplifier is the secret of the large capacity of this radio outfit when compared to its size. The inventor describes his progeny as supersensitive.

"The containing suit-case weighs barely 40 pounds. The electron tubes, loop, amplifier, and other intricacies essential to a complete radio receiving set are bound between a case of leather not exceeding 14 inches by 22 inches in dimensions. The success of this portable amplifying receiver is due in no small measure to the use of a special design of electron tube, which makes it possible to use two dry-cell batteries in supplying filament current.

"Five stages of amplification are in force—three of radio, two of audio, and a detector. By the use of tuned radio-frequency transformers, extreme sensitivity is insured. The amplifier consists of the following elements: Six electron tubes of special design with sockets; two filament rheostats for controlling filament temperatures; a stabilizer for adjusting the outfit to maximum sensitivity; a tuning condenser for adjustment to the wave-length of radiotelephone transmitter, and dry-cell batteries supplying filament current; 'B' batteries for affording plate voltage; three tuned radio-frequency transformers, grid leak and condenser, and two audi-frequency transformers.

Courtesy of "Radio News."

MR. DANIELS'S OUTFIT.

Aerial and everything are in the suit-case. He can hear distinctly ten or fifteen miles, and faintly up to 400.

"Another feature of this portable amplifying receiver is its capacity to locate the radio-transmitting station, the coil in the leather container having directional powers. Similarly, indicative of its variable uses, a plug may be arranged on the suit-case that a telephone receiver may be connected in place of the amplification horn. Thereby, when held in front of a Bell telephone land-line transmitter, conversation may be relayed to a friend at some distant point. Practical experiments have included a realization of this innovation. When related to the amplifying equipment, the small amount of energy 'picked-up' by the receiving loop is so enlarged in volume that conversation or music may be heard in any part of an ordinary room."

It appears that Mr. Daniel is by no means the only radio enthusiast who has made practical application of the suit-case idea. Another Washingtonian, Mr. F. W. Dunmore, of the U. S. Bureau of Standards, has a similar oufit, with which he is reported to have astonished the guests in the lobby of a Chicago hotel, who were for a time at a loss to know the origin of the market reports, grand opera selections, and the like that appeared to come from nowhere in particular, but were finally traced to the moderate-sized bag that the radio expert was carrying.

Yet another suit-case radio receiver is reported by Mr. Robert E. Lacault, who gives full details of its construction in *Science and Invention* (New York). The building of such a radio frequency amplifier as is necessary in order that the small loop antenna may bring the desired messages is hardly the work for a tyro; but doubtless there are many amateurs who will wish to try their hand at making such a portable outfit as Mr. Lacault describes. The circuit diagram on page 25 shows a relatively simple construction, which any one who has had a little practise in the making of vacuum-tube outfits may readily follow.

Mr. Lacault declares that no real radio fan can conceive of a vacation without his radio set; and he gives assurance that the portable one he describes, using only a folding loop antenna, covers waves from 180 to 500 meters, and has a wider range than might be expected, because of the regenerative effect attained by means of the variometer connected in the plate-circuit of the first amplifier tube. Here are details of the outfit.

"The amplifier comprises two stages of radio frequency, one using iron core transformers, such as may now be obtained in any radio shop. In order to save space and weight, small vacuum tubes are used. These require four volts on the filament supplied by means of a small storage battery having the electrolyte rendered unspillable by the addition of proper absorbents, glass wool, etc. Such small batteries are used in medical apparatus and in portable lamps. In case one prefers to use dry cells, he may do so by mounting four standard dry cells in the 'A' battery compartment of the cabinet, to furnish the necessary filament current for the tubes. The plate voltage is obtained from two 22½ volt 'B' batteries of small size.

"Figs. 1, A, B, C show the front panel, and a sectional as well as a top view of the cabinet, with the various parts composing

the receiving set and the amplifier. On the top of the panel are the three tubes, and below may be seen the knobs of the rheostat and potentiometer. The two dials are those of the variable condenser and the variometer. The radio frequency transformer, grid leak and grid condenser, as well as the coupling condenser are mounted on the back of the panel and also on the top of the cabinet. The special compartments for the 'A' and 'B' batteries are screwed through the sides of the cabinet, and should be so fixt as to exactly accommodate the battery to be used. The

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"THE SINGING SUIT-CASE."

Mr. F. W. Dunmore and his handy traveling set. While attending a conference of the American Institute of Engineers in a Chicago hotel, Mr. Dunmore walked around the lobby with suitcase in hand. Notes from an opera, stock market reports and news of the day soon started to come from a slit in the valise, which is about one-third the size of an average grip, and mystified every one until explained.

whole outfit which is 5½ inches wide, takes little room in the suit-case, which may be used also to carry clothes and other necessary accessories of every vacationist.

"As may be seen in the diagram, no filament rheostat is used for the amplifier tubes, as this is not necessary with the type of tube used: a potentiometer regulates the potential applied on the grids through the loop winding. The rheostat for the detector tube is not absolutely necessary, altho it sometimes improves the reception. The variometer used in the plate circuit of the first tube is a standard one, which if built by the amateur himself should have 50 turns on the rotor and 50 on the stator and No. 22 wire should be used for this winding. In order to save space on the panel the mountings for the Myers tubes were removed from the standard socket and fixt upon the panel itself.

"In the other diagram are shown the various parts of the set with the values of the condensers and other elements. Two stages of radio frequency amplification are used before the detector, providing great sensitiveness, and sometimes giving better results with the loop aerial than are obtainable with an outdoor antenna and regular regenerative set. Of course the intensity of the signals heard in the telephone is not as strong as if two steps of audio frequency amplification were added after the detector, without any radio frequency amplification before, but the range obtainable in the second case is much more limited than in the first.

"When building the set it will be found that the easiest way to make the 'layout' of the panel is to first trace on a piece of paper the dimensions and spaces of the various parts and positions of the screws. This paper may then be stretched and fixt over the bakelite panel, and the various holes drilled through both, insuring the proper spacing for the screws. The paper may then be removed and the rheostats, condenser and other instruments mounted and wired. No dimensions are given in the sketch showing the set, as this depends upon the particular suitcase in which receiver is to be installed. If desired, the set may be built as a separate unit enclosed in a cabinet with a handle for transportation.

"In conclusion, I would say that with such a receiver, signals from amateur stations about 200 miles distant have been received quite often, while radiophone transmissions from broadcasting stations have been picked up quite clearly at a distance of almost 100 miles.

"Where the experimenter may wish to use an ordinary aerial instead of a loop, he will of course gain greatly in the range over which he can receive. An aerial 100 feet long comprising one or two wires will give best results with this set. A piece of fine magnet wire will do for a temporary aerial, tying a string to one end of it, and a stone or other weight to the free end of the string. The stone is then thrown over a high tree limb, carrying the string with it, and the aerial wire can then be pulled taut. Insulators, such as a porcelain cleat or two, should be placed between the cord and antenna wire. The lower end of the antenna may be connected directly to the receiving set, or else be anchored with an insulator to a peg or other object. A fine wire dropt out of a hotel window would also serve as a temporary aerial, using a steam or water pipe for a ground connection."

RADIO AND PUBLIC INFORMATION

IT IS INTERESTING ALWAYS to get the opinions and estimates of an expert who has been called upon to give much thought to an important subject. Such an estimate of the value of radio broadcasting is given by Mr. M. P. Rice, Manager of the General Electric Company's Station at Schenectady. In *The Globe* (New York), we read:

"The telephone has not supplanted the telegraph, and radio is not likely to supplant either. It is already in general use for transoceanic communication, and this application will be extended, but radio will not under present conditions supersede the telegraph or telephone, for obvious reasons. Broadcasting the morning order for groceries or a chat with an intimate friend might be more entertaining than practicable.

"The great publicity field for radio is the broadcasting of information or entertainment designed to reach large numbers. If the matter is of universal interest and importance it would be radiated from a few suitably located stations of great power. Matter of more local interest would be broadcasted from less powerful stations, which would be installed at suitable intervals throughout the land.

"National news would be broadcasted from the few powerful stations, and local news from the numerous local stations. The President of the United States might address the entire population from a high-powered central station; the Governor of the State of New York might address the people of the State through a local station. The message in either case would reach instantly localities not reached by telephone, telegraph, post-office, or newspaper.

"The distribution of music and other forms of entertainment, and the broadcasting of educational and religious programs will undoubtedly develop along similar lines.

"Ten thousand individuals could probably not be found who would be willing to read consecutively every page of the same newspaper or magazine, and it is not reasonable to suppose that the radio audience will all want the same program at the same time. Therefore, an assortment of wave-lengths will be provided—one for market and weather reports, one for financial reports, and others for local news, for advertising, for concert music, for dancing, for educational programs, for church services, and for theatrical productions.

"Radio will exert a powerful influence on the press, the pulpit, the schools, and the theater, but it will not supplant them. Public taste will be educated, and it will be more critical. It will demand higher standards. There will be a beneficial evolution of press, pulpit, school and theater, in which the inferior and the mediocre will be eliminated.

"Radio broadcasting carries with it responsibility. It is to be hoped and expected that the power to say something loud enough to be heard by thousands will give rise to a desire to say something worth while, and to say it well."

THE CURIOUS LITTLE GRID LEAK

ONE OF THE ODDEST STRUCTURES in the radio receiving outfit is the small but highly important thing called a grid leak, the function of which is to permit the escape—but not too readily—of charges of negative electricity that accumulate on the grid of the detector vacuum tube because of the unidirectional flow of current incident to the function of "detection." If the negative charges accumulate too much on the grid, the flow of current in the plate circuit is reduced or even stopt altogether; so the grid leak, which permits the escape of the negative charges, performs a highly important function.

As purchased at the supply store, the grid leak is a little filament of carbon in a glass tube; but the equivalent of this instrument may be constructed at home very readily. Just how this is done is explained in an article in the *Sunday Call* (Newark), as follows:

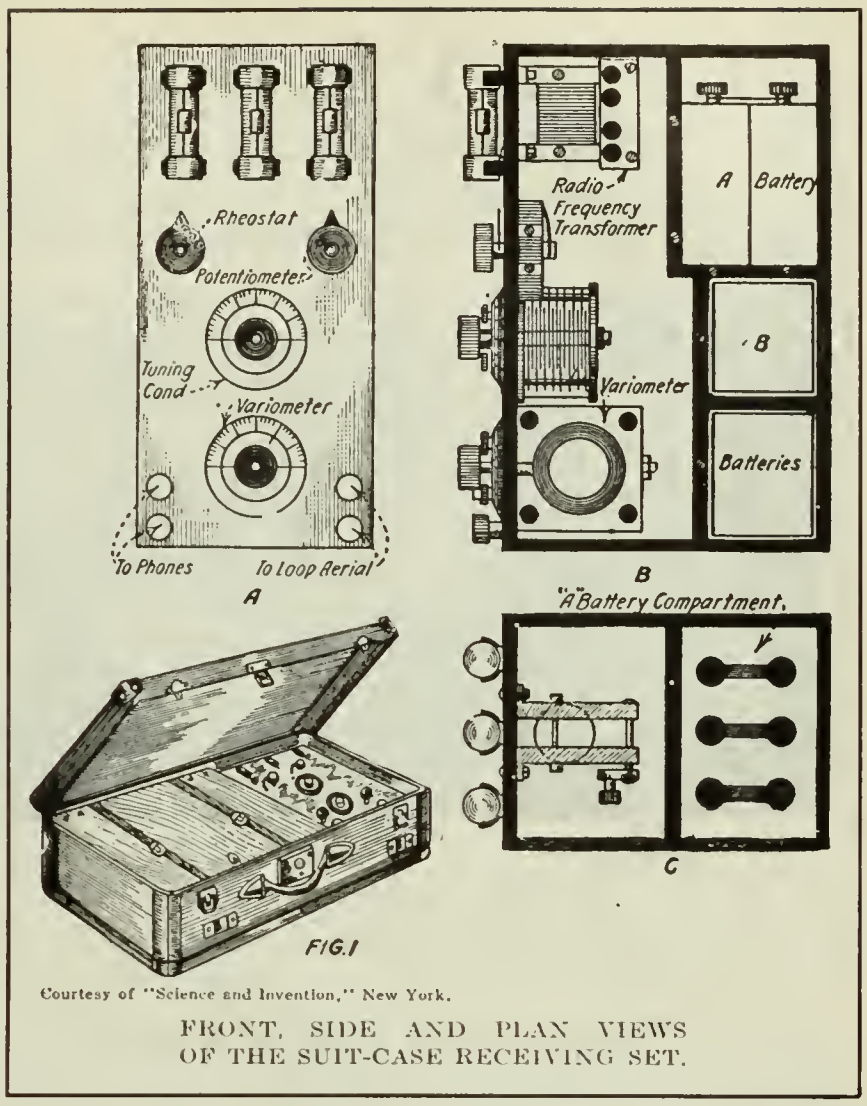
"Cut a piece of cardboard about two inches long and about half an inch wide, or just the size of the grid condenser. If the grid condenser is used, make the cardboard just as long as the condenser so that the two binding-posts will pass through the holes in the condenser and hold down the cardboard. Under each binding-post rub off some of the pencil carbon so that when the binding-posts are tightened down some of the pencil mark will show around the edge of the post.

"Do this on both ends of the cardboard so that there will be contact enough for a pencil mark across the cardboard between the two binding-posts.

"Turn on the tube filament and adjust the set. If a point is reached where the adjustment will cause a loud howling, or the signal tuned in is not clear, start rubbing the pencil back and forth between the binding-posts until the howling just stops or the signal is made clear.

"If there is too much pencil carbon and the set appears dead, simply erase the marks and start all over again until the proper resistance is reached. The grid leak resistance need not be changed unless a different tube is inserted in the socket. Sometimes the grid leak made in this manner may be covered in hot paraffin so as to exclude moisture and it will remain in permanent adjustment.

"Another method of making a grid leak is to soak a small piece of blotting-paper in drawing ink and dry it thoroughly. Then pass two binding-posts through the ends as with the other type mentioned above. A blotter inked in this manner cut down to ½ inch wide and 2 inches long will save a resistance of approximately one megohm, and is suited for the majority of tubes. However, the adjustable leak is to be preferred, for critical and efficient adjustment."



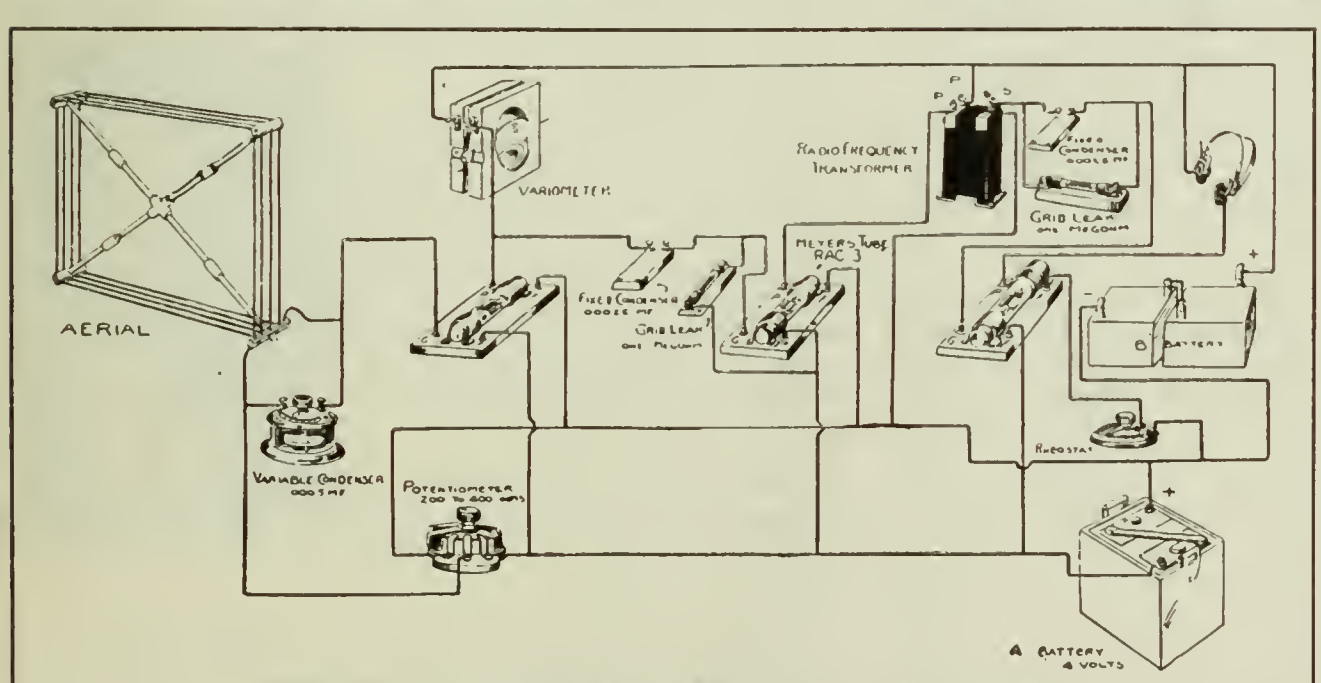
Courtesy of "Science and Invention," New York.

FRONT, SIDE AND PLAN VIEWS OF THE SUIT-CASE RECEIVING SET.

RADIO AND THE FARM BOY—An editorial in the *Nebraska Farmer* (Lincoln) emphasizes the practical value of the receiving radiophone, pointing out that it is likely to be of greater importance, for the farmer in particular, than any other invention since the automobile. "The radiophone," it declares, "promises to bring actually to the home of the farmer or the city man, faster than by any other means, the news of the day, the markets for farm products, and the entertainments of the highest order from distant cities." And then there is this suggestive comment: "For what reason, you might ask, would the farm boy or girl want to leave the farm for the city with such attractions as these in their homes?"

After stating that the small boy had a good deal to do with the development of the radiophone, because of his natural curiosity and love of experimentation, the editor cites a personal experience which suggests that the youth of Nebraska are missing no tricks in the radio line. Says the editor:

"We inspected a combination radio and wireless receiving and sending station in the home of a Lincoln resident recently. The two boys in the family, with the help of their father, have installed the apparatus, and with the key, that is the telegraph code, they have been able to communicate with every State in the Union. Through the radiophone they have heard clearly concerts from Detroit, and Pennsylvania cities, and other distant points. On one occasion their voices were heard at a point nearly 1,000 miles away."



PERSPECTIVE DIAGRAM SHOWING ALL CONNECTIONS

Of the various radio instruments used in the vacation-time receiving set described on the opposite page by Mr. Lacault. This set utilizes a small loop aerial, this loop being shunted by a variable condenser for tuning to different wave-lengths. The amplifier comprises two stages of radio frequency, with a radio frequency transformer connected as indicated in the diagram. Three vacuum tubes are used. These operate on four volts filament potential, which may be supplied by a two-cell storage battery or else dry cells. The phones used should have 2,000 to 3,000 ohms total resistance for the set.

TENNYSON

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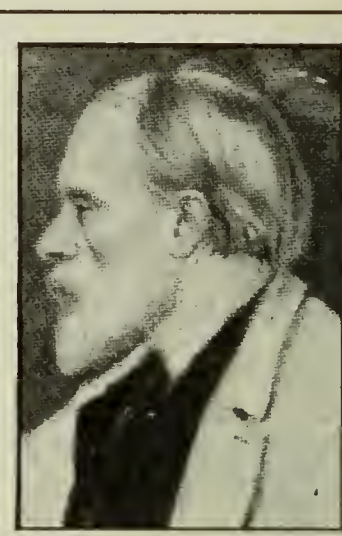
DARWIN

GLADSTONE

NEWMAN


BURNE-JONES

MAGNIFICENT TYPES OF THE HUMAN COUNTENANCE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

Dean Inge maintains that just for faces we produce nothing in this century to compare with them.

ENGLAND'S PASSING GLORY

SET IN A ROW the portraits of Tennyson, Darwin, Gladstone, Manning, Newman, Martineau, Burne-Jones and put alongside men of the twentieth century in similar walks—and what do you get? Dean Inge declares that the present comes off worsted. He told his hearers in the Rede lecture at Cambridge, England, on May 9, that England had reached the highest point of all her glory and might compose herself to "haste now to her setting." Without actually quoting Wolsey he was quite as pessimistic. He extolled the Victorians for looks and achievement: "Since the golden age of Greece no age could boast so many magnificent types of the human countenance as the reign of Queen Victoria," he declares, and the work of these men, he believes, far overshadowed the accomplishments of men of to-day. Since Mr. Asquith delivered his university address in 1916 it has seemed to be the fashion in England to revert to the Victorians as examples of the favored times and peoples. "The most wonderful century in human history," Dean Inge styled the era beginning with the Industrial Revolution. He agrees with Lecky that "no country was ever better governed than England between 1832 and 1867." Some other parts of his lecture are reported in the Manchester *Guardian*, which we have turned into "direct discourse":

"The prosperity and security of the time, he declares, were due to temporary causes which can never recur. In the nineteenth century England was the most fortunately situated country, geographically, in the world. An Atlantic stage of world-commerce began in which England was in the most favorable position. The Pacific stage, which is now beginning, must inevitably give the primacy to America. 'Henceforth we shall have to compete with other nations on unprivileged conditions,' added the Dean. 'It is useless to lament the inevitable, but it is foolish to shut our eyes to it. The Victorian Age was the culminating point of our prosperity.'

"Tennyson, says the Dean, was the grandest and most fully representative figure in all Victorian literature. 'Let those who are disposed to follow the present evil fashion of disparaging the great Victorians make a collection of their heads in photographs and engravings, and compare them with those of their own little favorites. Let them set up in a row good portraits of Tennyson, Charles Darwin, Gladstone, Manning, Newman, Martineau, Lord Lawrence, Burne-Jones, and, if they like, a dozen lesser luminaries, and ask themselves candidly whether men of this stature are any longer among us.' . . .

"The longevity and unimpaired freshness of the great Victorians has no parallel in history, except in ancient Greece. Tennyson is now depreciated for many reasons. A generation which will not buy a novel unless it contains some scabrous story of adultery, and revels in the 'realism' of the man with a muckrake, naturally has no use for the 'Idylls of the King,' and calls Arthur the blameless prig.

"It was not a happy time for religious thinkers, unless they made themselves quite independent of organized Christianity. Intolerance was very bitter; and only the secular arm stopt a whole series of ecclesiastical prosecutions, which would have made the ministry of the Church of England impossible except for fools, liars, and bigots. Real hatred was shown against the scientific leaders. It might be doubted, however, whether organized Christianity had ever been more influential in England."

The palmiest day of the novel, according to Dean Inge, "was in the fifties, compared with which we are now in the trough of the wave." The main cause of the decay, he believes, is "the pernicious habit of writing hastily for money." The Dean's conclusion is startling:

"I have no doubt, that the Elizabethan and the Victorian ages will appear to the historians of the future as the twin peaks in which English civilization culminated. The twentieth century will doubtless be full of interest, and may even develop some elements of greatness. But as regards the fortunes of this country, the signs are that our work on a grand scale, with the whole world as our stage, is probably nearing its end. Europe has sacrificed its last fifty years of primacy by an insane and suicidal struggle. America has emerged as the *tertius gaudens*. Where shall we be thirty years hence?"

It goes without saying that the English press does not accept all these buffets lying down. Some papers, like the *Westminster Gazette*, find truth in his words, but refuse to be wholly discouraged. It writes:

"It is not the first time that such a decline has been seen. The Elizabethans came long before the Victorians; and even in this world of rapid development there may yet be a third great era to bring back to us the old ideals."

The Times admits the "Victorians," but declares that "We can not go back to them and to their models in the same spirit as the Germans or elements in Germany, to judge by recent manifestations, are going back for comfort to the great minds which

raised their country out of prostration more than a hundred years ago."

The Manchester *Guardian* sees the matter as a question of youth. "If your youth was a Victorian's youth, why try to pretend that you think the bloom could possibly be on the rye after Victoria died?" It calls Dean Inge's lecture "a real cry from the heart of chronological loyalty." Going on:

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OUR TWENTIETH-CENTURY GLADSTONE.

How about the two as heads for statesmen?

"To be alive in the Victorian prime, he feels, was happiness: to have been young in it, we readily perceive, was very heaven. Look at his lecture.

"What is going to be said about the Victorian age when the jury will not consist either of loving and hard-bitten survivors from its spacious calms or of the uppish children of this later world? We fear it will hardly be settled by Dr. Inge's suggested expedient of setting up, on one side, photographs of Tennyson, Gladstone, Martineau, Manning, and other notoriously good-looking Victorians, and, on the other side, photographs of their twentieth-century counterparts. We doubt the validity of this 'handsome does that handsome is' theory. Goldsmith, who beat all the Victorians, was nothing to look at. And just think of Socrates. Dare we even say that Darwin was not an Adonis? Much safer ground for the Victorian faction would be the 'excellent seriousness,' as Matthew Arnold translated it from the Greek, of all their great champions. For better, as well as for worse, they all took themselves enormously seriously. The moral pressure in the private correspondence of Gladstone, Tennyson, Ruskin, Carlyle, indeed of all the typical figures, was immense and unashamed. Common to them all, in all their researches, arts, and administrative labors, was an absolute, undoubting conviction of the perfectibility of their world and of their own commission to get on with the work. This habitual assumption of a call to themselves and of an obligation to respond strenuously had its assailable aspects. Its prevalence imposed upon many weaker brethren an effort of conformity above their strength, with results that were meat and drink to satirists. . . .

"One thing, which they could not help, has told against the Victorians heavily. Just at the close of their time the well-to-do world, to which they had all conspicuously belonged, became uneasily aware of seismic movements in the solid-seeming social earth which they and their time had, on the whole, understood to have cooled and caked for good. The pioneer investigations of Charles Booth, soon to be followed by a new birth of political economy and social theory, spread throughout the thinking members of all classes a feeling that the kind of social stability which the Victorians generally had taken for granted was really no stability at all. The Victorians, as a body, were seen to have assumed too much, and ignored too much, intelligent and earnest as they were. The new discovery of unbearable evils which our accepted economic system had permitted, or even glossed over, gave the Victorian period a damaging appearance of complacency in the midst of suffering. Hood's 'Song of the Shirt,' Kingsley's 'Alton Locke' had stood too much alone. The Victorian culture, rich and splendid in so many ways, stood in a position too much like that of a culture even more splendid and rich, the one which the Athenians built up on a substructure of slavery."

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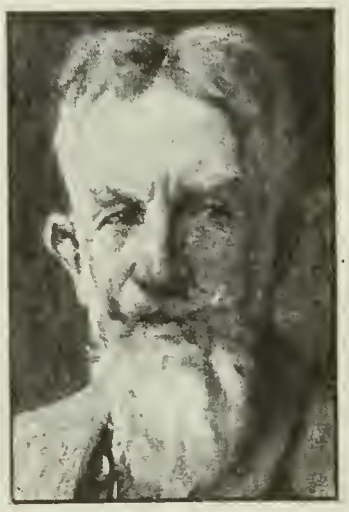
WELLS AS AGAINST TENNYSON.

Does he show that this century holds its own against the last?

We ought, perhaps, to allow the last word to the younger generation, and their spokesman, par excellence, is Hesketh Pearson in *John Bull* (London), now entirely divorced from the influence of Mr. Bottomly:



G. B. SHAW

Would delight in competing with Darwin or any other. In fact, he has just set up a counter evolutionary theory.

"The fact that we not only endure but encourage Dean Inge speaks volumes for us. Our fathers weren't anything like so kind to Samuel Butler, who was an infinitely bigger man. A generation that gave the cold shoulder to Hardy, Meredith and Swinburne has very little to brag about. We have welcomed all three to our hearts, and we remain charmingly modest about it.

"Dean Inge has the typical pulpit outlook on life, but unfortunately he refuses to remain in the pulpit. Tho he clings tenaciously to the obsolete ideals of one class, he repeatedly confuses the issue between all classes by rushing into the arena and breaking a lance with each in turn. . . .

"The truth is that he hasn't an open mind, and, like all folk of a similar type, he loves ramming his opinions down other people's throats. Nothing could illustrate his curious limitations better than a remark he made in his recent lecture:

"'Let those who are disposed to follow the present evil fashion of disparaging the great Victorians,' he said, 'make a collection of their heads in photographs or engravings and compare them with those of their own little favorites.'

"Note the calm assumption of superiority in the use he makes of the last four words. A kindly pat on the back for every one who doesn't share his opinion. 'Their own little favorites!' Just think of it for a moment, and then meekly admit that the Victorians easily surpass us in the noble art of self-exaltation.

"As a matter of fact, the men of to-day are more interested in progress than in profiles. Nor have we any illusions left as to the quality of that greatness which led us to those years of (dare I say it?) almost Victorian sublimity—1914 to 1918.

"Perhaps the reverend gentleman thinks that, if for nothing else, we ought to be truly grateful to an age that forced heroism upon us. If so, I salute him—not as the 'melancholy Dean,' but as the High Priest of comedians. . . .

"He has been called courageous, but he has no more courage than the man who stands at the street corner every Sunday and says repeatedly: 'There is no God.' It is just possible the authorities are annoyed that they ever made him Dean of St. Paul's; but now that he *is* Dean, he can say and do practically anything he likes short of a flat contradiction of the Thirty-nine Articles from the altar steps.

"What is called his courage is simply pig-headedness. He quickly makes up his mind on every subject brought to his notice, and nothing will make him shift his position one iota. His reason is wholly at the mercy of his caste prejudices, while his classical training is entirely responsible for his pedantry. . . .

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CARDINAL BOURNE

Pairs with Newman in the physiognomy contest.

"So much has been said of late about the Victorian Age that it was only to be expected that Dean Inge would add his voice to the general hubbub of contending parties. It was only natural, too, that he should speak in support of an age which nourished his own peculiar prejudices."

HARVARD "TALK" ABOUT JEWS

THERE HAS BEEN "TALK about the proportion of Jews at Harvard." Such a phrase used in the report of a meeting of the Board of Overseers called together to consider the question of limiting the entering class, has caused a wide newspaper discussion. The official statement of the Board contained no such reference. It recorded the formation of a committee "to consider and report to the Governing Board principles and method for more effective sifting of candidates for admission," and President Lowell has dismissed the charge, of intended discrimination as "idle rumor." Harvard, he is reported to have said, will remain "in the future as it has been in the past, a great university for all the people, based upon fundamental principles of great service to the community." The remark from which the offense cometh seems to have been hardly more than that the subject was being "talked about" by students and possibly by alumni and faculty, says the Springfield *Republican*, but—

"The question is now being 'talked about' the country over, and Representative Webster of Boxford saw fit to introduce in the Legislature a resolution calling for investigation of the 'alleged or proposed discrimination.' This was needless, for the university has done no more, as President Lowell assured Speaker Young yesterday, than authorize a study of the question of 'more effectively sifting candidates for admission.'"

The Providence *News* criticizes the Harvard authorities because the denial has not been made "in plain English" so that the country may "know that there has been misconstruction of an unfortunate clause in the announcement made by the college authorities":

"Up to this moment the men who control the management have been dodging a clear answer to a very important query, and their course naturally excites the distrust not only of the Jewish race but of all Americans who despise narrow citizenship.

"Harvard has been known for some of the Chinese and Japanese it has sent brilliantly through graduation courses, and some of the thinking men of far-off Siam owe their broad culture to the fact that the Massachusetts university placed at their disposal every avenue of learning. All the more surprizing, therefore, to find President Lowell and his associates now giving evasive replies to the question whether the limitation of the student body is to be carried out by reprisal against a great class of our citizens.

"The proposal that the Massachusetts Legislature should investigate the circumstances leading to the announcement of restricted scholarship should be carried forward, unless there be an honest statement forthcoming by the faculty that in the elimination of applicants there will be no discrimination against any race or religion."

Right at home Harvard is admonished that "there could be no greater mistake than such a narrow policy." It is the Boston *Post* which tells its great institution that "above all things Harvard should stand for democracy in the higher education, and for men for what they are worth, regardless of race, color or antecedents," adding:

"Take the matter of the Jews, for instance: that element of the Harvard undergraduates have done much honor to the university. Their scholastic standing has been notably high. It is credibly stated that in one subject, this year, out of nine honors, eight Jewish students received better than *cum laude*. They do not ask any favors, but students of such exceptional ability should be welcomed and encouraged.

"The public does not want an aristocratic institution at Cambridge, but a great, broad-spirited university which shall tower above racial and color lines.

"It would be an unfortunate epoch for Harvard and the community generally if any narrow spirit should get control of its policies."

THE MELANCHOLY DEAN.

As *John Bull* sees Dean Inge lamenting the decline from Victorian days. His words are to be found on the preceding pages.

That some sifting process will likely be adopted seems plausible. "Not even the most fervent fomenter of race prejudice will deny that Harvard may prescribe its own qualifications in so far as learning, character and personality are concerned," says the New York *Tribune*. "So long as these standards are applied without favor, no one may justly protest." Mr. Heywood Broun, with his pleasant insouciance, suspects that Harvard "has some sifting scheme" for limiting the number of Jewish students; and he declares beforehand that he is "entirely out of sympathy with any such plan, whatever its details may be."

"Since we earned no degree from Harvard, we are not speaking as one moved to utterance by his responsibilities as an alumnus. Harvard is, however, a semi-public institution and therefore well within the concern of a meandering newspaper commentator.

"A university ought to take in anybody who can pass the examinations. If space is limited, admission should go to those who stand highest. There should be no other qualification.

"Writing in the *Evening Post*, John Palmer Gavit suggests that the solution of a condition which Harvard feels to be a problem is simple. 'There must be,' he says, 'a composite standard of intelligence and character taken together.'

"We are against that, too. We think that a university which keeps a man out because it doesn't like his character is almost as benighted as the one which would sift him out because he is a Jew. University examinations are far too fallible as it is. The difficulties of arriving at any working compromise on what is intelligence are hard enough without bringing in the enormously complexed question of character. We suppose, for instance, that a young Bernard Shaw might well flunk a character test and be sent down because of conditions in Reverence. Of course, he might try to brush up on it during the summer months, but we doubt whether he could ever pass.

"A little unscrupulous guessing often prevails even in an old-style test. We once passed an examination in elementary Greek which we had no earthly business to pass. The only words which we knew in the whole passage offered for translation were the Greek equivalents for parasang and river. Unfortunately, we have since forgotten them. Using these two words as fixt points, after the manner of a man working with a cipher, we boldly filled in all the remainder and made up what seemed to us a rather convincing story of an ancient walking trip. So much of it happened to be right that the examiner gave us D minus and let us through.

"We have always taken a certain amount of pride in that, but we don't see how anybody could grow puffed up about faking his way through a character test. We don't know just what a character test is like, but we assume that it must bear some resemblance to one of these popular newspaper questionnaires which begin, 'What is your favorite flower?' and end with 'What quality do you admire most in a woman?' The conventional answers are 'The American Beauty rose' and 'Virtue.'"

We must waive responsibility for Mr. Broun's Greek, but will doubtless return to the subject again as it seems likely to involve other colleges besides Harvard, and to call out a still wider newspaper discussion.

BRITISH GOOD-WILL TO AMERICAN BOOKS

SINCLAIR LEWIS SAID A GOOD DEAL about Anglo-American literary relations when he recently returned from his year abroad. Some of it we reproduced in our issue of June 10. Some that we omitted is viewed as splenetic by Solomon Eagle of the London *Outlook*. He refers to it as "this sort of thing, which occurs periodically, and is depressing to anybody who has an affection for both countries and is anxious to promote mutual comprehension." This is Mr. Lewis's paragraph which was cabled over to the London *Times*, and stirs Mr. Eagle's soul, Solomon Eagle, by the way, being Mr. J. C. Squire. Said Mr. Lewis:

"Every young Englishman two years out of Oxford adopts the mother attitude toward writers like Edith Wharton, Joseph Hergesheimer, James Branch Cabell, and Sherwood Anderson, telling them how they should write. It would be sickening if it were not so silly. I have been mothered by young English upstarts until I am pretty weary of it. It is time for us to stop looking to England for anything at all and go our own way, producing what I'm sure will be the finest literature of our time."

Mr. Eagle is among those so obviously eager to promote "mutual comprehension" that he devotes a page to examining Mr. Lewis's statements. His great good-will is apparent even tho he also falls into the kind of statement that causes the squirming on this side. The mutual comprehension is still some days delayed, for we read:

"It is true that no great amount of modern American literature—except of the Wild West and popular love-story kind—is read here. It is especially noticeable that in the department of fiction many books are considered notable in America and do not cross the Atlantic at all, whereas every second-rate novelist we have finds a ready welcome in America. Reasons, I suppose, might be found. A large proportion of the more ambitious of recent American novels are of the documentary kind, books written deliberately not to express universal truth through a local medium, but to exhibit the 'facts' about some particular phase of contemporary American life or some particular region of the States. It may be that curiosity about those things is weaker here than curiosity in America would be about life on the London Stock Exchange or in the coal pits of Durham; that would not be strange, considering how many millions of Americans derive from England and have seen it, and how few Englishmen have been to Ohio. But there are a good many American writers who are read here as much as English writers of corresponding age and type; and of the younger poets (tho there is no reason why we should swallow American verse whole any more than English) Mr. Frost, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Aiken, have certainly not suffered from a lack of interest among our 'light-minded and complacent critics,' whose desire to judge works of art on their own merits is mistaken by Mr. Lewis as inspired by jealousy. But there is some real grievance. There is a lack of curiosity about American books until they are forced upon our attention."

Mr. Eagle urges his countrymen to travel more in America, and not leave it all to the business man who sees New York and to the few authors who "each year go across with the principal object of engaging in a lucrative lecture tour." He adds that "for one Englishman who has seen the Blue Mountains there are ten thousand Americans who have seen the Cambrian Lakes." The "real moral," however, he maintains, is one that has been too long overlooked:

"It would be a bad thing if critics were to lose their detachment (which does not exclude sympathy) in approaching American books, or any other books. A vast majority of all books, whether American or British, must be negligible in the eyes of a critic who is endeavoring, free from personal or national considerations, to single out those works and those authors that seem to contain promise of permanent appeal, to make the exceptional book known and encourage the exceptional author. This is a valuable function; through its exercise are standards preserved—and there are plenty of journalists who are content to recommend works of a more topical or ephemeral kind which may be good in their way. But it implies a very careful discrimination and seldom allows quite unqualified praise. I can not conceive that anybody in his senses here has ever 'mothered' Mrs. Wharton or Mr. Hergesheimer; they are not what they are as Americans but as human beings who happen to live in America, and who write good books in the tongue which we share with America. Defects in their books will be noted; but so are defects in Mr. Conrad's; I confess I have never noticed any discrimination. When Mr. Sherwood Anderson writes in dialect he naturally risks losing part of his public here; so did the poet Barnes when he chose to write—very beautifully—in the dialect of Dorset. Personally, I generally regret it if good writers favor dialect; but the man would be a fool who should dismiss them as no good on that account. We do not want a bias in favor of American books, or any weakening of the critical attitude, especially toward novelists, of both countries, whose wide immediate appeal often encourages loose panegyric as it is. What is needed is that we should watch America more closely, which involves knowing America better, which involves going there."

OUR BUILDINGS AN EXAMPLE TO EUROPE

THAT ARCHITECTURE IS A CIVIC ART and that American architects apprehend this as its mission seems to be the impression derived from an exhibition of American architectural designs held in Manchester, England. This view is imprest by a writer for the *Guardian* of that city, who urges the people of Manchester to go and see the show. "We have been told for a long time that the buildings of the United States are the finest in the modern world," he writes; "here, in evidence of the existence of so many fine buildings consistent in style with one another, is proof of the statement." We read:

"Individuals or groups of people—bankers, manufacturers, railway companies, religious bodies, private householders—who put up buildings without regard to their effect in relation to their surroundings, are really bad citizens. And the worst architecture—that of the middle nineteenth century—belongs to the time when it was thought that people could enjoy art without any obligations toward their neighbors. The most individualist of the arts, that of the painter, almost monopolized interest. A man might have fine pictures in an ugly house surrounded by a very high wall.

"The community, of course, has a reciprocal obligation. It should ensure, far more effectively than it has done in Manchester, for example, that fine buildings should have good sites. Then still finer buildings would be put up. The American architectural photographs, even those which illustrate private houses, seem to show a heartier sense than we have yet developed of public relationship, a greater realization of the fact that every building is part of the public life of the community as well as of the private life of those who live or work in it. And the cooperation that this induces between clients, architects, and the public at large—a subordination of individual whims to the general good—has always been one of the factors making for fine architecture. This cooperation has been made more effective in America, so far as public buildings are concerned, by a general consistency of style. In this the Americans seem to have been more successful than most European groups of architects. Their inspiration has come from Europe, it is true, but distance has enabled them to take a far more comprehensive and judicial view of European architecture as a whole. The unity of spirit in buildings centuries apart in time, or separated by half a dozen political frontiers, must be far clearer to them than it can be to us, who are so intensely conscious of the local differences. It is, therefore, much easier for them to select impartially those features from the architecture of many periods and countries which are most appropriate to present-day needs. The fact that their own early colonial architecture—illustrated here by some fine examples—belongs to a time when domestic architecture was especially suitable to its purpose, and when larger buildings were simple and dignified, is a further help. Without the great romantic effects of medieval architecture the American buildings give a peculiar sense of fitness for their use and expressiveness of their function. The refinement and the great scholarship which Professor Reilly spoke of last week as especially distinguishing them must come, as he said, from the cumulative effort of many minds cooperating on the same problems and arriving at a perfect solution. It is interesting to see, in the work of one firm of architects, during thirty years, an increasing purity of style, as fineness of proportion rather than elaboration of detail becomes the ideal."

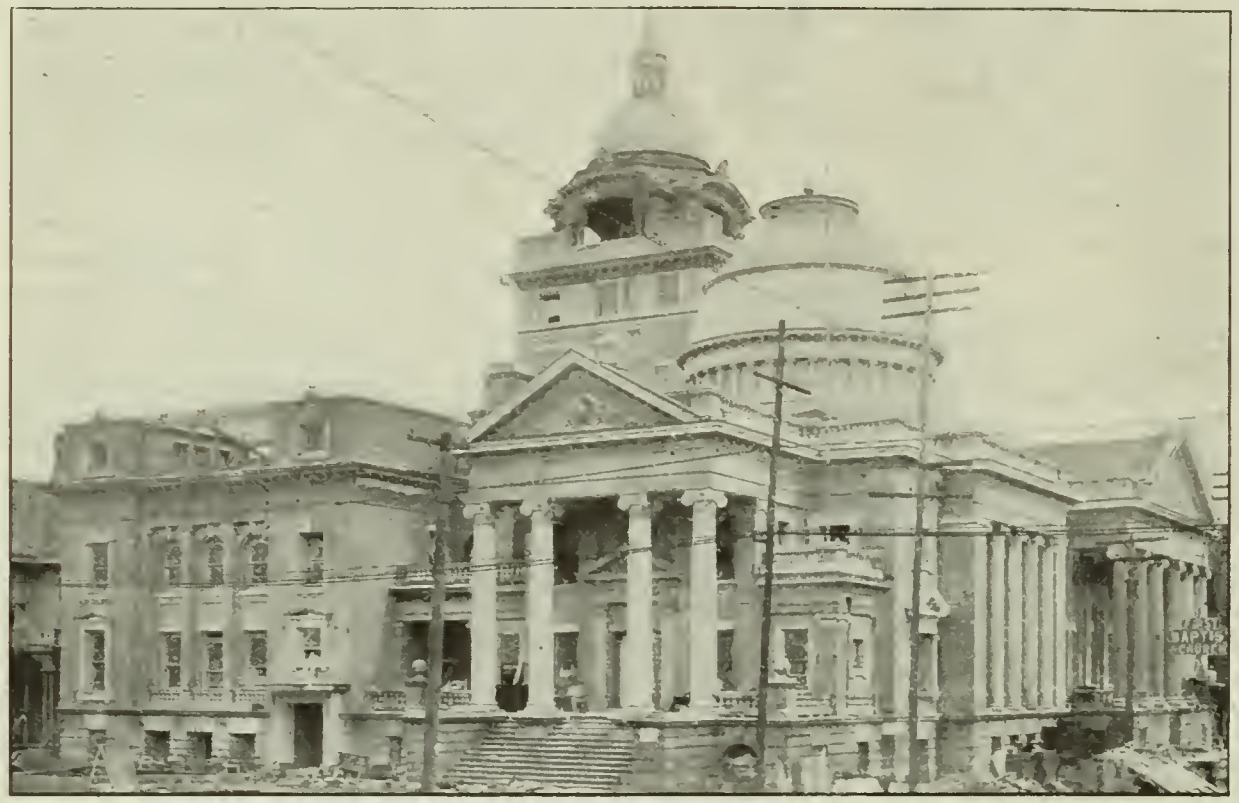
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

EPIDEMIC OF CHURCH BUILDING IN THE SOUTH

A PRACTICAL REPLY to religious pessimists is being given by the South, which is now consecrating more than $25,000,000 in the building of new churches, and this is said to be only suggestive of still greater activities that will be seen in the near future. During the eight months preceding the first of June, as reported from week to week in the Construction Department of the *Manufacturers Record* (Baltimore), 360 church buildings were completed or started in the South, or more than one a day, each involving a cost of more than $10,000, with a total outlay of more than $23,000,000. If to this were added the improvements costing less than $10,000 to existing churches, and for building smaller churches, the aggregate, says the *Record*, would run to more than $25,000,000. Even these figures, it is said, do not begin to tell the whole story, for there are many church buildings, large and small, for which a considerable proportion of the money for construction has been raised. Indeed, it is said that plans have been announced for scores of churches involving an aggregate expenditure of millions which will be under way in the near future, but whose cost is not included in the figures just given. During the seventeen weeks preceding the final week in May contracts were let in the South for churches at an aggregate cost of $6,776,000, and as the final cost always largely exceeds the contract price, these figures, we are told, could easily be increased by 50 per cent. and still be conservative, for the estimates as to $25,000,000 now going into church buildings, or the $6,700,000 of contracts during the seventeen weeks, do not include the cost of equipment or furnishing or other expenses, but simply the contract price for the buildings themselves. Furthermore, and—

"in addition to the 360 church buildings reported as representing, with the small structures, a cost of $25,000,000, there are scores of churches which have been completed, or which were started in the summer or fall of 1921 and which are not included in these figures. Many structures are so costly and of such an imposing architectural nature that they have been in course of construction for eighteen months or more. A great many of the churches now building are but a part of the ultimate unit, for some congregations are simply erecting the foundations for the main structure, or Sunday-school buildings which will be used until the main structure has been completed.

"Many of the buildings now under construction are of impressive and beautiful architectural effect, embodying all the newest ideas in church equipment and facilities. Several churches on which the preliminary work has begun, will cost $500,000 or over. Some buildings recently erected or now going up are fireproof, steel frame, brick, stone, stucco, terra-cotta, or limestone finish, with slate, tile and copper roofs much in evidence, while the interior furnishings and decorations are in keeping with the main structure. Wooden buildings are not being erected for church purposes, except in country districts."



Courtesy of "The Manufacturers Record," Baltimore.

ONE OF 360 NEW CITADELS OF RELIGION IN THE SOUTH.

First Baptist Church of Shreveport, La., erected at a cost of $500,000, and containing auditorium, gymnasium, Sunday-school rooms, broadcasting station, roof garden, banquet hall and nursery.

Even with all these operations now in full swing, the program for dotting the South with churches will not end with them, for we are told that there are still many more plans for new buildings in the hands of architects and contractors and that they are to be released in the near future for immediate construction.

A summary of church building in the South during the eight months preceding June, as compiled by the *Manufacturers Record*, for structures costing $10,000 or more, is as follows:

State	*Number of Church buildings*	*Estimated Cost or Contract Price*
Alabama	14	$698,375
Arkansas	19	983,000
District of Columbia	7	649,800
Florida	19	1,439,000
Georgia	15	722,000
Kentucky	9	442,000
Louisiana	12	1,282,520
Maryland	19	1,409,000
Mississippi	11	519,000
Missouri	35	2,015,500
North Carolina	43	2,934,000
Oklahoma	20	1,580,500
South Carolina	15	527,000
Tennessee	32	1,800,000
Texas	44	3,975,400
Virginia	29	1,458,500
West Virginia	18	1,177,000
	361	$23,612,595

Some of the church buildings will run close to a million dollars in cost. The First Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Dallas, Texas, will have entailed an expenditure of $850,000 when completed. Another imposing structure is that of the First Baptist Church, of Houston, Texas, ultimately to cost $600,000. Some of the buildings already contain new departures in style and structure. For instance,

"The new $500,000 building of the First Baptist Church of Shreveport, La., used for the first time April 9, contains features heretofore unknown in church architecture. A 10-story tower, together with connecting rooms in the annex, furnishes quarters for a Sunday-school of 3,000 and 12 young people's societies. One of the first radio broadcasting stations in the world owned and operated by a church is installed in the tower, and sermons, lectures, musical concerts, etc., will be broadcasted daily. The auditorium has a seating capacity of 3,000, and will be used as a civic and educational center, being fitted with costly organ, an echo organ and a chime connection. A roof garden with accommodations for 1,000 forms the fourth floor of the main building, and will be used during the summer for outdoor services, musical concerts and social gatherings. A banquet room will seat 500 at two tables. A gymnasium is located on one of the upper floors in the tower; a fully equipped nursery is in the basement, under the supervision of a nurse who will care for the children while their parents are at church or while shopping. A dining-room will serve lunch to several hundred working girls daily. A 13-bell chime occupies the ninth floor of the tower. The structure, uniting the main building of four stories and the tower contains 51,000 square feet of floor-space, and it is in use every hour of the week, ten workers being employed to supervise the various activities."

Among others mentioned are a $400,000 Unitarian church in Washington, a $600,000 Baptist church in Dallas, Tex., and a $300,000 Christian church in Kansas City, Mo. A large number of Catholic churches are also being erected in the Southern States. The most imposing of these, says the *Record*, is probably the Church for Sisters of Divine Providence, at San Antonio, costing $300,000. St. Joseph's Catholic Church, at Thibodaux, La., costing $250,000, is building a new rectory to cost $35,000; and the Church of the Holy Name, Miami, Fla., plans to expend about $500,000 in a new building.

TRAINING "MISSIONARIES OF REVOLT"

PROLETARIAN SUNDAY-SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND are said to be growing dangerously in numbers and influence, and are creating much alarm among English churchmen because the schools have a definite policy of turning "children of tender years from the religion, morals, and hypocrisy of the master class," and sowing in their minds the seeds of "the revolutionary conception of life." These Sunday-schools, says *The Christian Century* (Undenominational), have sprung up within the last three years, and must not be confused with the Socialist Sunday-school movement started in 1896—tho the new movement is trying to inject the idea of red revolution into socialism. The songs taught in the proletarian Sunday-schools are said to be songs of revolt; "their spirit a spirit of intense, bitter, extreme class-hatred." In addition, we are told,

"They have a full-fledged set of catechisms in which England is denounced and Russia praised as 'the one bright spot on earth.' Religion is scorned, patriotism derided, and the national flag insulted, as a part of the ritual each Sunday morning. Everything is made attractive with games, acting, and stories of revolution and of revolutionary heroes. The children are taught to be missionaries of revolt at home, in school, and on the playground. These schools flourish chiefly in the Glasgow area and in South Wales, but they are beginning to appear in London. What strikes us is not only the ingenuity and efficiency of the propaganda, but the fact that the Sunday-school, too often neglected by the church itself, should be found to be the most effective instrument in the hands of the teachers of revolution. If it is the best weapon at hand for the service of class-hatred, surely it can be made more fruitful in behalf of the gospel of love with which alone these dangerous influences can be met."

ROME'S QUARREL WITH THE METHODISTS

BAD CATHOLICS, NOT GOOD METHODISTS, will result from the Methodist invasion of Rome, according to a Catholic view-point, and the challenge offered by the Methodist and other Protestant influences in the Eternal City is now definitely taken up by the entry of the Knights of Columbus into the field. The Methodists are unauthorized proselyters,

Photo by Central News Photo Service.

"IN NO WAY ENGAGED IN RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY."

Edward L. Hearn, European Commissioner, says that the Knights of Columbus will devote much attention to teaching sports to Italian youth.

say the Catholics, and can succeed only in creating doubt where before were certainty and faith. The Methodists, on the other hand, maintain that they are in Rome, not to fight Roman Catholicism, but to combat the doubt and indifference already existing there, and that they have as much right in Italy as the Catholic Church has in America. The long-standing irritation between the two was greatly increased when the Methodists purchased in 1920 a site for a college on Monte Mario, a beautiful hill overlooking St. Peter's and the Vatican. Great outcry against the purchase was made at the time, and Cardinal O'Connell, Archbishop of Boston, is quoted as having said that the Methodists "come to Rome, the seat of the Roman Catholic faith, unauthorized, and fail to respect the faith existing there." The Y. M. C. A., which entered Italy during the war, also fell under the papal ban as tending to weaken the faith of Catholic children, and finally Pope Benedict XV summoned the Knights of Columbus to inaugurate their welfare work in Italy as an offset to those influences which it was feared might undermine Catholic faith in the Italian youth. The Knights of Columbus accepted the summons, and voted, through the Supreme Council, to spend $1,000,000 in the project. Headquarters for the organization have been secured in Rome, Pope Pius XI has donated papal land to be used as an athletic field, and Edward L. Hearn, Knights of Columbus European Commissioner, announces that the work is definitely begun. In order to set forth its timeliness and the urgent need for the welfare work planned by the Knights for Italy, Cardinal Dougherty, Archbishop of Philadelphia, writes in a special letter to *Columbia*, organ of the Knights of Columbus:

"Italy has been almost crusht by the burden of the World War; and she will not be on her feet again for many years.

"Taking advantage of her poverty, various Protestant sects of the United States have founded on her soil institutions styled educational or charitable, whereas they are instruments for the perversion of Italians. These proselytizers have established themselves in Rome where they have opened settlement houses as a lure for Italians to barter their birthright of the Faith for temporal gain.

"They have gone so far as to plan the erection of a structure

overlooking the Cathedral of St. Peter, the Vatican, and the whole city of Rome. In their hatred of the Papacy, they have fraternized with the infamous Nathan, Masonic lodges, followers of the apostate monk, Giordano Bruno, and publishers of scurrilous literature against the Holy Father and the Catholic Church. These revilers of our holy religion, these seducers of her poor children, have been financed by American money. It is fitting that their propaganda be offset with funds contributed by American Catholics. By undertaking such a work, the Knights of Columbus will save many to our Holy Church, and will solace the heart of our Holy Father. They have aided other countries, especially Catholic France. Surely, when requested by the Vicar of Christ, they will not fail to extend a helping hand to the center of Christendom."

Pope Pius did not castigate foreign missionary intervention in Rome, says Commissioner Hearn in writing in the New York *Times* of his interview with the Pope. "He has his own opinion of it, as every cultured Italian has. The Pope makes enemies of no men. It is his concern to care for the faith of the people of Italy, and whatever obstacles are placed in his path he must meet with the means he desires to use. He has selected the Knights of Columbus to do a work for him that can not be accomplished by any Italian organization." Expressly declaring that the Knights are "in no way involved in religious controversy," Mr. Hearn writes that their work in Italy is being financed entirely by funds altogether distinct from their war funds and that much attention will be devoted to teaching sports to the Italian youth. The Pope is reported to have been much pleased with the results of the interview with Commissioner Hearn, and stated, as the latter quotes him:

"It is very fitting that you undertake this task, for it is no less important than any other kind of relief work. You will bring closer the relations between your country and Italy. I have a profound admiration for the idealism of America, which is none the less practical and can see the advantage to domestic morale of the extension to other countries of advantages which America enjoys. Italy is still struggling from the economic disadvantages entailed by the war; and in coming to us with your strength you are bestowing upon us an unqualified blessing."

The story that the Knights of Columbus were to be organized definitely to fight the Methodist Episcopal Church was not credited by it at first, says *The Central Christian Advocate* (Methodist), but it has since been "disillusioned" by the letter of Cardinal Dougherty to *Columbia* "aimed at the Methodist Episcopal Church." Yet is it not a basic principle of Americanism, asks the *Advocate*, "that any religion has a right to propagate itself by proper and honorable means?" Moreover,

"Is not the Church of Rome in the United States the beneficiary of that principle? If both of these questions must be affirmatively answered, stop, look at it a minute: Is it not somewhat of an un-American exhibition for an American organization to go to Rome with the avowed purpose, and under definite and distinct instructions, to make war on the Methodist Church which in Italy, with the full consent and welcome of the Italian Government—is doing in Rome precisely and only what the Church of Rome is doing in the United States?"

"Methodism create doubt!" exclaims the *Western Christian Advocate*, another organ of the Methodist Church, in repudiating the complaint made against the Methodists in Rome. Methodists, it declares, are in Italy "to find doubt and eliminate it." Instead of weakening faith,

"We are there to restore faith and certainty; to establish confidence and to lay the foundations of Christianity where they are now so much needed. We are not there to continue a Catholic-Methodist controversy, but if possible to join in cooperation against the common enemies of Christian civilization. We are there to help eliminate disease and death and ignorance and social apathy and irreligion and infidelity and atheism and to rebuild the altars of faith and good-will. Methodism has entered into Rome with a determination to succeed, not in the interests of a denomination, but in the name of Christ and humanity."

FIGHTING THE FUNDAMENTALISTS

HERESY HUNTERS "fairly burned the paper" in Columbus, O., recently when they published what they thought about the "Theological Seventeen," a body of liberal-minded ministers who believed the time had come to offer "a more rational, scientific and progressive presentation of the claims of the Christian faith." As a consequence, we are told, everybody in town began talking religion, and among those whose facility with the pen gave them entrance to the newspapers the controversy became so bitter that it would appear that if some folks had their way, "there certainly would be a literal and effective hell." The "Theological Seventeen," whose active membership just now is only fifteen, includes, writes Edwin A. Ralph in *The Congregationalist*, six Methodists, four Congregationalists, three Episcopalians, one Baptist and one Presbyterian, who meet once a month to discuss questions of theology, philosophy and sociology. They came to the conclusion, we are told, that they were under obligation to the community "to present their views as constructively as possible to the general public, for the twofold purpose of setting forth the constructive views held by leading men in our schools and churches, and also to answer the aggressive attempts of the Fundamentalists to carry things their way." A program was arranged under the general topic, "Christian Faith for Men of To-day," "the purpose being to give some estimate of lesser values, and to indicate the superior merit of those spiritual ideals that are large enough to command the devotion of the individual and the race." A week was devoted to discussion of the program, "without controversy on the one hand, or apology on the other," and the cooperation was asked of all who "aim to glorify Jesus Christ and to incarnate his ideals in terms of human living." No notice was taken of the Fundamentalists.

Two prominent effects are said to have resulted from the Institute. One was the winning of many men to a renewed interest in religious questions, while the other "was the stirring up of the most virulent opposition in the ranks of Fundamentalists and other conservatives," who countered with "typical Fundamentalist meetings, except, perhaps, that they were characterized by more spleen than is customary. No stone was left unturned that the 'Seventeen' and all their ilk might be properly punished and discomfited." In short, we are told,—

"The result of their activities has been to bring to the surface all in human life that is ugly, and to parade for the defense of the Gospel the unlovely traits that the Gospel is intended to overcome. It was a sorry spectacle. Sorrier still was the spectacle on the following Sunday, when the ministers of Christian churches, many of whom did not attend the Institute conducted by the 'Seventeen,' but depended on hearsay or newspaper reports, 'answered' the 'Seventeen,' lending themselves to language that was decidedly unworthy of men who claim to be ministers of Christ. So bitter and rough were letters sent to the newspapers, that one paper carried an editorial explaining that the editor would not allow them to be seen in his columns. Surely, if the Gospel must be thus defended, its way in the world must necessarily become very slow and uncertain! Nor is this all; efforts are being made to drive from their denominations some of the men who took part in the program of the 'Seventeen.'"

Unchecked, there is no telling, says the writer, to what extremes the protest against modern thinking will go, or to what serious controversies it will bring us. As he sees it:

"The time is now here when men of modern spirit must, in constructive, dignified fashion project the present-day convictions far and wide into the life of this country. The 'Seventeen' here in Columbus has come to no conclusion on which they are more united than this: We have started to do something that we thought ought to be done; we are now convinced that the times demand that what we have begun be pushed forward to its logical conclusion in repeated efforts to present the modern view and to educate the people to understand it and to gain the values that it presents."

CURRENT - POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department cannot be returned.

AQUATINT FRAMED IN GOLD

By Amy Lowell

We are grateful to Miss Lowell for choosing a canvas that will enable us to reproduce her picture without cutting. Such a study as this from the New York *Nation* is one of the best justifications of *vers libre:*

Six flights up in an out-of-date apartment house
Where all the door-jambs and wainscots are of black walnut
And the last tenant died at the ripe age of eighty.
  Tick-tock, the grandfather's clock,
  Crowded into a corner against the black walnut wainscot.

Surrounded by the house-gods of her family for three generations:
Teakwood cabinets, rice-paper picture-books, slim, comfortless chairs of spotted bamboo.
  Too many house-gods for the space allotted them, exuding an old and corroding beauty, a beauty faded and smelling of the past.
Tick-tock, the grandfather's clock,
  Accurately telling the time, but forgetting whether it is to-day or yesterday.

Sleeping every night in a walnut bedstead
With a headboard like the end of a family pew;
Waking every morning to the photographs of dead relations,
Dead relations sifted all over the house,
Accumulated in drifts like dust or snow,
  Tick-tock, the grandfather's clock,
  Indifferently keeping up an old tradition
  Unconcernedly registering the anniversaries of illnesses and deaths,
  But omitting the births, they were so long ago.

The lady is neither young nor old,
She walks like a waxwork among her crumbling possessions.
She is automatic and ageless like the clock,
And she, too, is of a bygone pattern,
She sits at her frugal dinner,
Careful of its ancient etiquette,
Opposite the portrait of a great-aunt
Done by a forgotten painter.
The portrait lived once, it would seem,
To judge by the coquetry of its attire,
But the lady has always been a wax-work,
Of no age in particular,
But of an unquestioned ancestry.
  Tick-tock, the grandfather's clock,
  Ironically recording an hour of no importance.

Tho the *Double Dealer* (New Orleans) is one of the young insurgents, yet it preserves a grateful sanity, especially in its verse which we pass on in these specimens from the June issue:

SELENE

By Joseph Campbell

I

"The Moon Rose Up"

The moon rose up in a dove-winged sky,
The wafer moon went drifting by.

The dove-wing deepened into blue,
The moon turned silver, the stars looked thro'.

Black tufted fir boughs, blown to flame
By the gusty wind that went and came.

Till the sea, unseen in the gathering night,
Strewed the distance with crests of white,
What tho' the like had fallen before,
I knelt to Beauty, and shut my door.

II

"Into the Gathered Cornfields"

Into the gathered cornfields the moon comes red and round;
The night-bee passes with a low, humming sound.

On the silent shore the ebb-tide drowses;
Dusk like a dream lies over the farmhouses.

The wind barely stirs the dew-heavy fern;
The fox has stolen from the cairn.

Sleep claims the tillage, rock-land and the unknown sky,
Where the gay Northern lights pale now and die—

Pale now and die, as the red moon pales,
Whitening, dwindling the higher it sails.

Just to bring back one of the lighter moods of the war, we give this "Poem from *Punch*" (Macmillan & Co.). It fits in with the present or any vacation season:

BY THE CANAL IN FLANDERS

By Norman Davey

By the canal in Flanders I watched a barge's prow
Creep slowly past the poplar-trees; and there I made a vow
That when these wars are over and I am home at last,
However much I travel I shall not travel fast.

Horses and cars and yachts and planes: I've no more use for such:
For in three years of war's alarms I've hurried far too much;
And now I dream of something sure, silent and slow and large;
So when the war is over—why, I mean to buy a barge.

* * * * *

I'll moor my craft beside your lawn; So up and make good cheer!
Pluck me your greenest salads! Draw me your coolest beer!
For I intend to lunch with you and talk an hour or more
Of how we used to hustle in the good old days of war.

A friend of ours once talked to an audience on fairy lore and was asked by an auditor if she had ever seen a fairy. When she said yes, he queried, "How do you know it was a fairy?" "What else could it have been?" was her counter, and the questioner was silenced. *St. Nicholas* (June) shows that the skeptic is still abroad:

WARNING TO ALL FAIRIES

(Sir Arthur Conan-Doyle reports that he has photographs of fairies.—News item.)

By Hamilton Fish Armstrong

Puck, go hide in some harebell;
  Mab, conceal your face,
Lest an evil camera-man
  "Snap" your poise and grace.

Wary you have ever been
  As the spotted fawn,
Sporting in the misty lights
  On the edge of dawn.

Dangers now beset you now;
  Men of science want
Pictures of your airy crew
  In their forest haunt.

Leprechaun, beneath a leaf
  Creep without delay;
Never let the camera-man
  Catch you out by day.

Pixies and all Little Men,
  Leave your tasks undone
If you run the slightest risk
  Of going home by sun.

You who haunt the magic hills
  Up by gray Glencoe,
Scan the patches in the gorse
  Ere abroad you go.

They are armed with bulbs and plates,
  Set by rule of thumb,
Waiting underneath the hedge
  To catch you as you come.

Gather in the oaken groves
  Beneath the mistletoe—
But, lest your faces get in print,
  Go home by firefly glow!

Neriads and Oreads,
  All you woody sprites,
Keep you to your wells and groves,
  Save on inky nights.

Where the fairy rings are
  Through the summer grass,
There lie prying scientists,
  Hoping you will pass.

We must be equipped with the psycho-analytic method if we are to "get away" with modern poetry. We may sympathize with the London *Spectator's* bafflement and be grateful that the poetry editor took the step revealed in his note. "For my own satisfaction I asked Mr. Armstrong for the interpretation of his vision. The pool is the mind, particularly the subconscious mind; the young bathers who trouble the water are the images and ideas conveyed in poetry.—Poetry Editor."

POETRY AND THE SUBCONSCIOUS

By Martin Armstrong

Dark is the mind's deep dwelling,
Roofed and walled and floored
With ancient rock. There water, slowly welling
Or slowly dripped, is stored
In a dim, deep, dreaming pool
Unvexed by rain or sunlight or the cool
Wings of the winds, untroubled by joy or grieving,
Or the bitterness or the ecstasy of living.
Till the white young bathers come, warily treading,
Lovely, desired, with rosy flesh
Like the apple-bloom on the grey bough spreading
In April, and their feet refresh
Like April the grey desert place.

But when with a sudden freakish grace
They break the pool's long sleep in an airy flight
Of diving, the dim pool takes light,
Blooms to soft fire in a thousand curves unfurled
That shed a glimmering beauty on roof and walls,
And rouse in those stern halls
Laughing music of water, and the death
Of that dark underworld
Thrills harp-like with new ecstasy and the breath
Of a thousand buds uncurled.

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

IN FAVOR OF THE YOUNG FOLKS

FIRE'S OUT, or at least under control. Loss fully covered by insurance. Not such a frightful loss, either. Conflagration really a blessing in disguise, as the new structure to be erected on the site will surpass in grandeur and practicality the one destroyed.

Figuratively—of course, figuratively—such is the conclusion reached by multitudes of observers regarding the wild doings of contemporary young folks. The preponderant testimony from college presidents, college deans, high-school principals, school superintendents, editors of religious newspapers, and editors of college weeklies and monthlies goes to show that the worst is past or even that what we have called the worst was instead a manifestation of tendencies actually beneficial. All in all, the opinions set forth by these optimistic onlookers constitute a vigorous reply to the letters reviewed in last week's DIGEST, and it is significant that they come from the same classes of observers as the others and from the same localities—that is to say, from educational centers in virtually all districts of America.

A FOREIGN REACTION AGAINST "IMMORALITY" TALK.

"The Mrs. Grundy Association," runs a translation of the caption that accompanies this drawing in *Noten Kraker* (Amsterdam), "has at last found a model that will meet all the needs of modesty."

For the sake of clearness, we print again the circular letter which THE DIGEST sent out and to which our correspondents reply. It was worded thus:

A year ago THE DIGEST gathered opinions from all over the country on dress, dancing, manners, and general moral standards, especially as these matters affected young people. The material was presented under the heading "Is the Younger Generation in Peril?" and aroused considerable comment from all quarters. There does not seem, at the present time, to be nearly so much discussion of this subject as there was a year ago, but of that little a large part is unfavorable.

Will you be kind enough to tell us whether, in your opinion, there has been a change, and, if so, in what the change consists? Are conditions worse or better? What are the causes? If remedies are in order, what remedies would you suggest? Your opinion, given to all America through our 1,500,000 copies, with millions of readers, may be of great value to parents, educators, young people, and others directly interested in the rising generation. Perhaps the crux of the question may be stated in this way:

Is society, especially the younger part of it, undergoing a revolution in morals, in manners, or in both?

In replying to this letter, several correspondents assert that much of the alarm over our young people's behavior was a result of sensational and wholly groundless reports in the newspapers. "It is a well-known fact that the metropolitan newspapers find no college news so tempting as the scandal news which comes from college and university communities," says Brewster P. Campbell, editor of the *Michigan Daily* (Ann Arbor). "Some universities, it will be noticed, receive much more such unfavorable publicity than do others. Investigation will usually prove that these institutions are located near, or in, large cities, where papers with a yellow tendency, are published. The university is a place where scandal can easily be started, and the papers play on this—manufacturing much news with but little basis."

"In many places we hear charges of indiscriminate and even organized immorality on the part of young people of high-school age," agrees President Futrall of the University of Arkansas. "If the persons making the charges are called on for evidence they are rarely able to produce any. There seems to be a type of mind which is always glad to believe that the world is going to the dogs with the young people leading the way."

Meanwhile, we are warned by numerous observers not to be too seriously distrest over developments whose reality no one questions. On the surface there are changes. How deep do they go? R. L. Nye, dean of the College of Agriculture at Syracuse University, replies in this optimistic way:

"The manner of dress on the part of girls, a general 'boldness' in their attitude toward the other sex, apparently less of the restraint of social convention, has led many of us older prudes to judge that there is a corresponding laxity of morals. I do not believe this to be the case."

"My conclusion," says H. Truman Bates, superintendent of schools at Somerset, Mass., "is that despite the fact that sex is unduly emphasized by fashions and the dance hall, we hear and know of no more immorality than at previous periods in the history of society." A student editor, Andrew Hamilton, of the *Ellsworth Student* (Iowa Falls, Ia,), believes, similarly, that:

"The younger generation is perhaps quite as free from evil as were previous generations. The greatest trouble seems to be a desire to appear 'fast' because 'everybody else does it.' The sophisticated young man-of-the-world and his little 'flapper' are not devoid of goodness, as some righteous souls would have us believe; they do not themselves understand their actions; they are just 'jazzy' because it is the style in the city."

"The current idea that every girl having bobbed hair, a short skirt and silk hose is of the flapper type is erroneous. It is simply keeping up with the Joneses," thinks B. F. Weiss, principal of the Kent (O.) High School. President Atkinson of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute sends us a cutting in which the Brooklyn *Eagle* quotes him to this complimentary effect:

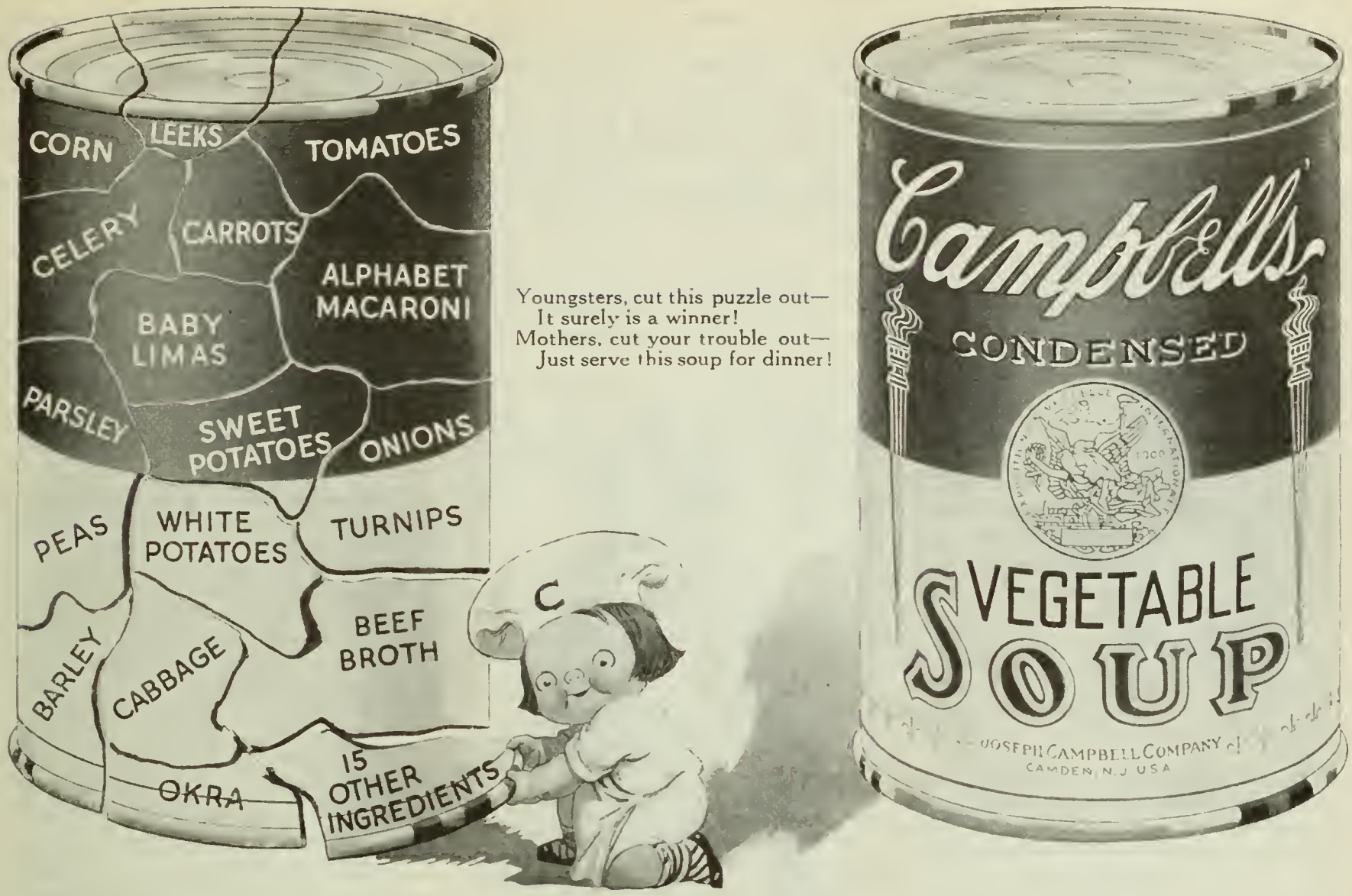
"On the whole, I approve of the modern style of dress and do not believe for a moment that it is as a general thing worn for any immodest motive. Generally speaking, I should say that it has not had a deleterious effect on the morals.

"The use of rouge, the lipstick and the eyebrow pencil is pretty general, I suspect. It is silly and objectionable, but not immoral. Whether cigaret-smoking is as general among young girls, I do not know. I hope not; but even this practise is not immoral. Calling it so will get us nowhere.

"I do not know whether men refuse to dance with girls who do not 'pet,' smoke and drink.

"Much of the criticism is due to the natural antagonism that has always existed and will always exist between the old and the young. As one of the 'old ones' I am quite ready to admit that the youth of to-day, while strangely different, is more moral than the youth of my day."

Equally complimentary to the young idea is C. R. Smith, editor of the *Kansas State Collegian*, who observes:



Youngsters, cut this puzzle out—
It surely is a winner!
Mothers, cut your trouble out—
Just serve this soup for dinner!

We solve your problem!

Combining thirty-two separate and distinct ingredients into one delicious soup is a problem you would find both irksome and expensive. Yet such a hearty, nourishing, full-flavored soup is just the kind you desire for many a meal. Almost without lifting a finger, you can enjoy it in

Campbell's Vegetable Soup

To rich meat broth, made from selected beef, are added choice baby lima beans, dainty peas, golden turnips, Chantenay carrots, diced white and sweet potatoes, chopped cabbage, luscious tomatoes, sugary corn, crisp celery, alphabet macaroni, barley, French leeks, okra, fresh parsley and other herbs and spices. Here is solid satisfaction for the hungriest!

21 kinds **12 cents a can**

Campbells' Soups

LOOK FOR THE RED AND WHITE LABEL

"Young people to-day are just as home loving and just as moral as their parents were, but they object most strenuously to abiding by the superficial conventionalities under which their parents labored. If a girl does not like to be loved promiscuously she says so in the fewest and the plainest words possible and that settles the matter. The conversation of the average young couple to-day would be shocking perhaps to their grandparents, but if so it is because the grandparents of the present generation would have been much better off if they had been shocked a little more frequently. False modesty is passing. It is well."

Frank L. Freer, general secretary of the Ohio Christian Endeavor Union, believes that, "It is the unusual that attracts attention and we soon become accustomed to anything. This is especially true of young people and in no way can I bring myself to believe that the average young person has any moral disturbance because of current style." J. R. Kelton, principal of the Amsterdam (N. Y.) High School, expresses his agreement in the lively assurance that, "The powdered beak or the dimpled knee won't send any more to the bow-wows than did the styles when we saw less and thought more." And President Judson of the University of Chicago reaches the conclusion that there is not, at least, any "serious danger." He comments:

"There is always more or less discussion as to the younger generation. As far as my experience goes, and it covers now not a few years, the younger generation is always changing. It is changing now. Some of these changes I should rather not have. Others I am very glad to see. I do not believe, on the whole, that the conditions are materially worse than they have been for a long time. No doubt the war unsettled society at large. In this unsettlement perhaps our younger people share to some extent. But mind you, it is only a sharing of what goes with the entire community. In short, to answer your questions specifically, I do not believe that society, especially the younger part of it, is undergoing a radical revolution either in morals or manners. It is passing through a condition of change certainly in manners, perhaps to some extent in morals, but I do not believe that there is any serious danger. We need to do what we have always needed to do—to use the best efforts for wise direction and proper education. May I add that these efforts belong to the home and the church even more than to the schools?"

"SIMPLY FLAPPERISH."

Here is the real flapper, according to an artist who draws for *The Outlook* (New York), as opposed to the exaggerated conceptions of a number of authorities who believe that the young idea is not shooting as straight, as formerly.

President Smith of Roanoke College (Salem, Va.) finds "young people to-day just as genuine and wholesome as they have ever been. They have more candor than formerly, more self-assertion, and greater intensity of life." Edith M. Tuttle, adviser to students in the Department of Education, at the Washington Irving High School (New York City), reports: "Our experience with our 5,600 girls in this school leads us to believe that there is at present as much idealism as ever among young people. Our girls show a willingness to learn and to practise the best in morals and in manners." "Fundamentally," agrees John C. Burtner, who edits the Oregon *Countryman* at the Oregon Agricultural College, "morals are no worse than before. They appear worse because the changing manners have allowed the worst elements to become conspicuous. Observation of a student body of 3,500 men and women emphasizes the absence of any major moral laxity in spite of the changing surface appearances." Edgar L. Killam, editor of the *Baptist*, looking backward, writes:

"My personal opinion, based upon a fairly wide observation, leads me to believe that a great deal of the talk about flappers, galoshes and wild oats which has had the public attention since the war could, with a little change in terminology, be made equally applicable to the days when those of us who are so gravely concerned, were young. Our difficulty, it seems to me, is in no small part due to the facility with which we remember ourselves as we were not. At heart I believe the youth of to-day is sound. Its overflowing life and spirits express themselves in a little different way, but it is the same kind of life, which is the possession of youth in all times. It is subject to excesses, but no more so than yesterday."

"Young people are doing openly to-day a great many things which they formerly did secretly," says W. F. O'Donnell, superintendent of the Carrollton (Ky.) public schools, "and this fact leads some to believe that there has been a lowering of moral standards." A similar differentiation between manners and morals is made by Dean Eldridge of the University of Idaho, who writes:

"Briefly, I believe there is a decided revolution in *manners* but I can not bring myself to believe that our young people are essentially different in *morals*. One hears now on the campus 'Hello!' even to the professors, in place of the 'How do you do?' of two years ago, but I see in this not a trace of disrespect, but rather a quite wholesome acceptance of the faculty as fellow humans!"

"Fundamentally, I believe, there has been no change. Only the appearances have changed, the real things will last," says F. King Turgeon, editor of the Bowdoin *Orient*. Charles F. Thwing, LL.D., president emeritus of Western Reserve University, sharpens his general approval with a bit of criticism. He writes:

"The morals of young people are not bad—in fact, they are becoming better. The year has brought improvement. The instincts of young, as of older, people continue to be sound. But the manners are cheap. Our manners lack dignity, poise, self-respect, a respect for life's sanctities. Irreverence characterizes both manners and manner."

"As far as I can see," remarks President Ray Lyman Wilbur of Stanford University, in a cheerful vein, "the young people are going downward at about the same rate that they were when I was in high school and in college some twenty-five or thirty years ago. The newspaper editorials and comments from the older generation that I heard then from above are very much like those that I hear all around me at the present time. I find the young men and women with whom I come in contact fundamentally sound and wholesome." Ann Hastings, editor of the Radcliffe *News*, is equally optimistic. "I do not think," she writes, "the 'morals of the young' are inferior to those of previous generations. The 'young' always will shock the old, and the old always will talk about it." Nor are "the old," it appears, in a position to be censorious without incurring a degree of ridicule. Speaking for several fellow editors, Ward W. Adair, editor of *Railroad Men*, takes the elder generation to task in fashion:

"I am personally less concerned with the morals and manners of the rising generation than I am with those of people in middle life, particularly women. To see some of these old crows blowing smoke rings in a restaurant, or sitting around station waiting-rooms in knickerbockers, and with their feet higher than their heads, is what gives a man loathing and disgust. And these outrages are perpetrated more particularly by dames who have passed the half-century mark, and are trying to kid themselves that they are still on the map, than by any of the rising generation. Nothing is more tragic than to see one of these ancient

Cantilever Stores

Cut this out for reference

Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade
Albany—Hewett's Silk Shop, 15 N. Pearl St
Altoona—Bendheim's, 1302—11th Ave.
Asbury Park—Best Shoe Co.
Atlanta—Carlton Shoe & Clo. Co.
Auburn & Geneva, N. Y.—Dusenbury Co
Austin—Carl H. Mueller
Baltimore—325 No. Charles St.
Battle Creek—Bahlman's Bootery
Birmingham—219 North 19th St.
Boston—Jordan Marsh Co.
Bridgeport—W. K. Mollan
Brooklyn—414 Fulton St.
Buffalo—639 Main St.
Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
Camden—Curran's, 110 B'way
Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co
Charleston—J. F. Condon & Sons
Charlotte—221 Piedmont Bldg.
Cheyenne—C. & M. Bootery
Chicago {—30 E. Randolph St. (Room 50
—4750 Sheridan Rd. (Room 21
Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
Cleveland—Graner-Powers, 1274 Euclid A
Columbia, S. C.—Watson Shoe Co.
Columbus, O.—104 E. Broad St. (at 3rd)
Dallas—Leon Kahn Shoe Co.
Davenport—R. M. Neustadt & Sons
Dayton—The Rike-Kumler Co.
Denver—224 Foster Bldg.
Des Moines—W. L. White Shoe Co.
Detroit—T. J. Jackson, 41 E. Adams Av
Easton—H. Mayer, 427 Northampton S
Elizabeth—Gigl's, 1053 Elizabeth Ave.
Elmira—C. W. O'Shea
El Paso—Popular Dry Goods Co.
Erie—Weschler Co., 910 State St.
Evanston—North Shore Bootery
Fall River—D. F. Sullivan
Fitchburg—W. C. Goodwin, 342 Main
Fort Dodge—Schill & Habenicht
Galveston—Fellman's
Grand Rapids—Herpolsheimer Co.
Greenville, S. C.—Pollock's
Hagerstown—Bikle's Shoe Shop
Harrisburg—Orner's, 24 No. 3rd St.
Hartford—86 Pratt St.
Holyoke—Thos. S Childs, 275 High St.
Hot Springs, Ark.—Rosenthal's
Houston—Clayton's, 803 Main St.
Huntington, W. Va.—McMahon-Diehl
Indianapolis—L. S. Ayres & Co.
Jackson, Mich.—Palmer Co.
Jacksonville—Golden's Bootery
Jersey City—Bennett's, 411 Central Ave
Johnstown, Pa.—Zang's
Kansas City, Kan.—Nelson Shoe Co.
Kansas City, Mo.—300 Altman Bldg.
Kingston—E. T Stelle & Son
Knoxville—Spence Shoe Co.
Lancaster, Pa.—Frey's, 3 E. King St.
Lansing—F. N. Arbaugh Co.
Lawrence, Mass.—G. H. Woodman
Lexington, Ky.—Denton, Ross, Todd Co
Little Rock—Poe Shoe Co., 302 Main S
Los Angeles—505 New Pantages Bldg.
Louisville—Boston Shoe Co.
Lowell—The Bon Marche
Mason City—Woodruff Shoe Co.
McKeesport—Wm. F. Sullivan
Meridian—Winner, Klein & Co.
Milwaukee—Brouwer Shoe Co.
Minneapolis—21 Eighth St., South
Mobile—Level Best Shoe Store
Montgomery—Campbell Shoe Co.
Morristown—G. W. Melick
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—A. J. Rice & Co.
Nashville—J. A. Meadors & Sons
Newark—897 Broad St. (opp. City Hall)
New Britain—Sloan Bros.
New Haven—153 Court St. (2nd floor)
New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (Room 2
New Rochelle—Ware's
New York—22 West 39th St.
Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
Oakland—205 Henshaw Bldg.
Omaha—1708 Howard St.
Passaic—Kroll's, 37 Lexington Ave
Pawtucket—Evans & Young
Peoria—Lehmann Bldg. (Room 203)
Philadelphia—1300 Walnut St.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
Pittsfield—Fahey's, 234 North St.
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
Portland, Me.—Palmer Shoe Co.
Portland, Ore.—353 Alder St.
Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Reading—Sig. S. Schweriner
Richmond, Va.—Seymour Sycle
Rochester—148 East Ave.
Rock Island—Boston Shoe Co.
Saginaw—Goeschel-Brater Co.
St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg., Cp P O
St. Paul—43 E. 5th St. Frederic Hotel
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
San Antonio—Guarantee Shoe Co.
San Francisco—Phelan Bldg., Arcade
San Jose—Hoff & Kayser
Savannah—Globe Shoe Co.
Schenectady—Patton & Hall
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
South Bend—Ellsworth Store
Spokane—The Crescent
Springfield, Ill.—A. W. Klaholt
Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace
Stamford—L. Spelke & Son
Syracuse—121 W. Jefferson St.
Tacoma—255 So. 11th St. (Fidelity Bldg.)
Terre Haute—Otto C. Hornung
Toledo—LaSalle & Koch Co.
Topeka—The Pelletier Store
Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
Troy—35 Third St. (2nd Floor)
Tulsa—Lyons' Shoe Store
Utica—Room 104 Foster Bldg.
Waco—Davis Smith Booterie
Waltham—Rufus Warren & Sons
Washington—1319 F. St.
Waterbury—Howland-Hughes Co.
Wheeling—Geo. R. Taylor Co.
Wichita—Rorabaugh's
Wilkesbarre—M. F. Murray
Worcester—J. C. MacInnes Co.
Yakima—Kohls Shoe Co.
Yonkers—Louis Klein, 22 Main St.
York—The Bon Ton
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Youth is Flexible

Action is Free and Joyous
when the feet are strong and supple!

A swift, spontaneous move! That's the test of youthfulness—and of the soundness of your feet. For, if your feet are hampered by shoes that do not flex, how can you move freely and gracefully and as you should.

Women who wear Cantilevers feel like walking, dancing, swimming and playing golf. Theirs is the joy of spontaneous action. They stay young because they feel young.

The Cantilever Shoe induces the free and natural grace of carriage that diminishes fatigue and increases your youthful vigor. Ask your doctor or take the word of Frederic H. Robinson, editor Medical Review of Reviews, who says "A beautiful carriage is an enviable gift. No young or older woman can ever keep youth in her limbs if she artificially cramps their natural play."

You will like Cantilevers. The curved arch of Cantilevers is flexible like the arch of your foot. They have the smart medium heel and trim rounded toe of fashion. They are made for the woman who does not wish to sacrifice good looks for comfort.

All Cantilever Shoes are trade-marked for your protection. Prices are reasonable. Except in New York there is only one dealer in each town.

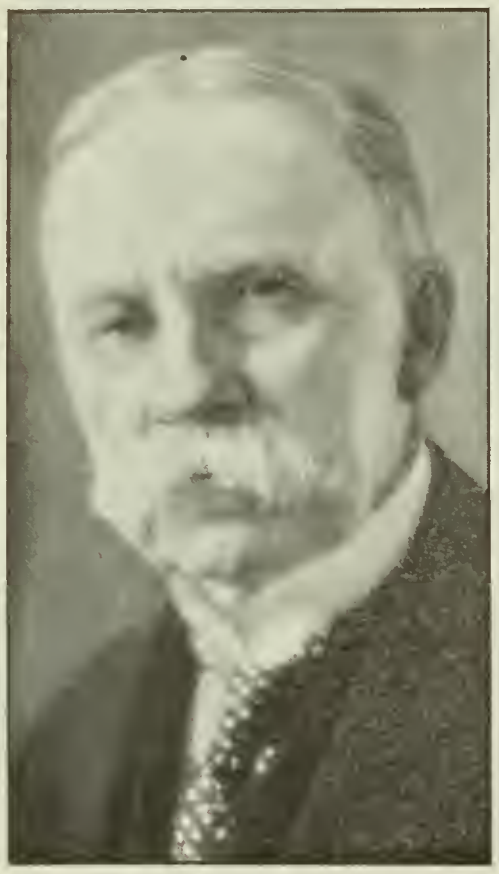
If no dealer in your town is listed at the left, write the manufacturers, Morse and Burt Co., 1 Carlton Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., for the name of a nearby dealer.

Cantilever Shoe

Endorsed by Women's Colleges, Women's Clubs, Public Health Authorities, Physicians, Osteopaths, Directors of Physical Education, Editors, Stage Celebrities and prominent women everywhere.

birds trying to fool the disgusted spectators in regard to her age. She only succeeds in fooling herself."

"I have great faith in these future citizens of our great country, and should not be surprized any time to see a movement among them for the reform of the morals and manners of the middle-aged citizens of to-day," says Dean Hill of Georgetown College (Georgetown, Ky.). The age of the critic has much to do with the flavor of the criticism, believes McLane Tilton, editor of the University of Virginia *Alumni News*. He observes:



"NO SERIOUS DANGER."

President Judson of the University of Chicago reaches this conclusion in the course of a discussion of manners and morals, in which he asserts: "I do not believe, on the whole, that conditions are materially worse than they have been for a long time."

"So far as mere dicta go, all depends upon the age of the woman one happens to be talking with. Between twenty and thirty she defends the flapper; from thirty to forty, the honors are easy; from forty and upwards, the flapper has no friends among her sex. And that is that.

"Girls are no better or no worse than they ever were. There are just as many good girls, there are no more fast or bad girls, but all three of these types now mingle together in a way impossible thirty years ago. I well recall the horror created at that distant time when the chaperons of the Monday German in a Virginia city saw a girl from another set on the floor, and when they became convinced a girl from their own set was using rouge. Both were promptly asked to leave, one permanently, the other to wash her face. This was business for the old folk, and they gave it strict attention. Most of the old folk to-day are themselves having too much fun to pass judgment in such cases."

Philip W. Porter, editor of the *Lantern*, a student publication at the University of Ohio, observes "the older generation can not take the slipper in hand until it cleans off the mud that is on it." Another defender of the youth of the nation goes further along the same line. The elder generation, she holds, is actually responsible for leading the youngsters into temptation. As this critic, Thyosa W. Amos, Dean of Women at the University of Pittsburgh, views the matter:

"At present, the social curriculum is being attacked because of social standards. The attack is unwarranted. The student does not set social standards. He inherits these just as he falls heir to the studies of the academic curriculum. No student invented jazz; no student wrote the sex play; no student wrote the present vulgar obscene songs; no student photographed the immoral film; and no student created coarse fashions in dress for men and women. All these are the gracious gifts of a commercialized society.

"If society in general had as high ideals as the average high school or college student, there would be a different world to-morrow. For the most part, his worst fault is that his taste is bad. Student government associations, fraternity and social groups are struggling to maintain high ideals of social life, but society at large makes their task doubly hard. In the past, youth has been trained to reverence and follow the judgments of maturity. To-day, when he follows the leadership of his elders, they condemn him."

President Kolbe of the Municipal University (Akron, O.) believes that our young people are "fairly capable of working out their own salvation as ably as their fathers and their mothers did. Unjust criticism by the mature is no less a fault than frivolity on the part of the young, and much of the recent criticism has been distinctly unjust." And when the older generation berates the younger for refusing to reverence tradition, there are those who would have us look back a little and see if the past had not its follies, equalling or outdoing in their absurdity (and sometimes depravity) the things so unsparingly denounced to-day. "On the whole," says Fitzgerald S. Parker, editor of the *Epworth Era*, "I think the morals of both young men and young women are better than they were a generation ago." "So far as I can see," agrees Dean Hurst of Syracuse University, "our young people are not undergoing any great changes for the worse. It is my honest belief that they are just as good and a little more capable." L. L. Gwaltney, editor of the *Alabama Baptist*, observes that "The good old days we hear about are not to be located in history." Mary L. Benton, Dean of Women at Carleton College, Northfield, Minn., defends modern dress, when not carried to extremes, and President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University delivers the following encomium on the manners and morals of modernity as opposed to certain customs of "the good old days":

FOR "THE NEW CANDOR."

President Faunce of Brown University believes in the "new freedom of manners and garb," which, in his view, accompanies a new regard for reality. Good manners fifty years ago, he says, "consisted largely in skilful concealments."

"The young people of to-day have not undergone any revolution in character, but have simply moved out into a new freedom of manners and garb. The same change is to be observed in literature, music and art. The new realism, or candor, or whatever one may call it, is appalling to many elderly people, who have forgotten the extravagances and excesses of their own childhood.

"No drinking customs of the present day can be as bad as those of a century ago, when every college or church furnished rum at the dedication of a new building or the ordination of a new minister. The sanctuary in which I worship each Sunday was built in part by the proceeds of a lottery. Have the 'praisers of the past' forgotten the immodesty of the hoop-skirt or the unhygienic and immoral kissing games which once were practised at every church 'social,' or the college drinking songs which now have everywhere been replaced by songs of athletic prowess?

"Good manners fifty years ago largely consisted in skilful concealments—of feelings, motives, and the entire self. The reaction from concealment to candor has its dangers, and must shock older minds; but minds that have never known the former inhibitions and repressions, find the new frankness naïve and straightforward."

Robert D. Byrnes, editor of the *Tripod* at Trinity College, tells us that "The undergraduate to-day plays bridge instead of poker and he drives a car instead of a fast horse, but he has the same spirit and the same ideals that the college man had a generation ago." President Blodgett of Adelphi College (Brooklyn) recalls the discussion provoked by the "banged" hair of thirty years ago, and the length of the skirts. "The conventions are less rigid than they were a generation ago," admits Dean Bouton of New York University, "but still far more

(*Continued on page 50*)

UNDERWOOD

Speeds the World's Business

WORDS are the voice, and figures the memory of Business. Without these two, modern Industry could not go on. The world-famous Underwood Standard Typewriter is but one of *seventeen* Underwood Machines—each made to perform a specific function—each giving speed, accuracy and dependability to writing and recording.

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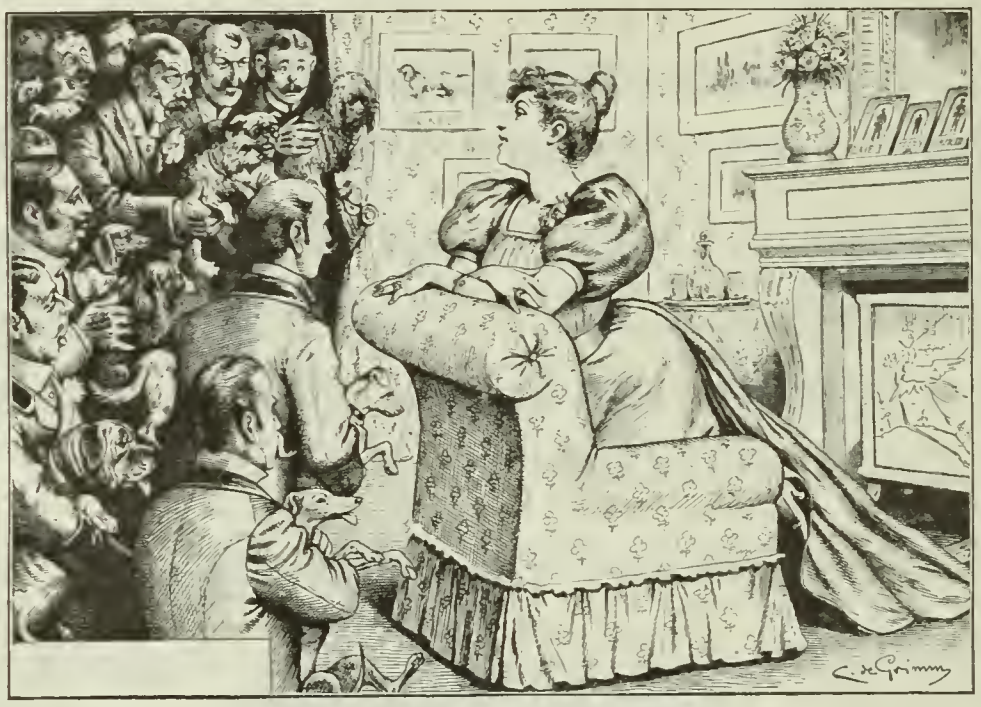
FROM CHORUS GIRL TO SPECIAL ENVOY OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

These photographs, from the "morgue" of the New York *Evening World*, show "the most famous woman in America" at periods in her career roughly coincident with her four marriages. The first photograph, that on the extreme left, was taken at about the time when she made her first stage hit, forty-three years ago. The last was taken in 1917.

LILLIAN RUSSELL'S PATH TO FAME

FORTY-THREE YEARS AGO, almost to a day, an eighteen-year-old girl from Iowa, named Nellie Leonard, appeared in the chorus of a Gilbert and Sullivan opera in Brooklyn. A few days later she broke her engagement with a wealthy young man-about-town to marry the musical director, Harry Braham. In the fall of that year Tony Pastor heard her sing, engaged her for his vaudeville show on Broadway, changed her name to Lillian Russell, and within a week New York was flocking to Pastor's to hear the beautiful girl with the golden voice and golden hair. That was the beginning of the career of Lillian Russell, who reigned for nearly two-score years as queen of the American musical comedy stage and died, early in June, wearing the title of "the best-known woman in America," conferred on her by numerous newspaper editors and dramatic critics. The President of the United States sent a telegram of regret, several cabinet members did likewise, and senators, governors, financiers, statesmen, editors and dramatic authors praised her in the newspapers as a woman of "wonderful personality," a "symbol of the imperishable in feminine charm," and a "truly good woman."



WHEN LILLIAN LOST HER DOG.

—from an original drawing in the possession of the Art Manager of THE DIGEST, *made thirty years ago, by Baron C. de Grimm.*

"Lillian Russell had a good time with life," says an editorial writer for the New York *World*. "This and her beauty are the facts that dominate the thought when one sits down to write of her in terms of farewell." It is equally true that she contributed in a generous measure to the happiness of others—and this applies not solely to the case of those who saw and heard her from the house side of the footlights. Her romantic story, which included four marriages, began early, says a writer in the New York *Herald:*

A clear, fresh young voice and a vivacious personality gave early promise of a stage career, and her mother brought the girl East in the seventies to study music. Grand opera was her original goal, and she was progressing under Leopold Damrosch when Tony Pastor heard her sing and offered her $50 a week to appear in his variety show. She accepted and Mr. Damrosch refused to speak to her or continue with her lessons when he learned she was singing at Pastor's.

But the youthful Nellie Leonard already knew enough of music to carry a lively music-hall tune, and besides she had certain physical attributes that Damrosch and all his fine technique could not improve upon. She looked so well that Tony Pastor had raised her salary to $100 a week within a fortnight and to $150 two or three months later.

The eighties saw Tony Pastor in his heydey as a producer of musical extravaganza, and the first-nighters of that day soon began to acclaim the sparkling genius of the blonde young woman whom the bills proclaimed as Lillian Russell. A glance at the list of productions she appeared in will give an idea of the range and character of her early successes:

She sang *Mabel* in the "Pirates of Penzance" burlesque, called "The Pie Rats of Penn Yann," and *Phoebe* in "Billee Taylor"; subsequently at the Bijou she was *Djemma* in "The Great Mogul" and *Bathilda* in "Olivette." In 1882 she played *Patience* and *Aline* in "The Sorcerer."

Her London début was made at the Gaiety in July, 1883, as *Virginia* in "Virginia and Paul," and at the Novelty Theater (now the Great Queen Street Theater) a year later she was *Polly Pluckrose* in "Polly," and toward the end of the same season

The most popular man in America

Suppose you were the most popular man in America. Suppose you were endlessly besieged with invitations to do this and do that. Suppose, when you made a public appearance, hundreds of people clamored to shake your hand, to attract your notice and your favor.

How many of the people that you met under these conditions would impress their personalities upon you? How many would say something you would remember? How many faces would you recognize if you saw them again?

You would remember the man who was in some way different from the run of men —perhaps through some attribute of appearance, perhaps some quality of thought or manner. But the great majority would be—just "people." You might meet them repeatedly without knowing you had ever seen them before.

The consumer of merchandise is in the position of the most popular man in America. Every time he opens the pages of his newspaper or magazine, scores of manufacturers and merchants step out to take him by the hand, to attract his notice and his favor. They talk to him about his needs; they invite him into their factories and stores; they urge him to compare their product with any other; they ask him to say this or that name when he is buying this or that article.

The successful advertiser is the one who does not forget that he is dealing with the most popular man in America. He does not forget that there are others in line who are trying as hard as he is to "get acquainted." He realizes that to be commonplace is to be unnoticed—to be lost in the crowd. And so he goes for advertising counsel to an organization which has proved that it knows how to win the interest and the confidence of the most courted and the most sought after man in America.

N. W. AYER & SON

ADVERTISING HEADQUARTERS

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CLEVELAND CHICAGO

The Human Terms of Tire Competition

MANY an American citizen has turned down a "job that looks like more money" in favor of a chance to do *better work.*

He gets called an idealist, perhaps. But when folks want to buy good merchandise and satisfactory service he's the kind of man they look for.

For practical example note the tire business.

* * *

Think back to the time when *cord* tires started to be talked about.

Cord construction had for its ideal a *bigger service value* for the car owner.

Whenever the cord principle was *faithfully carried out* it lived up to its *original vision.*

Now the makers of U. S. Royal Cords ask permission to put this on record:

Without high integrity of manufacture the cord tire might just as well not have been discovered at all.

Respect for the fine and rigid rules of cord tire building has made U. S. Royal Cords the measure of all other automobile tires.

A leadership obtained in less than seven years and in competition with hundreds of different cord tire brands.

How much could be saved for American car owners if all tire makers would compete day in and day out just on *quality alone?*

Prices on United States Passenger Car Tires and Tubes, effective May 8th, are not subject to war-tax, the war-tax having been included.

United States Tires are Good Tires

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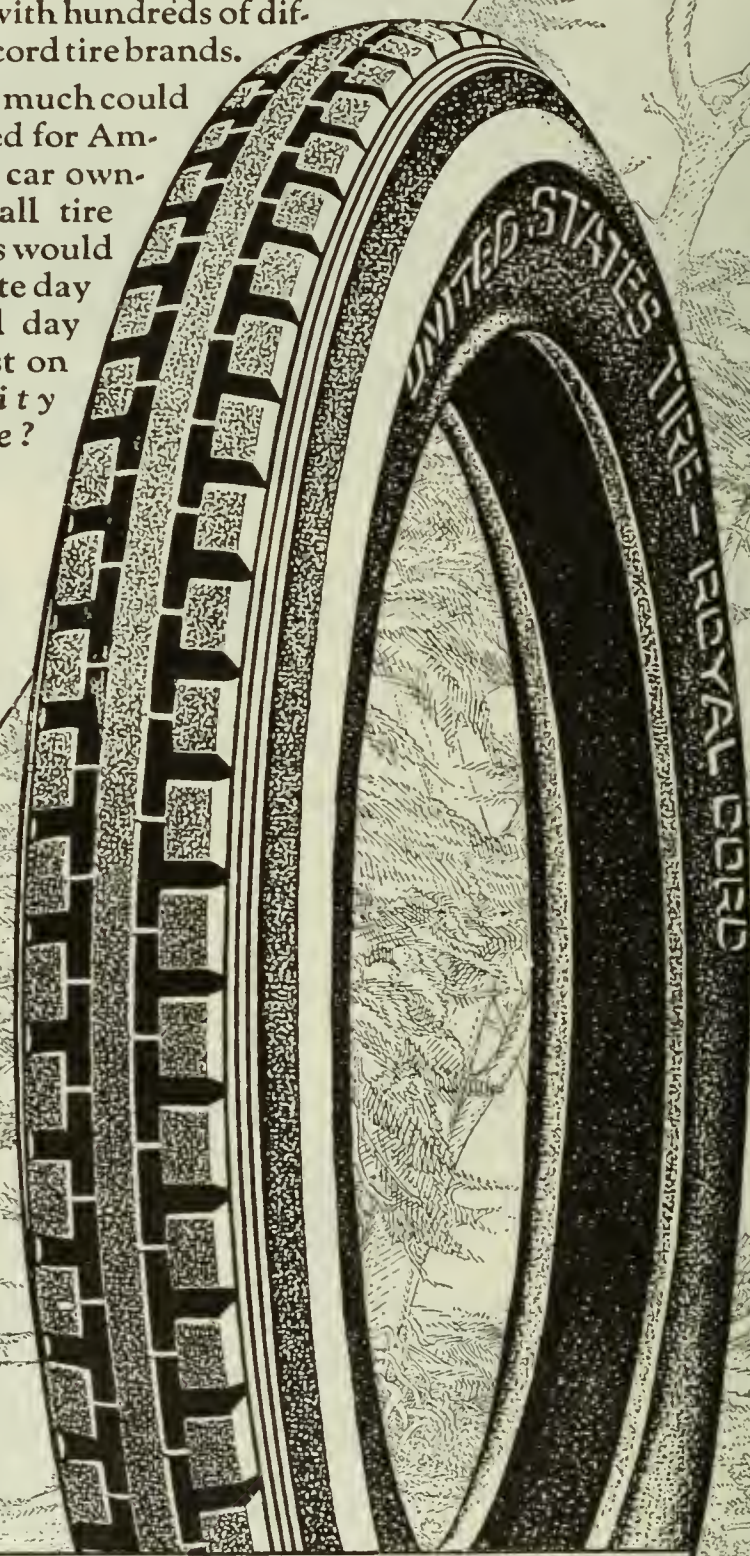


U. S. Royal Cord Tires

United States Rubber Company

Fifty-three Factories — *The Oldest and Largest Rubber Organization in the World* — *Two hundred and thirty-five Branches*

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

she impersonated *Pocahontas* in an extravaganza.

Rôle followed rôle in rapid succession. In 1900, she joined forces with Weber and Fields in their ambitious frolics, and in 1894 she sang "Lady Teazle" in an operatic version of "The School for Scandal." At this juncture, after a quarter of a century in musical pieces—

Miss Russell decided to attempt straight comedy. Under the management of Joseph Brooks she made her début as a comedienne at Powers's Theater, Grand Rapids, in "Barbara's Millions," September 13, 1906. The play reached Broadway October 8 at the Savoy Theater. It was a failure, closing in two weeks.

But Miss Russell and her associates were not downhearted. They quit Broadway, looked around for another vehicle, and tried it out in the "tall grass." The new play was a lively comedy, with a bit of melodrama, built in a racetrack atmosphere with a thrilling scene in the judge's stand during an exciting race as a climax. The name of it was "Wildfire."

"Wildfire" was a good name for it, too, for it went "big" in the tall grass regions. Twice during the first season Miss Russell had a chance to bring it to New York, but she turned both chances down. She wasn't quite sure of herself. Then at the beginning of the following season, one opening night at Asbury Park convinced Miss Russell that she was ready for Broadway again and this time she was right.

"Wildfire" came to the Liberty Theater, and stayed there for many weeks to the enthusiastic acclaim of the hardened old critics who had confidently expected to announce another flivver.

Miss Russell was married four times. Her first husband was Harry Braham, a musical director. They were married in 1880, while she was still in the chorus at Pastor's. It was not a successful union, and they did not live long together. In 1884 along came Edward Soloman, composer of "Billee Taylor" and other popular musical pieces, and Miss Russell eloped to London with him. She divorced Braham and later found that Soloman had a wife living in London, and he, too, was divorced. Subsequently she was married in 1894 to John Chatterton, who sang under the name of Signor Perugini. Chatterton was playing the male lead at the time in "The Princess Nicotine," and at each performance the two were united in stage wedlock.

It was said at the time that the romance —which culminated in a wedding in Hoboken—was fostered by astute press agents. At any rate, they lived together only a short time, after which Miss Russell permitted Perugini to sue for divorce on the ground of "permanent abandonment."

On June 12, 1912, Miss Russell was married in Pittsburgh to Alexander P. Moore, owner and publisher of the *Pittsburgh Leader*, after a romance of several years' duration. At that time she was on tour with Weber & Fields in a revival extravaganza, and when the tour reached its end a few weeks later the prima donna's long stage career, save for a few vaudeville engagements, was at an end.

But throughout the Progressive Party's campaign she was active on the stump for Theodore Roosevelt, and when the war came she made many public appearances on behalf of recruiting and liberty loan campaigns.

Within the last few years Mrs. Moore had engaged in social welfare work among laborers' families in Pittsburgh, and her lively interest in the subject led President Harding to appoint her as a special investigator to study emigration conditions abroad. She sailed for Europe in January of this year, and toured Germany, France and Italy, returning in March after two months of research and study.

Her report to Secretary Davis suggested that American consuls abroad be given authority to conduct examinations and bar out all undesirable aliens, instead of permitting riff-raff of Europe to reach the shores of the United States. She also urged a five-year immigration holiday to permit the United States to recover its balance and thoroughly absorb the foreign element already within our gates.

Since returning from her trip, Mrs. Moore had made a number of addresses before Chambers of Commerce, Women's Clubs and various civic bodies on the subject of immigration.

The secret of Lillian Russell's perennial youth, in spite of her strenuous stage career, was a source of continual conjecture and speculation throughout the later years of her life. An old-time observer of Broadway life said recently:

"Lillian Russell took better care of herself than any stage star I ever knew. She was never seen in Rector's or Shanley's after the show. She never indulged in any midnight parties. Night life meant nothing to her. When her performance was over, she went straight home and to bed. Perhaps she would have a bite of supper and a glass of champagne with a few friends in her apartment, but that was the extent of her "dissipation."

Miss Russell herself attributed her clear skin and her perpetual youth to regular hours, careful attention to her health, plenty of baths in tepid water, exercise (walking and tennis), and "lots of cold cream."

Arthur Brisbane, the Hearst editor, is among the many celebrities who bring wreaths to her funeral. He writes, in this characteristic vein, in his widely circulated daily column:

Lillian Russell is dead, and upon her tomb might be written: "Here lies one that made the world happier by her talent, beauty and kindness."

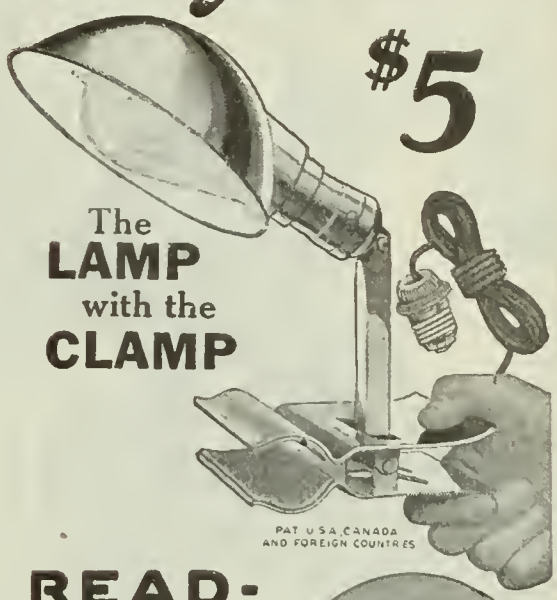
Stirpiculturists will be interested, with the rest of America, in Miss Russell's career.

When this writer, aged nineteen, reporter for Charles A. Dana's New York *Sun*, was sent to interview Lillian Russell at the Casino Theatre, Miss Russell sat in her dressing-room, nicely chaperoned by her mother, Mrs. Cynthia Leonard. Mrs. Leonard said, "Young man, let Lillian be a lesson to you, if you ever get married. Before she was born I determined that she should be very beautiful and have a fine voice and I kept my mind on that all the time until she was born. Now, look at her, and listen to her."

It was advice easy to take.

Mothers of little girls still to be born will be interested in the determination and success of Lillian Russell's mother. Lillian Russell is one of five distinctly American stage personalities of the past half-century —the other four being Mary Anderson, Minnie Maddern Fiske, Ada Rehan and Julia Marlowe.

"It Clamps Everywhere"



READ-
Clamp it on bed or chair; or anywhere

WRITE-
Clamp it or stand it on your desk or table

SEW-
Clamp it on sewing machine or table

SHAVE-
Clamp it on the mirror or any handy place

Adjusto-Lite
A FARBERWARE PRODUCT
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THE lamp of a thousand practical uses. Clamps—stands—hangs—anywhere and everywhere. All the light you need where and when you need it. Prevents eye strain—reduces light bills. No other lighting device like it.

Solid brass; handsome, durable and compact. Clamp is felt-lined—can't scratch. Guaranteed five years. Complete with 8-ft. cord and plug $5

Get an Adjusto-Lite today. If your dealer doesn't carry it order direct.

S. W. FARBER
141-151 So. Fifth St. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Prices in U. S. A., complete with 8-ft. cord, plug and socket. Brush Brass Finished $5.00. Statuary Bronze or Nickel finish $5.50. West of Mississippi, prices 25c per lamp higher.

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YEARS AGO

DID MOTHER AND DAD EVER APPEAR COSTUMED LIKE THIS?

Dayton Bicycles have been leaders since your Dad was a boy.

The above illustration is reproduced from a Dayton Bicycle catalog of 26 years ago.

Styles of dress have changed from year to year but Dayton Bicycle quality has been the same for more than a quarter century.

Today the Dayton is supreme in all those qualities that mean speed, endurance, easy running —and dependability.

Our new booklet, "How to Choose a Bicycle," will be worth while getting. Send for yours now. It will help in arriving at a wise decision regarding the exact bicycle best suited to your needs.

No matter what bike you now own—or what kind you want—get a copy of "How to Choose a Bicycle" at once. With it we will send (also free and postage paid) a copy of our new art catalog. Use the coupon at once.

CYCLE DIVISION
THE DAVIS SEWING MACHINE CO.
DAYTON, OHIO

FILL IN—CUT OUT—MAIL TODAY

The Davis Sewing Machine Co., Dayton, O.

Please send me, without obligation, your booklet No. 29, "How to Choose a Bicycle" and the 1922 Dayton Catalog.

Name .....

St. and No. .....

City and State .....

Age .....

BOOTLEG WHISKY AS A POISONER

THERE may have been "a serpent in the cup," as we were often informed, in the "good old days" before Prohibition, but if there was, there are half a dozen serpents in every up-to-date glass of bootleg whisky—and each is more poisonous than the old-time variety ever thought of being. "When you drink bootleg the chances are better than nine out of ten that you are drinking rank poison." This is not a statement issued either by Prohibitionists to discourage drinking, or by Anti-Prohibitionists to show what Prohibition has brought us to. It is the conclusion of a large newspaper service, which had its men in various parts of the country buy the "ordinary mine-run of bootleg liquor," and then had the samples analyzed to get "an idea of what a man's chances are of getting poisonous booze." Dudley A. Siddall, of the NEA Service, with headquarters at Cleveland, Ohio, is authority for the statement that "insofar as possible we endeavor to duplicate, in buying, the exact conditions that would surround, say, a traveling man who might patronize bootleggers during a trip around the country." Thirty-eight samples of bootleg were bought in this way in fifteen cities scattered throughout the nation. As for the results, we read:

Only two of the 38 samples proved to be whisky of pre-prohibition quality. One of these was purchased in Boston; the other in Washington.

Two more were synthetic gin—held passable. One of these samples was from Cleveland, the other from Los Angeles.

But bootleg consumers in Boston, Washington, Cleveland and Los Angeles need not jump to the conclusion that because these samples were passable, all bootleg vended in these cities is safe. For other samples bought in these places proved dangerous.

Of the remaining 34 samples, 15 were doctored and diluted whiskies or whiskies produced from an alcohol base and artificially colored and flavored; 17 were raw moonshine of varying degrees of rankness; one was poor beer, containing wild yeasts; and one was a distilled wine, of poor quality.

Samples were collected from these widely scattered cities: Dallas, Tex.; Memphis, Tenn.; Denver, Col.; Norfolk, Va.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Birmingham, Ala.; Cleveland; Chicago; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco; Los Angeles; New York; Providence, R. I.; Boston and Washington.

They were bought from a wide range of bootleg channels and analyzed without selection. They came from drug stores, bell boys, bootblacks, barbers, porters, milkmen, near-beer saloons and similar channels of the trade, with a few seized in official raids.

The samples were assembled in Washington, and analyzed by Government chemists in Government laboratories.

The analyses showed that when you buy bootleg you get nearly always a dangerous concoction of colored and disguised alcohol, or a raw distillate full of aldehydes and volatile poisons that will leave you with an awful head the day after drinking, and a wrecked constitution after repeated doses.

The "aldehydes" found in the moonshines and doctored whiskies are elements intermediate between alcohols and acids. They are derived from the higher alcohols by the oxidation and removal of a certain hydrogen content and the addition of a very small amount of oxygen converts them into active acids.

"The effect of these aldehydes," says William V. Linder, Government chemist "is to 'knock one out' much more quickly than would high-grade whisky.

"Their consumption over any considerable period undermines the general constitution to a point where it seems much more susceptible to many diseases.

"While not immediately poisonous, causing sudden blindness or death as does methyl or wood alcohol, their effect is definitely and cumulatively harmful."

The dangerous elements in moonshine and doctored whiskies, Linder explains, are due, for most part, to the unscientific distilling and blending. To quote:

"Moonshine," says Linder, "is produced for most part under the most unscientific and unsanitary conditions. The mash is fermented in barrels or tubs, usually in the open backwoods or in musty cellars. Under such conditions, the development of wild yeasts and unwholesome fermentations are common. Many moonshines show evidences of active putrefaction.

"In distilling, too, all the volatile elements come over. In commercial distilling, for the production of high-grade whiskies, it was the custom to discard what was known as the 'heads,' or first run, containing the high alcohols and the more volatile oils, and the 'tails' or the last run. Only the middle run was retained.

"The moonshiner, however, runs it all in—heads, tails and middles. The elements that the commercial distiller carefully eliminated, therefore, remain in moonshine.

"Moonshine, moreover, normally receives no aging. Hence it retains all the injurious qualities inhering to a raw distillate containing high alcohols, aldehydes and fusel oil, and also whatever additional poisons or injurious chemical elements may have accumulated through improper and unsanitary fermentation and unscientific distilling.

"All these elements, even including in one case signs of putrefaction, were present in the samples in this test."

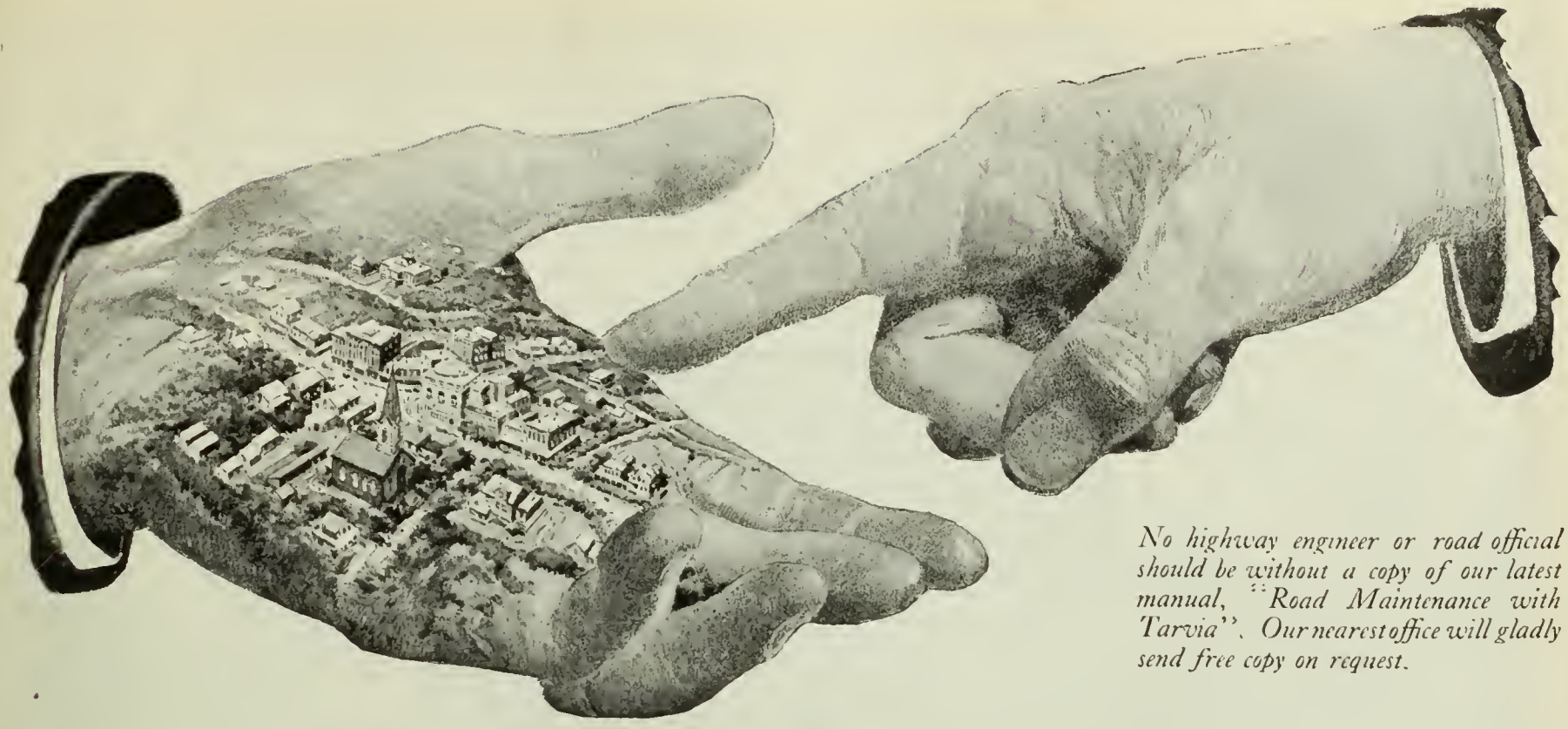
Aldehydes, high alcohols and volatile oils in moonshine have a directly injurious effect on the circulatory, kidney and nervous systems, according to Reid Hunt, former chief of the Division of Pharmacology, Hygienic Laboratory, U. S. Public Health Service.

Also they result in "an increased liability to contract diseases or to contract them in especially severe form."

Among the ailments which these elements are generally recognized in the medical profession as aiding and abetting are:

Hardening of the arteries.
Cirrhosis of the liver.
A wide range of digestive disturbances.

The thirty-eight samples of bootleg collected and analyzed for the purposes of this test cost anywhere from seventy-five cents to $6 a half-pint. Cleveland furnished the cheapest "poison," and Chicago, where the stuff averaged over $20 a quart, set a record in expensive and dangerous drinking.



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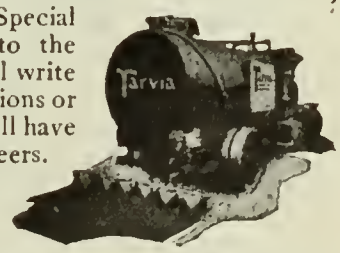

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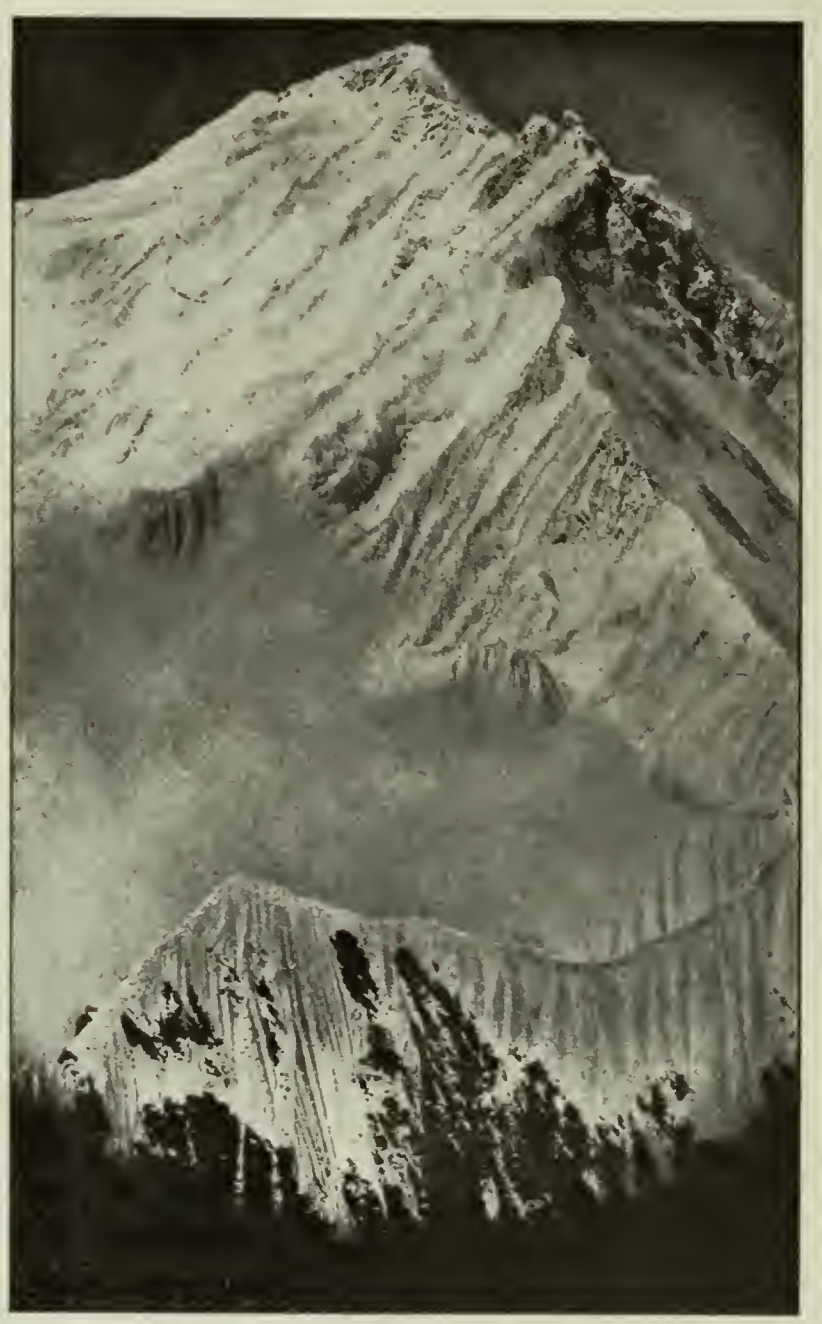
CONQUERING MOUNT EVEREST

"THREE MEMBERS OF THE EVEREST EXPEDITION, Mallory, Summerville and Norton, on May 21st reached an altitude of 26,800 feet, the highest ever reached by man, and just 2,200 feet below the summit."

This message, which reached civilization in a roundabout way on June 8th, was followed by a Calcutta dispatch, dated June 12th, which announced that "two members are now attempting to reach the summit," so the final conquest of the world's highest mountain may be reported even before this page is published. The previous world's record mountain climb of 24,533 feet was made by the Duke of the Abruzzi, in this same Himalayan region in 1910. The recent dash of the three members of the British Expedition, which established the new record in mountain-climbing, covered only three days. The members left the camp at 25,000 feet on May 20th, climbed nearly 2,000 feet, and on the third day were back at what is known as Camp Three, at Changtse, 21,000 feet above sea level and three miles northward of the summit of the peak. Referring to this achievement, the London *Times* says:

In these tremendous altitudes, more especially as they did not use oxygen, this must be looked upon as pretty good going. If a further camp can be established at or about the extreme height already reached it seems well within the bounds of hope, given absence of violent winds and blizzards, that the final object will be reached. Judging by General Bruce's dispatches the whole organization appears to have worked perfectly.



THE SUMMIT OF THE WORLD'S HIGHEST MOUNTAIN.

This striking view of Mount Everest, taken with a telephoto lens, shows the roof-like ridge up which, it is hoped, a British exploring expedition may penetrate to "the top of the world." The photograph is reproduced by permission from "Mount Everest—The Reconnaissance, 1921," published by Longmans, Green & Co.

The present record, which is not only a world record achievement in mountain-climbing but carries with it a suggestion of final success in conquering the mountain-top, is the result of much preliminary work. A "Reconnaissance Expedition," but one which ranks, nevertheless, with the major exploration expeditions of history, spent most of last summer endeavoring to locate a possible route to the summit. At a cost in toil, preparations and money suggesting comparison with most polar expeditions, a practicable route was discovered. At least, cable dispatches last September announced that a reconnaissance party of the expedition had penetrated the great mountain field on the northwestern side, and had found a slope which might be surmounted. This discovery was made after the mountain had been approached from almost every possible angle, always with the discovery that sheer cliffs, thousands of feet high, bombarded by avalanches, prevented any approach to the summit. On the northwest side, however, a long ridge stretched upward to the peak, still more than a mile higher than the highest point, some 23,000 feet above sea level, reached by the exploring party. It is along the precipitate sides of this ridge that the expedition will have to clamber on its final attempt to reach the summit. As against the optimistic predictions in last fall's cablegrams, however, the two members of the expedition who led the final reconnaissance have put forth a statement of their views which throws grave doubt on the conquest of the mountain this year, or any other. Their statement appears in a just-published account of the expedition, "Mount Everest—The Reconnaissance, 1921" (Longmans). After dealing in detail with their discovery of the northwest ridge to the summit, the historian of this part of the expedition, George H. Leigh-Mallory, continues:

To determine whether it is humanly possible to climb to the summit of Mount Everest, or what may be the chances of success in such an undertaking, other factors besides the mere mountaineering difficulties have to be considered. It is at least probable that the obstacles presented by this mountain could be overcome by any competent party if they met them in the Alps. But it is a very different matter to be confronted with such obstacles at elevations between 23,000 and 29,000 feet. We do not know that it is physiologically possible at such high altitudes for the human body to make the efforts required to lift itself up even on the simplest ground. The condition of the party of 1921 in September during the days of the assault can not be taken as evidence that the feat is impossible. The long periods spent in high camps and the tax of many exhausting expeditions had undoubtedly reduced the physical efficiency of Sahibs and coolies alike. The party of 1922, on the other hand, will presumably choose for their attempt a time when the climbers are at the top of their form and their powers will depend on the extent of their adaptability to the condition of high altitude.

Nothing, perhaps, was so astonishing in the party of reconnaissance as the rapidity with which they became acclimated and capable of great exertions between 18,000 and 21,000 feet. Where is the limit of this process? Will the multiplication of red corpuscles continue so that men may become acclimated much higher? There is evidence enough to show that they may exist comfortably enough, eating and digesting hearty meals and retaining a feeling of vitality and energy up to 23,000 feet. It may be that after two or three days quietly spent at this height the body would sufficiently adjust itself to endure the still greater difference from normal atmospheric pressure 6,000 feet higher. At all events, a practical test can alone provide the proof in such a case. Experiments carried out in a laboratory by putting a man into a sealed chamber and reducing the pressure say to half an atmosphere, valuable as they may be when related to the experiences of airmen, can establish nothing for mountaineers; for they leave out of account the all-important physiological factor of acclimatization. But in any case it is to be expected that efforts above 23,000 feet will be more exhausting than those at lower elevations; and it may well be that the nature of the ground will turn the scale against the climber. For him it is all important that he should be able to breathe regularly, the demand upon his lungs along the final arete can not fail to be a terrible strain, and anything like a tussle up some steep obstacle which would interfere with the regularity of his breathing

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Lit. Dig. 6-24-22

The man who puts the bubbles in it

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And every part of the making of Clicquot Club is just as carefully guarded. No ginger but real Jamaica ginger is used; only pure cane sugar sweetens it; and the happy blend of Clicquot is made with the addition of fruit juices. No wonder "*they all like it.*"

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GINGER ALE

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

might prove to be an ordeal beyond his strength.

As a way out of these difficulties of breathing, the use of oxygen has often been recommended, and experiments were made by Dr. Kellas, which will be continued in 1922.

Even so, there will remain the difficulty of establishing one or perhaps two camps above Chang La (23,000 feet). It is by no means certain that any place exists above this point on which tents could be pitched. Perhaps the party will manage without tents, but no great economy of weight will be effected that way; those who sleep out at an elevation of 25,000 or 26,000 feet will have to be bountifully provided with warm things. Probably about fifteen, or at least twelve loads will have to be carried up from Chang La. It is not expected that oxygen will be available for this purpose, and the task, whatever organization is provided, will be severe, possibly beyond the limits of human strength.

Further, another sort of difficulty will jeopardize the chances of success. It might be possible for two men to struggle somehow to the summit, disregarding every other consideration. It is a different matter to climb the mountain as mountaineers would have climbed it. Principles, time-honored in the Alpine Club, must of course be respected in the ascent of Mount Everest. The party must keep a margin of safety. It is not to be a mad enterprise rashly pushed on regardless of danger. The ill-considered acceptance of any and every risk has no part in the essence of persevering courage. A mountaineering enterprise may keep sanity and sound judgment and remain an adventure. And of all principles by which we hold, the first is that of mutual help. What is to be done for a man who is sick or abnormally exhausted at these high altitudes? His companions must see to it that he is taken down at the first opportunity and with an adequate escort; and the obligation is the same whether he be Sahib or coolie; if we ask a man to carry our loads up the mountain, we must care for his welfare at need. It may be taken for granted that such need will arise and will interfere very seriously with any organization however ingeniously and carefully it may be arranged.

In all it may be said that one factor beyond all others is required for success. Too many chances are against the climbers; too many contingencies may turn against them. Anything like a breakdown of the transport will be fatal; soft snow on the mountains will be an impregnable defense; a big wind will send back the strongest; even so small a matter as a boot fitting a shade too tight may endanger one man's foot and involve the whole party in retreat. The climbers must have above all things, if they are to win through, good fortune, and the greatest good fortune of all for mountaineers, some constant spirit of kindness in Mount Everest itself, the forgetfulness for long enough of its more cruel moods; for we must remember that the highest of mountains is capable of severity, a severity so awful and so fatal that the wiser sort of men do well to think and tremble even on the threshold of their high endeavor.

Mountain climbing authorities both in England and America have greeted with enthusiasm the recent record-breaking

accomplishment of the climbers. A special dispatch, copyrighted and supplied by the Mount Everest Committee, tells of the expedition's climb, by May 20th, to within a short distance of the camp at the 23,400-feet level. This year's expedition according to the same report, includes thirteen Britishers, more than sixty hillman, 320 animals, and a number of porters. An oxygen base, reports General C. B. Bruce, the leader, will be established, but it is noteworthy that the record height of 26,800 feet was established without oxygen. A special cable dispatch from London to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, dated June 9th, said:

The bulletin from Mount Everest arriving yesterday relieved the anxiety which was beginning to be felt for the Everest expedition and raised hopes of success among members of the Royal Geographical Society who have been doubtful whether human beings would be able to live at such an altitude as the summit of Everest.

They were astounded to learn from General Bruce's brief dispatch that three of the party had been able to climb within 2,200 feet of the summit of Everest and more than 3,000 feet higher than did any member of the previous expedition and without the aid of oxygen.

Other dispatches show General Bruce has been able to take the oxygen equipment to the bases which he has been establishing along the route of actual ascent, and that, coupled with the success of three of the party in outdistancing the other expedition, has changed the aspect of the second attempt entirely.

The New York *Times* comments on the expedition's recent success, and wishes it good luck for the future, in this editorial, headed "Near Everest's Top":

No one will be more surprized than Professor Dreyer of Oxford by the endurance of Mallory and his companions. Early in the year the professor conducted experiments with oxygen in a pressure chamber to determine how high climbers could safely go without a portable tank of oxygen. He concluded that it would be advisable to begin using the gas at about 23,000 feet. Yet General Bruce's mountaineers got up to 26,800 feet without it!

The question to be determined was whether the last 2,202 feet could be gained with or without oxygen. It was believed that at least one camp higher than 25,000 feet would have to be made. Could the coolies be depended on to carry up the camp supplies? At the greatest altitude, not far above 20,000 feet, which they strained up to with the reconnoissance party last summer, they were near the exhaustion point. The climbers would have to carry their own oxygen bottles, with mask and tube attachment, the weight of which is thirty-two pounds. The higher they worked their way up, the harder it would be to endure the extra load. An ingenious plan had been devised on paper to establish oxygen "dumps" by stages, so that one man at least, with four bottles on his back, could climb the last 1,000 or 500 feet and have enough of the gas left to get back to the last camp. It was feared, however, that at the highest altitudes no one would be able to support the oxygen pack. If Everest is finally conquered, it may turn out that oxygen played no part on the last "lap."

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IN FAVOR OF THE YOUNG FOLKS

(*Continued from page 38*)

definite than they were in the Seventeenth Century at a time when Anglo-Saxon society had not yet been accused of degeneracy." Lillian Billings, dean of women at Bush Conservatory (Chicago), remarks, "Our present-day flapper wears knee dresses and roll-down hose, but is that so much more suggestive than the bustle or the sheath gown with the skirt slit to the knee?" And Jennie S. Ladd, dean of women at the University of Minnesota, asks, in agreement: "Would the loudest objectors care to have the tilters, the bustles, the huge sleeves, and the dragging skirts return?" Ben-Fleming Sessel, editor of *Silver and Gold* at the University of Colorado, defends the modern dance in this paragraph:

"MANNERS ARE CHEAP."

At the same time, believes Charles F. Thwing, President Emeritus of Western Reserve University, the past year has brought an improvement in morals.

"I see something in favor of the close dancing of the time which is condemned. It at least keeps young people dancing. Now we do not have to provide arbors at dances for those who find some other attraction than keeping step with the music. If it is sensually perverting, and I doubt it, it at least keeps our sensualities out in plain view. If jazz makes one riotous, then the old waltz makes one sentimental, and the last is as bad as the first."

President Swartz of the Woman's College of Alabama says that, "when he remembers some of the practises of the past, such as bundling, etc., he can not 'become alarmed or seriously imprest with the hue and cry which is raised against the young people of the present day.'" President Bell of St. Stephen's College (Annandale-on-Hudson), believes that, altho our young people have lost much of the old respect for conventionality, "they demand to know the reason for decency and insist that the reason must go deeper than conformity with the conventional notions of those at present controlling society." "The simple fact is," declares Henry F. Cope, general secretary of the Religious Education Association, "that young people to-day are really a good deal more moral than their grandmothers were; the difference lies in the fact that youth to-day act with intelligent choice as to their conduct while the past generations usually acted under control, by authority, or according to some fixt tradition." D. W. Worthing, dean of the College of Architecture at the University of Arizona, advises that we "Let the young things take their risks, just as we had to take ours. Perhaps at our age they will be as safe and harmless as we are." "In our opinion," says A. B. Clarke, editor of *The Messenger* (University of Richmond), "there has been no revolution in morals except in the sense of a change toward greater frankness and open-mindedness. On the other hand, manners have undergone a tremendous revolution. *Give the younger generation time.* It has defied the conventions of its elders and has undertaken to work out its own ideals." In these scientific days we believe in experiment, asserts Harold P. Knauss, editor of the *Muhlenberg Weekly* (Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.). "Perhaps," he concludes, "the present generation is making some experiments; here's hoping that we interpret the results rightly."

"The whole movement," agrees William S. Ament, alumni secretary at Oberlin, "is characterized by a shift from dogma to experimentation, deductive reasoning to inductive, authority to experience." Arguing along similar lines, Virginia H. Corbett, dean of women at the Colorado Agricultural College, writes:

"I notice two characteristics that arouse alarm on the part of some of their conservative elders. The first is a frank questioning of standards and conventions which must give reasons for their old-time power or be placed in the discard. If this attitude was noble in Martin Luther and the great leaders in scientific inquiry, it is not entirely ignoble on the part of our youngsters of to-day, tho it may be surprizing. They are already finding that the genuine has been tested by time and will remain. The second is the craving for amusement and entertainment, which is a normal result of the age in which they live. The age which has provided the movie and the automobile must expect that they will be used. But these amusements have helped to teach many things that have been undreamed of by the young of other times. They face the problems of their age with better understanding of its dangers and possibilities. They will be able to meet its requirements."

"SOUND AND WHOLESOME."

The young people of this generation, in the opinion of President Wilbur of Leland Stanford University, are "fundamentally" as right as they ever were.

That all this "experimenting," to accept a liberal view, is fraught with more or less danger, a majority of our correspondents seem to recognize, and it appears that in various localities the young people themselves do. While there is little acceptance of convention as such, we hear that experimentation grows more cautious, with promise of a return to beaten paths. "The reaction has already begun," according to President Smith of Washington and Lee University. "The 'jazz' period is receding, and when a saner equilibrium has been attained, we will find that the average woman, while no longer a clinging vine, helplessly adhering to some manly oak, will have gained in breadth, strength, and poise, more than she has lost in gentleness and docility." "We believe that this year we can distinctly say that the peak of this has been passed and that now there is a slow but gradual and distinct reaction against the excesses of recent years," declares C. F. Ross, dean of men at Allegheny College. "An illustration of this may be seen by the fact that in the first half year the number of dancing parties decreased approximately 14 per cent. over the preceding year, and also by the fact that there have been fewer matters which might be termed disciplinary, than in many years past." J. D. Moore, editor of the *Baptist and Reflector*, gives it as his opinion "that there has been a decided improvement within the past year in the moral ideals of the young people. "Organizations have arisen among them," he observes, "which are intended so combat many evil tendencies." Touching especially on alcoholic tendencies, Arthur E. Wilson, of the *Maine-Spring* (University of Maine), tells us that "Maine has shared the average college reputation for drinking in the past, but it has been noticeable that there is great improvement this year. This can not be entirely credited to Prohibition, as our geographical situation

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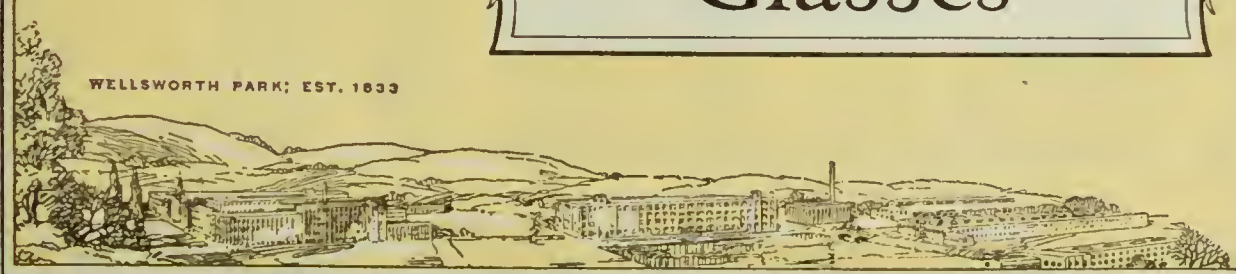

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Health in the home demands sanitary conditions and modern comforts. And one important feature is *running water, under pressure.* When you have running water you have a modern sink. Water, hot or cold, or hard or soft, is always available.

No More Pumping

You simply turn the faucet. You have a modern bathroom in the house. You have running water in the basement, in the garage or barn. You have water *under pressure* for sprinkling lawn, flowers, garden truck, and for fire protection. These things are *necessary* to healthful and happy surroundings.

Whether your house is a summer place on the lake, a suburban home or on a farm, you can have these health promoting conveniences by installing this home pumping station on your premises.

It's Automatic

FAIRBANKS-MORSE HOME WATER PLANT

Operates from any electric light socket or home lighting plant circuit. Pumps water from cistern, shallow well, spring or lake, *under pressure.* Noiseless and *automatic.* No switch to turn. No adjustments to make. Has galvanized steel tank. This is the only water plant with the famous Fairbanks-Morse Pump.

Capacity 200 Gallons per Hour

Now selling at a low price. Costs only a few cents a week to operate. Don't accept a substitute. If you do not know our local dealer write us for complete information and literature.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.

Manufacturers Chicago

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

makes the 'stuff' obtainable." W. S. Gober, principal of the Elgin (Ill.) High School, reports "less dancing, less jazz music and heedless running about now than a year or two ago." We are told by Principal C. P. Quimby that the girls at the Cony High School in Augusta, Maine, voluntarily adopted a number of resolutions making for more modesty in dress.

Then, too, a great many observers assure us that out of the general upheaval there is emerging a really splendid type of young manhood and young womanhood—a finer type, indeed, than any we have evolved hitherto. That is the opinion advanced by President Murlin of Boston University, who says that "Students were never so responsive to ideals, were never so ready to follow the right sort of leadership, were never more earnest in devotion to vital instruction, were never more responsive to all the higher and finer ideals for which the college stands." Similarly, Oliver Reiff Hartzell, superintendent of the San Rafael (Cal.) schools, observes that "On the basis of conventional standards, our young people are sliding down hill, but in their observance of their principles of right and wrong as it affects actual fundamentals, they are stronger than the generation which preceded them." Ross N. Young, principal of the Stillwater (Minn.) High School, adds the prediction that "the youngsters of this generation are going to be much better and much wiser parents than those of to-day." And Frank Wilson Blackmar, dean of the Graduate School of the University of Kansas, argues to this effect:

"The changing customs of dress, dancing, cigaret-smoking, furnish great opportunities for the sensationalist, but these changes do not represent progress or deterioration, for the lines of progress are more sternly drawn and are not thrown aside by temporary adjustments. It is not possible to defend the actions of many young people in respect to these customs, but why single out 10 per cent. of the young and charge their indiscretions to the whole number? Ninety per cent. of the young people of my acquaintance are sane, wholesome, and sensible, with intellectual and moral integrity not inferior to but probably in advance of those of the past generation."

A. M. Kerr, editor of the *Herald of Gospel Liberty*, finds that youth is to-day as clean and fine as ever—"and more of it generously disposed to a life of unselfish service than in any previous generation." President Penrose of Whitman College (Walla Walla, Wash.) would rather have young folks loyal to self-chosen ideals than to have them "conventionally correct in slavish obedience to the voice of authority." "After this wave of extremes in dress, dancing, jazz music and so forth has passed," says President Roessler of Valparaiso University, "I believe the young people generally will emerge morally stronger and better than before." Dean Heckel of Lafayette College finds his students "manlier, more reasonable, more self-controlled, more serious-minded, more purposeful." They display "a sturdier type of character," agrees Dean Vickert of the theological seminary at Colgate University. President Macmillan of Wells College is, in his own words, "strongly inclined to side with those who frown on the present-day tendency to advertise and criticize any little change in the dress or demeanor of our educated young women. The mingling of the sexes in society on the basis of equality, it should be remembered, is only a few centuries old and confined to a small portion of the civilized world. Every forward step has been criticized, but the criticisms have not been justified by the event." "The younger generation shocks my conservative soul like an eruption of Vesuvius," confesses Dean Page of the School of Medicine at the University of Cincinnati, "but I have moments of calm during which I can see that while the dangers of youth's lofty flight are greater, it also runs a better chance than ever before of reaching the stars." Quite as optimistic is H. G. Russell, superintendent of the Beardstown (Ill.) schools, who writes:

"Tho the pessimist rant and the critic croak to their heart's content, the present youth of the land are growing into the wisest, most virile, most versatile, most capable and most useful generation since history started."

"Young people are safer together now than ever before," believes S. A. Covington, principal of the Franklinton (La.) High School, "because a good part of the false modesty has been eliminated, and they understand themselves and each other better than ever before." "What change is there?" asks Georgia Meckling, librarian of the Seniors High School at Butler, Pa. "The child of to-day may lack the courtesy, even respect for his elders, which belonged to the child of yesterday; but the offspring of to-day has a self-reliance, an insatiable curiosity which will send the next generation ahead of the civilization of the last. Yesterday said, 'Dig! Dig! Dig!' 'Pep! more Pep!' is the language of to-day. The excitable rush of the younger generation carries us on, not to revolution, but to a bright, alluring future." Selden Peabody Delany, editor of the *American Church Monthly*, takes the same general attitude, and Bishop Thomas F. Gailor, head of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, sums up a mass of popular opinion in a recent statement, running:

"The young girl of to-day is as good as she was thirty years ago. There is no reason to believe that we are in a period of immorality because youth is full of pep and life and jazz. I am not going into hysterics because of this skipping about of young women."

A Tough Battery for Rough Trips

Just one rough, hard trip to the fishing grounds— if your battery isn't in the best of health—may put it out of commission. Or a long, hot tour may do it. Or a few weeks' neglect. Or an unusual amount of stopping and starting.

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6. Long tours
7. Much stopping and starting
8. Cold weather
9. Hot weather
10. Poor carburetion
11. Stiff oil
12. Tight motor bearings
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14. Loose connections
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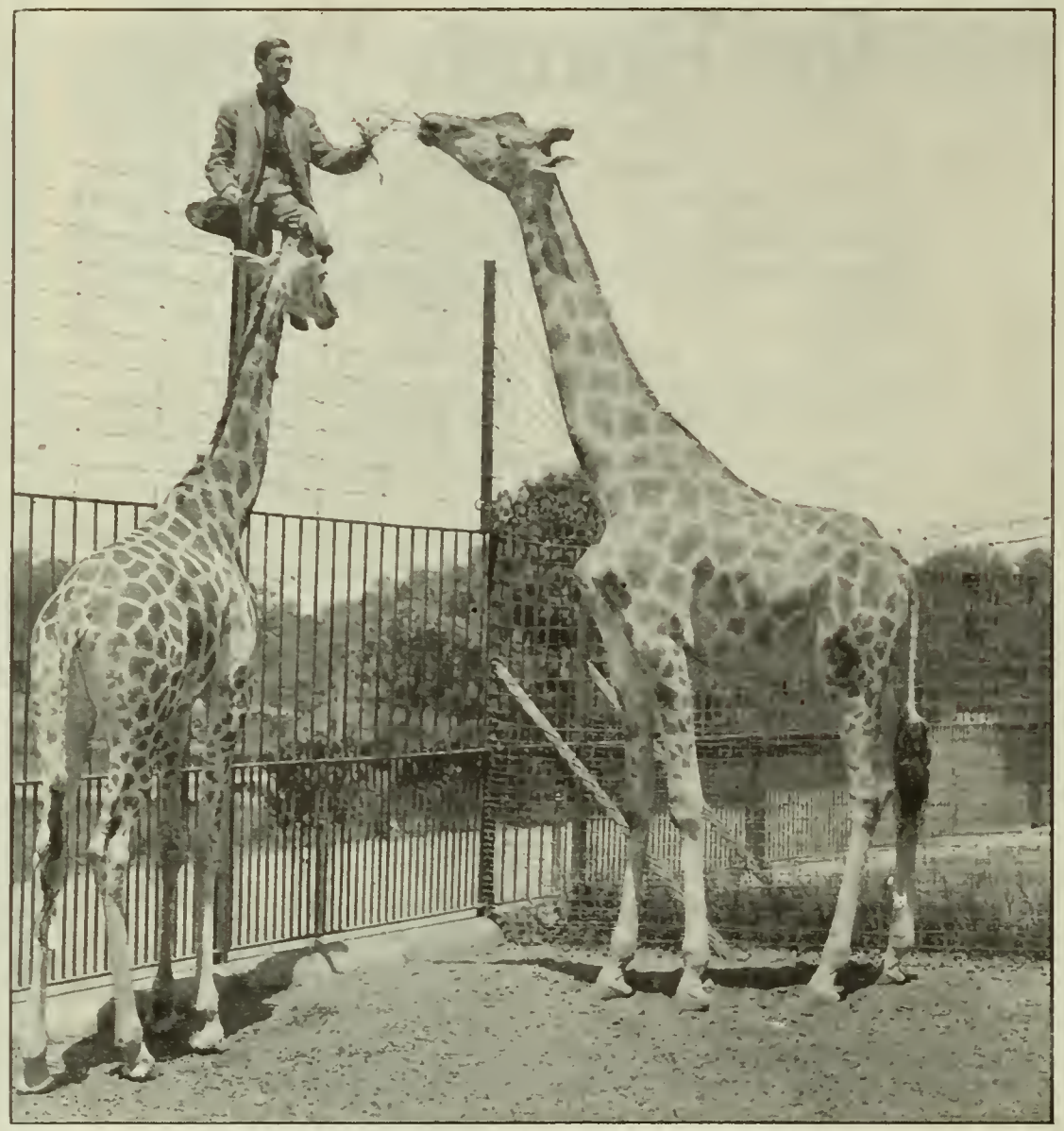
BIRDS - BEASTS - AND - TREES

ANIMAL FREAKS IN NATURE'S SIDE-SHOW

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN! Step right up this way and get your tickets for the greatest side-show on earth! Don't miss the stupendous spectacle of the only authentic and genuine freaks of nature, produced and supplied by nature herself especially for this exhibition! Here you see the two-headed lizard, which runs either backward or forward; the brainless sloth who lives upside down; that Woolworth Tower among animals, the giddy giraffe that eats off the top shelf of trees; the tortoise that weighs three hundred pounds and is three hundred years old—a pound for every year!——"



Photographs by Edwin R. Sanborn. Courtesy New York Zoological Society.

"THERE AIN'T NO SUCH ANIMILE."

Jennie and Jack can hold up their heads with the best, for giraffes are the tallest animals on earth. Jack is fourteen feet tall, and still going at the rate of a foot a year. Their favorite sports are "eating off the top shelf of a tree, rubber-necking, and having six feet of sore throat."

And so the barker at the circus of nature might go on, with but this difference from the regular side-show announcer, that what he says is true. And just as the tallest man and the fattest lady have personalities and whims and eccentricities of their own, so the characters in this circus have their amusing or amazing quirks and wiles. They like some people, and they don't like others. They are fond of one kind of candy, and turn up their noses, if they have them, at other kinds. Of the three kinkajous in the New York Zoological Park, two will bite and scratch, and the other will curl up lovingly on your shoulder, says Samuel A. Derieux in the *American Magazine* (New York), and Rudolph, the honey badger—called the pigmy giant because he is so strong and scrappy—who grabbed Mr. Derieux's cane and came near chewing it up and who would gladly have chewed his finger also, shows great affection for a gentleman who visits him every Tuesday and scratches his back. Perhaps the most extraordinary of the freaks is the giraffe, the tallest creature in the world. There are two of these at the Zoo, Jack and Jennie by name. The writer says:

At the age of two years, Jack was eleven feet seven inches tall. He has been growing a foot a year ever since and now he is a fourteen-footer, and still going strong in his apparent ambition to rub noses with the stars. He may reach the height of eighteen or even twenty feet before he gives it up and stops. As for Jennie, it is true that she isn't quite so towering, but certainly no one ever will insult Jennie by calling her dumpy.

From their aerial height these two look down on you when you visit them, in a startled, amazed way, as if, in their opinion, you, not they, are the queer spectacle. Perhaps that is exactly what they do think—if they think at all. It is doubtful if they do. For altho they live in an exalted atmosphere, there is no evidence that they think lofty or complicated thoughts. Even their keepers are not imprest by their show of brains—rather the contrary.

But if they do not think deep thoughts, they have strong preferences. Part of their time is spent in a large stall, twenty feet high, part in a corral on the outside. According to changes in the weather they are turned out or stopt up. For they are delicate and apt to contract sore throats and pneumonia.

Now when the time comes to go indoors, Jennie always goes freely, of her own will. On the other hand, Jack has to be driven inside. At times the keepers have to put a halter round his neck and some of them pull while others lambaste him from behind.

With Jennie it is just the reverse. She prefers an indoor life. When the weather turns warm and bright, and Jack is all eagerness to get out, the keepers have sometimes to pull and lambaste Jennie. In other words, their tastes are different. They are fond of each other; they never quarrel. But Jack likes country life, an *al fresco* existence. Jennie prefers indoor life.

In the wild state, giraffes live in herds and eat the tender shoots of certain trees that grow high from the ground. Constant reaching up after this delicacy has, through the centuries, lengthened their legs, shoulder-blades and necks, until now the giraffe is his own stepladder.

If you look at him, you think his front legs are longer than his back ones. But that is an illusion. The legs are the same length. It is the elongation of the shoulder-blades that give the tilted-up appearance. The giraffe rarely feeds on the ground. If he has to drink water, or to pick up any object, he must straddle his front legs out in a painful and awkward manner.

The giraffe is an impractical, visionary-looking animal, whose thoughts, you would say, are up in the clouds. But in his wild state he can take care of himself pretty well. A kick from his front leg has been known to lay a lion out; and the hind leg can swing not only backward but sideways.

He is not swift of flight, for when he tries to put on speed, his legs get tangled up. But he is not only his own stepladder but his own observation tower as well. He can see an enemy a long way off. In captivity he is a simple, harmless fellow, always perfectly groomed, and with the gentle, melting eye of the gazelle. His horns are little make-believe protuberances, more of an ornament than a weapon. He doesn't know he's a freak—but he is, all the same, one of the queerest in nature's side-show. He

Another Seiberling Promise is Fulfilled

In the very first advertisement of the Seiberling Rubber Company, in January, 1922, appeared the following statement by Mr. F. A. Seiberling:

"There is room for great new achievements in increasing the durability of tires and *reducing the cost* for the benefit of the travelling public."

The promise of increased durability was immediately made good by notable structural improvements—such as extending the tread all around the tire from bead to bead to prevent tread separation—and these were embodied in every tire made by Seiberling, without exception.

The promise of reduced cost as well was first fulfilled in the Seiberling 30 x 3½ Clincher Cord at $12.50 which set a new standard of cord tire value for owners of small cars.

Now the better manufacturing processes responsible for that notable achievement have been perfected and extended to include all straight-side Seiberling Cords as well as the Seiberling-built Portage Cords and Fabrics.

Therefore a price reduction of approximately 12½% on all Seiberling Straight Side Cords and all Portage Tires was made effective June 1, 1922.

Whatever the car you drive, you can today buy a Seiberling-built tire embodying, in Mr. Seiberling's own words: "highest quality and low cost to a degree which has not been equalled in my 23 years of rubber manufacturing."

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Size		Price
30 x 3½	Clincher	$12.50
30 x 3½	Straight Side	15.00
31 x 4	"	25.80
32 x 4	"	28.40
33 x 4	"	29.40
32 x 4½	"	34.90
33 x 4½	"	35.60
34 x 4½	"	36.50
33 x 5	"	45.60
35 x 5	"	46.90

Portage Fabrics

Size		Price
30 x 3	Clincher	$ 9.50
30 x 3½	"	10.50
32 x 3½	Straight Side	17.25
31 x 4	Clincher	18.00
32 x 4	Straight Side	22.90
33 x 4	"	24.10
34 x 4	"	24.60

Portage Cords

Size		Price
30 x 3½	Clincher	$12.50
32 x 3½	Straight Side	22.20
32 x 4	"	26.90
33 x 4	"	27.80
34 x 4	"	29.70
32 x 4½	"	32.10
33 x 4½	"	33.80
34 x 4½	"	34.70
35 x 4½	"	39.30
33 x 5	"	43.30
35 x 5	"	44.50
37 x 5	"	50.10

SEIBERLING CORDS and PORTAGE TIRES — Seiberling Built

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130,000 records Kardexed—any one *instantly-in-sight*—5,000 to 10,000 transactions a day! All handled by a few clerks.

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

is the tall man—the tallest, by far, in the world.

A lively and gifted freak is the kangaroo. In 1770 some sailors from the ship of Captain Cook, the great explorer, which had touched on the wild Australian coast, came running back to the vessel with the report that they had seen an outlandish creature, as tall as a man, who stood up on his tail. It was an "Old Man Kangaroo." One of these creatures, named Pop, together with lesser lights of the same family,

POP, THE KANGAROO.
This is Pop's best boxing attitude. Having stood up on his tail thus, he strikes with one of his hind feet.

makes his residence at the Zoo, and Mr. Derieux tells us:

When he first came, Pop was a bad fellow, likely to swat his keeper any time. His dangerous blow he does not strike with his front feet, but with his hind ones, which are armed with a vicious claw. In order to deliver a knockout, he throws himself back on his tail, stands upright, and kicks with a vicious force that may kill.

"He lets me alone now," says Riley, his keeper. "I can outbox him, and he knows it."

For our benefit Riley gave him a tap on the jaw. In his anger, Pop looked ridiculously like an old man who had been insulted. His head quivered as if from a slight palsy, such as you see now and then in old men, and he kept on nodding, then shaking it, as if to say, "You'd better not do that again!" Finally, he reared back on his tail, which is equivalent, so far as the kangaroo is concerned, to rearing back on his dignity.

Of course Riley did not push the matter any further. "Old Pop's a good scout," declared he, "and we ought not to bother him."

As for Mom, the mother kangaroo, she

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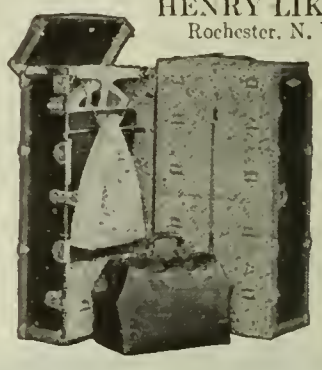

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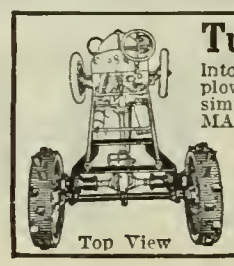

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has a little one, which she carries around in a sack. It is now half-grown, and sometimes comes out of the sack and hops around. But at sight of people, it jumps back in and is hidden from prying eyes. The sack will be at Kiddy Kangaroo's disposal until he is nearly grown. Then, some day, Mom will dump him out and tell him to shift for himself.

Most animals make a noise when angry, or frightened, or just feeling good. The kangaroo is practically dumb, tho sometimes you can hear an indistinct chattering or smacking noise of the lips. There is one animal which never makes a sound, not even when caught and killed—that animal is the friend we have just left, the giraffe.

What is the ugliest animal in the world? You may differ about which is the most beautiful, but Mr. Derieux insists that there is no ground for difference of opinion as to the ugliest. The wart hog wins on every count. We read:

He hasn't a single redeeming trait, physically speaking—not one. His eyes are set at the top of his long flat head; below the eyes are unsightly warts; his tusks grow all sorts of ways; his hair is thin and scraggly; his tail looks like a frayed twine string. He is moth-eaten, unkempt, thoroughly disreputable. But he certainly can plow up the ground!

In looking at his corral I couldn't help thinking that he would make a valuable animal to dig up streets where you want to put down asphalt or paving; even old asphalt streets, he could loosen up for us. All that Clarence—for that is his name—needs, to become useful to man, is a course of training. Clarence, also, says Riley, is a good scout, and far from a fool. He knows his keeper; he knows his name, and he will come running at call. When he eats, he gets down on his knees as if saying prayers over his food. The reverential attitude, combined with the grotesque and disreputable ugliness of the suppliant, is a sight to remember.

If Clarence does have a rival in ugliness, that rival is the giant tortoise Buster, in Mr. Derieux's opinion. Buster, according to computation, was born about the year that the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, three centuries ago, when Elizabeth sat on the throne of England, and America was a howling wilderness. At present writing—

Having reached the ripe age of three hundred years and assumed the mature proportions of three hundred pounds, Buster is living a life of ease and contentment. Next to him resides a young sprig of a tortoise—a mere infant of only ninety years and weighing only a hundred pounds! Both are the degenerate descendants of a huge race of reptiles which roamed the globe long before man put in his appearance.

Buster shows his years; he looks very old and very wise. His wedge-shaped face is wrinkled into a comical grimace, as if he might be laughing at us newcomers on this terrestrial globe. He bears us no grudge, tho. He is a friendly old boy. If you call him, he will come to the fence slowly and with dignity, and will eat a sandwich or a banana (banana preferred) out of your hand. As a matter of warning, perhaps it ought to be stated that he will eat your hand also, so that it is advisable, when the end of the banana is reached to turn loose quickly. Not that he is vicious—he just

1731 L Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
March 13, 1922.

Dear Sir:

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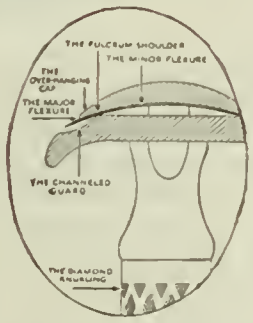

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Even more to the point than anything we could say, is this expression from Mr. Vanderbilt Jr.-*typical of the liking of the young man of affairs for*

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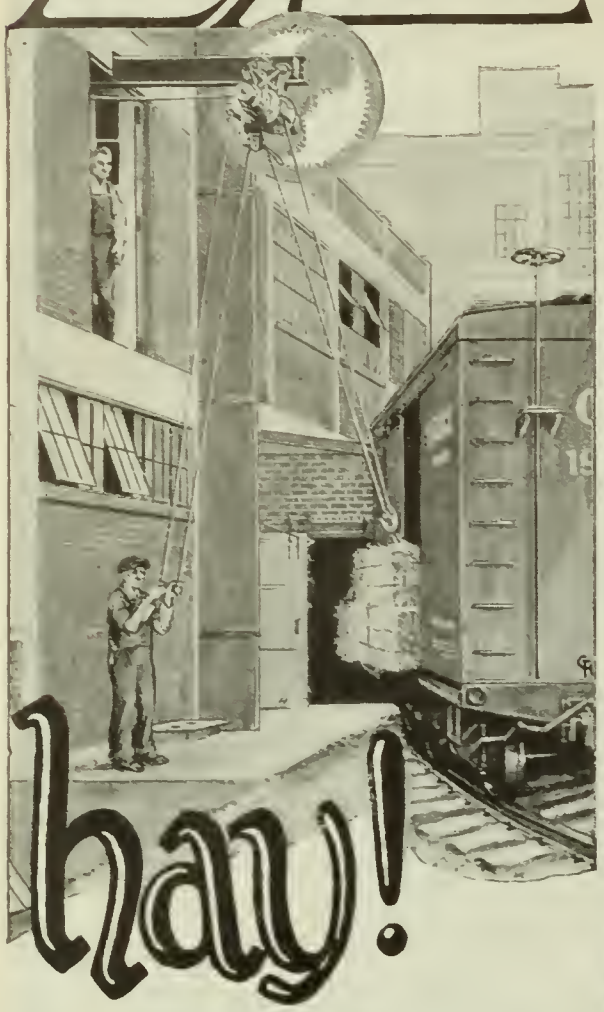

hay!

THE Willow Brook Dairy, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., sought *ease, speed,* and a *true saving* in handling hay. They found the answer in the *LiftAbout.* Unloading, storing, distributing—this *new and smaller* electric hoist does all, with less labor, and reduces a job of hours to minutes.

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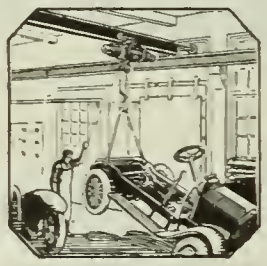
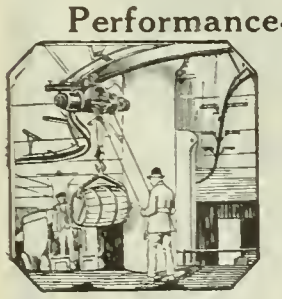


Due to standardized manufacture and quantity production the *LiftAbout* is surprisingly low priced. Its maintenance negligible. Its installation easy and economical.

Performance-proven design



Incorporated in the *LiftAbout* are the exclusive features which have made "Shepards" the best known and most widely used electric hoists. Fool-proof, damp-proof, dust-proof, fume-proof throughout.

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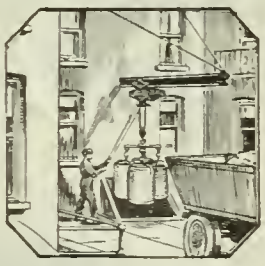

A request from you sends a *LiftAbout* bulletin, or, if you desire, a representative who can tell of cases parallel to yours where loads are moved fast, safely, and at greatly reduced cost.

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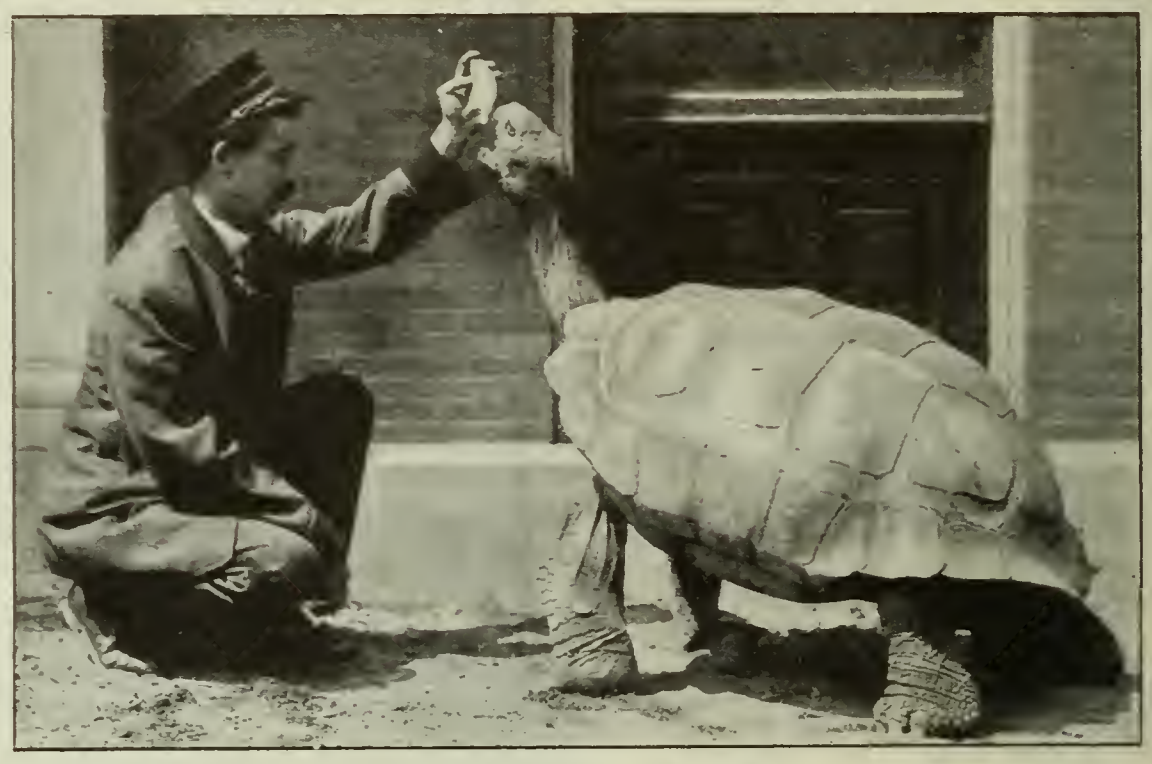
SHEPARD
ELECTRIC CRANES & HOISTS

BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

doesn't know that you object to having your hand eaten.

Yet he is not a fool, all things considered. With the coming of night and chill, he makes his slow and ponderous way to the door of his house, where he waits for it to be opened, as a dog might wait. That, you may say, shows no remarkable intelligence.



A HARD-SHELLED ANCIENT.

Buster has hung around for three centuries. He was born about the time the Pilgrims were setting out for America. He will eat out of your hand, or eat your hand—it's all the same to him, he's that kind-hearted. Perhaps one grows indifferent after three hundred years.

Perhaps not, but it is unusual in a reptile; because reptiles, as a rule, don't know enough to get in out of the cold. Likewise, Buster recognizes a uniform at sight, tho he doesn't distinguish between people. He shows as much represt excitement at the spectacle of a motorman as he does at that of a park-keeper.

Of Rudolph, the honey badger, who bit a hole in Mr. Derieux's walking stick, he relates:

Rudolph is set low to the ground, and has a white streak running down his back. My acquaintance with him began when I poked my cane through the bars to start a ball rolling, in the hope that he would play with it. He paid no attention to the ball. Instead, he grabbed the stick with teeth and claws.

I never imagined there could be such power in a small animal. For a while I thought I would have to surrender my cane. Finally I wrenched it loose; but it will always carry the marks of Rudolph's teeth and claws.

I hunted up the keeper, Landsburg, and showed him the depredation.

"This is Tuesday," said Landsburg. "Every Tuesday a gentleman comes to see him. Yonder he sits now on that bench. See if he won't introduce you to Rudolph. He can do more with him than I can."

The gentleman came at my request. At the sound of his voice Rudolph ran excitedly to the front of his cage, and his friend rubbed his back and talked to him. Whenever he stopt Rudolph stuck his paw through the cage begging for more attention.

"Feel the power of that arm," said the man.

I, too, caught Rudolph's claws and got a tug from the little giant that showed strength out of all proportion to his size.

And now I was aware of the fact that there was unusual excitement among all the little freaks in the small mammal house. Not only Rudolph, but the other animals also, were running to the front to see their friend.

There was present a whole collection of coati-mundis, small animals with long snouts, like that of the ant-eater. One of these, the white-nosed coati-mundi, set up a long, eager cry. According to the keepers, whenever the benevolent gentleman appears, even before he enters the house, and before any one else knows he is present on the grounds, the white-nosed mundi cries out in excitement and joy.

I would not have believed it if I had not seen it. At every cage now little beady eyes were staring with eagerness and glistening with excitement. Their friend went the rounds, scratching their backs, calling them by name, rubbing their heads, sticking his finger in their mouths.

Finally, in an unostentatious way, he moved his hand toward his inside coat pocket. At this movement, the excitement doubled and trebled. Every keen eye was fastened on him. He was going to give them candy!

Now, above the cages of the coati-mundis are red stripes which mean that these animals are exclusively meat-eaters. According to the gentleman they will eat only one kind of candy—a kind with almonds in it. And now out of his pocket he took a number of these bits of candy and handed one to each of his friends.

From the house, he and I then went out of doors to the yards on which the cages open. "Rudy," called the man, "come, baby." At the sound of his name, Rudolph came running excitedly, like a dog to his master.

"Animals have always come to me," said the man. "I visit these every Tuesday. They know when you sympathize with them. They are lonely."

It is just a matter of recreation to him, he declares, to visit them. I could not help

UPTON SINCLAIR'S SENSATIONAL NOVEL

They Call Me Carpenter!

WHAT would Christ do if he should return to earth today? This is the question men and women—sincere or sneering—have been asking each other for two thousand years. Reverently, yet fearlessly, Upton Sinclair sets out to answer that question. No novel of our time has caused a greater sensation than Upton Sinclair's "The Jungle"—novel of the Chicago stockyards. But that will pale into insignificance compared with the story of *"Mr. Carpenter"* and His adventures in our world of Jazz, Flappers, French Fashions and High Finance. It all begins with the miraculous stained glass window of St. Bartholomew's Church — in Hearst's International for July.

"I lifted my eyes and there in the aisle of St. Bartholomew, standing with his hand on my head, was the figure out of the stained-glass window. Where the figure had been was a great hole with the sun shining through."

Edison on the Future of Radio

THE radio-phone will have a profound influence on political campaigns. Instead of speaking to only 20,000 people, a Presidential candidate will be able to speak to millions at a time. . . . . It will be a fad in the cities and soon die out, but in the country it will last." Read "The Miracle of Radio" in Hearst's International for July.

Do your friends argue about Prohibition? Do they really know anything about it? Do YOU know yourself what changes have actually taken place since the XVIII amendment went into effect? Dr. Woods Hutchinson has collected some exceedingly interesting facts — and states them for you in a most interesting way in Hearst's International for July.

Thousands of people gladly pay 35 cents a copy each month on the newsstands for Hearst's International. To get five (5) copies for $1.00 — a saving of seventy-five cents—tear out the coupon below and mail it today.

NORMAN HAPGOOD'S 2d ARTICLE

On Henry Ford and the Jews

DID you read "The Inside Story of Henry Ford's Jew Mania" in the June number? Now comes the second installment—even more startling. Read about the wild jumble of Tsarists, Ford Jew-investigators, Roman Catholics, Masons, Pogroms, Protocols, Sinn Fein, Ku Klux Klan —and see if YOU can guess which documents are forgeries —and see if YOU can tell where the Truth begins or ends.

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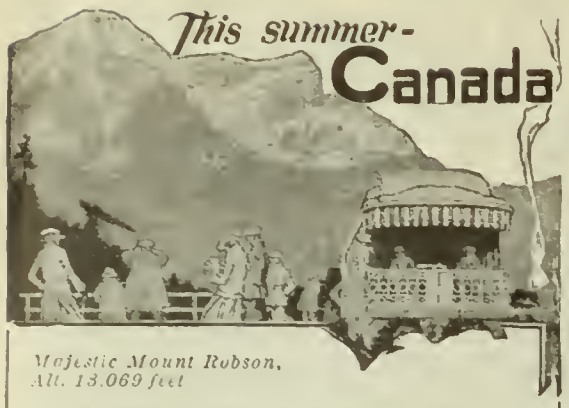

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

thinking that it went a little deeper than that. I know this, for I saw it demonstrated. His voice and his face, no less than his candy, are very welcome to the little freaks.

A BREWERY THAT BECAME A MUSHROOM RANCH

WHEN, like Othello's, the brewery's occupation disappeared, what was to be done with the brewery? All over the country there are extensive and expensive establishments that threaten to become just so much uselessness. However, in one case, an answer has been found. The accepted peace-time industry of beating swords into plowshares, says a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, is outdone in novelty by the post-prohibition industry of converting a brewery into a mushroom bed, but the mushrooms have won out and displaced vats and brewing in the establishment of a New York brewer. The experimental stage of the new mushroom ranch has long since passed, says the writer, who goes on to describe the present state of that particular brewery, the property of A. G. Hupfel, Jr.:

Out in the paved courtyard there are still evidences of scrapped vats and dismantled brewery paraphenalia. Inside—after one of the heavy doors of the great rock caverns has been opened carefully and closed just as carefully and even more quickly on account of the temperature—there is a remarkable glimpse of row after row of even, semi-circular mounds of dampish earth, pearled here and there with tiny mushrooms, or mottled with strangely fantastic patterns of whitish mould.

When Mr. Hupfel decided to turn his brewery into a mushroom plantation, he summoned to his aid a Frenchman of many years' experience in this industry. The French method of growing them in cellars and caves in narrow, rounded beds was closely followed and proved successful. But the loss of space with this manner of culture was very great, and some plan of utilizing the cubic space of these lofty caverns was studied. Trays were experimented with and proved practicable, so that in many rooms steel racks have been built from ceiling to floor and filled with flat beds of mushrooms on trays.

Not content with inducing the mushroom to give up his time-honored habit of growing in mounds, Mr. Hupfel next tried the experiment of growing them outside the cellar and up-stairs on any and every floor of his vast plant. Again Mr. Hupfel won out, and the visitor may have the remarkable experience of climbing flights of stairs one after the other to find mushrooms growing in rows or on trays as persistently as under the old conditions of cellar culture. All the mushrooms need, in Mr. Hupfel's opinion, is to have the conditions right.

"And we make the conditions to fit their needs," he said calmly, as he switched on a light for the visitor's benefit. "There is the apparatus we manufacture the atmosphere with as they need it." He pointed to a mysterious looking bit of construction

Pleasing to the fingers

HERE is a pencil so well balanced and so pleasing to the fingers that you can say farewell right now to such old-time enemies as "three o'clock fatigue" and "writer's cramp."

That rounded-hexagon shape is the answer. It has as much to do with ease and speed in writing as the lead itself. The name is

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at the side. "In this room they are being given a fog."

And they were, a *bona fide* fog, rolling down so densely that the low mounds were not visible a few feet away. When the atmosphere is changed and cooled later, precipitation will take place, and the dew of heaven descend quite realistically on the plants. Mushrooms seem, in fact, to be rather more temperamental in their demands than one would suppose who has only an acquaintance with them at restaurants, for the excitement of a thunder-storm seems to stimulate them to an access of interest in growing.

So Mr. Hupfel treats his plantation to a miniature thunder-storm by means of a large static machine, and the mushrooms thrive under this artificial electrical disturbance which creates some subtle change in the atmosphere to which they respond both in speed and size of growth.

With heating and refrigerating plants throughout the great establishment, artificial showers or clear, dry weather may be produced to meet the mushroom's most capricious demands, and the result may be seen in the most toothsome varieties of both dark and light mushrooms, in moist delicacy of perfected growth. As the mushroom deteriorates rapidly, the obvious advantage of being able to purchase them within a few hours of the time of their picking is no small feature in the question of growing mushrooms in the city itself.

"CHARMING" THE WARY ANGLEWORM

"THERE are some fellows," speculates the *Bulletin of the American Game Protective Association*, "who do not know all the tricks of the trade." The writer had been using fishworms for bait ever since he was big enough to dig them—and he usually had to dig them, altho always willing to try anybody's advice on methods to make them come out of the ground and crawl into a can without any physical effort on his part. He says:

We have laid wet burlap sacks on the ground, we have beat on the ground with boards, and probably have done everything that anybody ever told us to, but usually when we wanted worms to fish with we dug them, and often we had to dig far and deep.

Several years ago upon coming east to live we were told that the only way to secure fishworms was to take a flashlight and go out at night and pick them off the lawn. Very craftily and wisely we looked at this method as another form of snipe-hunting and made vows that no wise birds would take us out and leave us holding the sack.

The thing happened. We saw a fellow on his hands and knees with a flashlight, picking up big, fat fishworms. Practically every angler we have met in the East has known about this method of getting bait, which was handed down to him by his great-grandfather. We are still of the opinion, however, that many anglers in the West do not know that this is possible and we are publishing this note with the idea of saving many blistered hands and sore backs.

Apparently only the grandfather and grandmother worms come out at night, as you never get any small ones. Where the lawn grass has been cut closely and well watered it is an easy matter to pick up half a canful of good big worms in an hour. Do not laugh when the statement is made

No More Saturday Rest Ups!

You *want* to shave *every* day with Williams'

Many men have the sort of skin that must be humored a bit, that every now and then, Saturdays, most likely, says, "Oh, let me alone!"

But the face that gets a daily lathering with Williams' never says this.

For the Williams' lather is lather for the *skin* as well as for the beard. It is lather that meets and overcomes that difficult and all too frequent combination of a tough beard and a super-sensitive cuticle.

And afterward a face that is glove-smooth and blooming.

Williams' Holder Top Stick is one form of Williams' Shaving Soaps that furnishes this perfect lather. The *original* Holder Top—the stick in "the holder that holds."

The metal collar that holds each stick, both the original and the Re-Load stick, does several things:

It prevents loosening or wobbling.

It makes it easy to remove the stub—a firm stub that you can use the last wafer of.

It makes it easy and quick work to insert a Re-Load Stick.

Re-Loads save you money. Get one and keep the original box.

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BIRDS, BEASTS AND TREES
Continued

that it takes skill to catch them. You can not pick them up as you do when you turn over a shovelful of earth. Each worm has a good grip on the hole he just crawled out of, and when he sees you coming for him he can snap back in with about the alacrity of a fully stretched rubber-band. Get your flashlight and go out and try it.

NATURE'S TREE-FREAKS

THAT old dame, Nature, does not wholly deserve her reputation of working in a very orderly manner. The truth is that "she is forever doing stunts which would seem to indicate a very freakish disposition," says the Boston *Transcript* solemnly. Men who roam the woods know this, for they are continually running across trees and shrubs which are as far different from the type as tho a deliberate experiment was being made in the evolution of strange forms. From among these, nurserymen obtain the odd trees with which landscape gardeners like to decorate the lawns of their clients. Says the writer:

The weeping trees are merely freaks, and most of them have been discovered growing wild or else have come up unexpectedly in a nursery row. It is the same with the pyramidal trees, which are narrow in girth but shoot straight into the air like huge needles. Even the Lombardy poplar is an abnormal form of the common black poplar of Europe. Prof. C. S. Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum, has been getting together in that institution probably the largest representation of abnormal forms of the world's different trees to be found anywhere in this country.

Professor Sargent says that the Lombardy poplar probably first appeared in northern Italy early in the eighteenth century, and that very likely all the trees now scattered throughout the world are descended from a single individual which happened to grow in this peculiar shape. Moreover, all the trees, wherever found, are males. According to Professor Sargent, the Lombardy poplar has been much in favor with landscape architects because of its adaptability and its rapid growth. It is perfectly at home in all parts of America, but probably the finest specimens to be seen anywhere are growing in the central valley of Chile.

There are other trees in the Arboretum collection which have taken on this same upright habit. One of them, and one which attracts much attention because of its peculiar appearance, is a sugar maple. A very perfect specimen stands by itself near the maple group just beyond the shrub garden. This maple is one of the narrowest and most remarkable of all trees having fastigate form, which is of special interest because the parent tree is a native of Massachusetts, having been found in 1885 in a Newton cemetery.

For some reason the maples seem to have been singled out by nature as special subjects for her freakish experiments. Not satified with producing a maple which grows straight into the air she has evolved another kind which has the opposite tendency. It is a Norway maple, which makes a great round ball, being as different in

habit from maples of the ordinary sort as one can well imagine. The specimen in the Arboretum, altho it has been growing for fifteen or sixteen years, has never added more than a foot for each year of its growth, and is as broad as it is tall.

There are many other maples which are unusual in one way or another, but one of special interest has been named the Eagle's Claw maple, owing to the peculiar development of its foliage. The leaves of this odd tree are toothed and notched in the most remarkable way. They curl up, too, even when in their natural state, the pointed ends assuming very much the appearance of real claws. There is little about this tree which could be called beautiful, but it has the merit of being out of the ordinary.

There is something about the so-called weeping trees which makes them much in favor for planting on private grounds. For years weeping trees of various kinds have been industriously hunted for and largely propagated by nurserymen. In Europe they are even more popular than they are here, and many of the kinds which are used there are to be found in the Arboretum.

These trees are grown mostly from cuttings. Sometimes a weeping branch is grafted on a stem of a normal tree of the same or a related species. Of course, weeping willows are the best known trees in this class. Apparently they have wept down through many ages, for the Chinese weeping willow has been a favorite for centuries. It is a familiar object in many Chinese pictures, and has long been represented on Chinese porcelains and wood carvings. When it first reached Europe it was supposed to be a native of the valley of the Euphrates, and so was misnamed *Salix babylonica*. More than half a century ago great numbers of these trees were planted in Massachusetts, but they suffer from the cold here, and are constantly growing less.

Freak trees are not necessarily freakish. One of the handsomest of the trees in Europe is a form of the beech. Unfortunately it grows very slowly, and while it has been planted here, there are no specimens in this country to compare with those across the water, where the great tent-like trees prove a constant surprize to American visitors.

Everybody knows the weeping birch, and its beautiful cut-leaf form. Freak as it is, it has delighted multitudes of garden-makers. All must regret that this tree, which has been planted in immense numbers all over the northern States, is fast disappearing, owing to the havoc caused by insects which work under the bark of the trunk.

While some of the most conspicuous among nature's stunts have been done with deciduous trees, the evergreens have not been overlooked. In the Arnold Arboretum there are two remarkable dwarf gardens made up of little evergreen trees, many of which naturally grow to large size. In some instances specimens of these baby trees, no higher than a man's waist, are growing in close proximity to huge specimens of the same species which tower far above them.

There is a spruce in the Arboretum which much resembles a camel. It is a comical looking object and probably another freak like it will never be grown, for no one will care to make grafts of it, unless, indeed, to place in some museum of strange and curious trees. It is thus that nature operates, producing her abnormalities in forms which are both inviting and repellant. It remains for men to say which shall be selected and given to the people. And yet, it may quite likely be that dozens of the abnormal trees are growing in the depths of the forest which are quite as handsome as any we know but which have never yet been seen by the eye of man.

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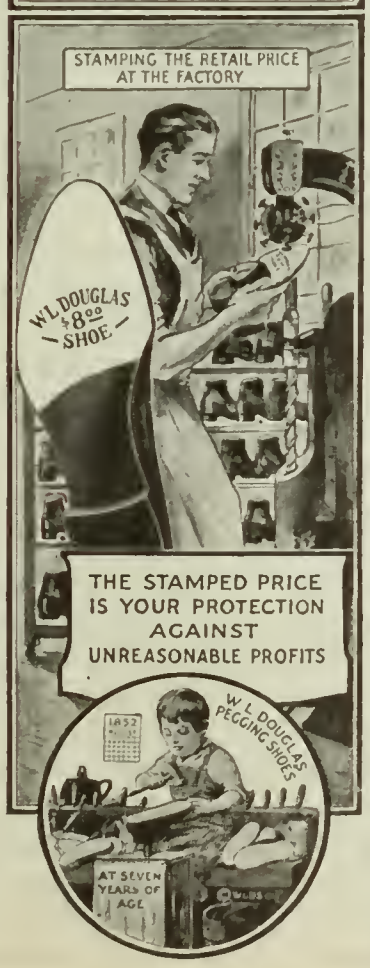

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They are made of the best and finest leathers, by skilled shoemakers, all working to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy. The quality is unsurpassed. Only by examining them can you appreciate their wonderful value. Shoes of equal quality cannot be bought elsewhere at anywhere near our prices.

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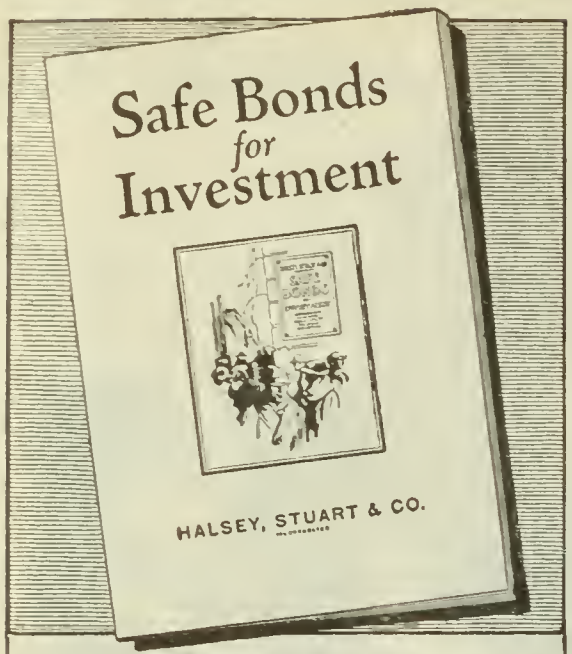

The Solution of Your Investment Problem

may be found in our new issue of "Safe Bonds for Investment" containing timely information and suggestions for the investment or reinvestment of July funds. It presents detailed descriptions of a broad list of Municipal, Industrial and Public Utility bonds—also specific recommendations for the diversified investment of funds from $500 to $20,000.

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INVESTMENTS ▾ AND ▾ FINANCE

PUSHING PROSPERITY TOO HARD

TIMES are better, but any effort to create a boom psychology will do more harm than good, say certain thoughtful observers of business conditions. "There are unmistakable symptoms that the return of prosperity is being pushed too hard," remarks the New York *Journal of Commerce* in a detailed review of recent tendencies. "The best business and banking opinion is not looking for anything partaking of the character of a boom," declares Benjamin M. Anderson, Jr., economist of the Chase National Bank of New York, "and would be very apprehensive if any boom phenomena should manifest themselves." Dr. Anderson insists "that efforts to whip up intense business activity by propaganda should be deprecated, and that any violent spurt which such methods might lead to would be unsoundly based and would lead to sharp reaction." "The rank and file of business men, and especially the rank and file of speculators," it is suggested, "are probably somewhat more optimistic than the analysis of underlying factors can justify." Dr. Anderson points out that "when business is really active bank loans to commercial customers do not go down week by week, as they are still doing, on the whole, in the United States; and (2) when business is really active, business men generally do not look with patience and complacency upon a protracted coal strike." The conclusion is that business is still subnormal "and is to be improved, not by overexertion of a convalescent patient, but rather by gradual building-up." Turning from the general to the particular, Dr. Anderson remarks pointedly that "the man who raises prices with the first real impulse of reviving demand is likely to experience a set-back."

That business is a convalescent patient who shouldn't be overworked is also the opinion of *The Journal of Commerce*. It sees several signs that the return of prosperity has been pushed too hard of late; that inflationary tactics are being resorted to in connection with financing, and also with trade. For one thing, there would seem to be a return of the stock-watering evil. For instance, it has been reported that a large block of stock was to be supplied to the promoters of one of the recent steel mergers at a nominal price. There has been indication of a disposition to issue watered stock on the part of a number of concerns, "not only those which have failed to make stock distributions representing their war profits," but also "some which are now apparently inclined to capitalize the future possibilities of earnings that may be made during the period of prosperity that is believed to be opening." As a result, we read:

There has undoubtedly been a revival of disposition on the part of Congress and of various administrative bodies to pry into financial and industrial conditions with a view to exposing conditions of this sort. The recent call of the Senate for an inquiry of somewhat similar type into the state of things in the oil industry is reminiscent of the various trust investigations which were common after about 1905, and which at that time caused so much embarrassment—often of a well-merited kind. This is undoubtedly a danger which the stock market must confront during the next year or so.

The Journal of Commerce also calls attention to the plan of issuing stock without par value which has recently become so popular, especially among concerns which hold valuable franchises or whose business contains a large element of good-will. These issues are, of course, based on the theory that current income has no very necessary relationship to the physical value of the plant, and there are other advantages in this method of financing. But it seems to the New York paper that "there is an undoubtedly greater tendency to the watering of stock and the general 'boosting' of prices for commodities and services in the case of those enterprises which are not definitely capitalized than there is in the case of those which have placed a fixt value on their securities."

There is said to be some inflation on the part of banks which have been marking up the valuation of their bonds and stocks to correspond with the altered state of the market, and thus creating speculative values which "are not a good feature of the market situation to-day."

The Journal of Commerce sees a tendency toward the issuance of an undue proportion of bonds to stocks, largely because of the fact that until very recently business conditions have been frightening off the investor from new stock issues. Of course, "the effort to induce him to come back as a stockholder by issuing bonuses with stock or watering the capital may be successful," but, we are told, it "contains its own dangers for the reasons that have already been outlined."

These, then, are some of the symptoms that the return of prosperity is being pushed too hard. There are signs of it in connection with selling and merchandising, as well as with finance:

In some industries it is reported that there has been a certain laxity in credit methods, coupled with price concessions extended to individual buyers and the like. Some of the banks find that the statements of their customers are not altogether satisfactory in this respect owing to the presence of too large an element of open accounts representing sales made on long

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The United States Government, through the Treasury and Post Office Departments, has recently developed a new Savings System, which has received a spontaneous welcome from men and women throughout the Nation.

The System is simple. It consists of new U. S. Treasury Savings Certificates, yielding at present issue prices, 4½ per cent interest, compounded semi-annually, if held to maturity. They mature in five years, earning 25 per cent for that period.

But they can be redeemed at any time before maturity, at redemption prices which increase from month to month, yielding about 3½ per cent compounded semi-annually, so that your savings are constantly earning, yet are available in emergency.

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The advantages of this system are many—too numerous to list here. But everything is explained in a descriptive circular obtainable from your Postmaster or by sending direct to the United States Government Savings System, as addressed below.

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Learn all the advantages now offered by this new Savings System. See how to accumulate savings faster. And with complete safety. Once you know this simpler, more profitable way, you will surely adopt it, as thousands of others are doing throughout the land.

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Below are shown the results of investment in Treasury Savings Certificates—how your money grows when interest is compounded semi-annually. It shows how to make the money you work for, work for you. And all the time with absolute safety. Observe how soon you will earn 25 per cent at present issue prices—in only 5 years your $20 becomes $25, your $80 becomes $100, your $800 becomes $1000.

Issue Price	Value after one year	Value after two years	Value after three years	Value after four years	Maturity
$20	$20.70	$21.45	$22.20	$23.00	$ 25
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800	828.00	858.00	888.00	920.00	1000

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Safety

These Certificates are a direct obligation of your government, the soundest investment conceivable, backed by the strength of the Nation. Your principal and interest are absolutely safe. Risk is eliminated. Certificates are registered in your name at time of purchase, protecting you against loss or theft.

Certain Value

The Certificates are not subject to market fluctuations and cannot depreciate in value. They are always worth what you paid for them plus the interest.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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U. S. Treasury Savings Certificates are issued in denominations within the reach of all. You can now buy a $25 Certificate for $20, a $100 Certificate for $80 and a $1000 Certificate for $800.

If you save less than $20 per month, you can accumulate Postal Savings Stamps at 10c each, or Treasury Savings Stamps at $1 each, both non-interest-bearing. Or you can open an interest-bearing Postal Savings Account. Then you can convert such savings into a Treasury Savings Certificate when you accumulate $20.

U. S. Treasury Savings Certificates may be purchased at Post Offices, Federal Reserve Banks, banks and trust companies, or direct from the U. S. Government Savings System. There is no red tape, no formality.

Do not delay in becoming acquainted with this simpler, more profitable system of making your dollars grow. Make the money you work for, work for you. See how quickly it earns 25%.

Mail this coupon with remittance to the United States Government Savings System, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

Application for Treasury Savings Certificates, New Issue

Enclosed find Check, Draft or Money Order for—

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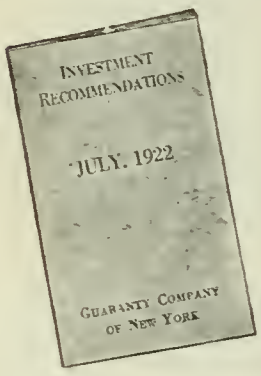
Should you buy long or short-term securities? What rate of yield should you reasonably expect? How can proper diversification be obtained? Would tax-exempt securities give a better yield considering your income, than other types?

We can assist you in answering such questions as these. Call at our nearest office or send us a list of your investment holdings, and we shall be pleased to give you our recommendations.

Our Monthly Booklet



serves many investors as a guide to the purchase of securities. It contains a diversified list of government, municipal, railroad, public utility, and industrial bonds of attractive yield. The July issue will be sent upon request.

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terms. The question whether such a danger exists widely throughout the country can not be answered absolutely, but there is good evidence that it does exist in the more highly centralized and specialized trades.

In the opinion of careful banking observers the business situation, instead of facing an open path to full prosperity, has a good many obstacles still to overcome and needs to be governed by an unusual degree of conservatism. The price situation has been stable for a good many months, a fact which renders it possible to make forward contracts with confidence. But of late there has been renewed tendency toward the advancing of prices in basic lines, and there is evidence that such advances have been extended into the field of consumable commodities. With prices as high as they are to-day this may lead to disturbance of business conditions and sharply tend to check the increasing demand for goods. Current financing is hampered by the fact that such a possibility is evidently recognized.

"WHY WET-NURSES FOR BIG BUSINESS?"

THIS questioning protest is brought from the editor of *Forbes Magazine*, as he ponders over the way "wet nurses" have been called in to take charge of different industries. Have our business men loss their self-reliance, their ability to work out their own big industrial problems without the aid of super-bosses or dictators? If they have, it does not speak well for them, thinks this writer, who remarks:

The moving-picture people concluded that they couldn't run the industry themselves; so they called in Will Hays to save them. Our baseball magnates also reached the conclusion they needed some one to take hold of the reins; so they placed the supervision of their affairs in the hands of Judge Landis. It is announced that the vast building industry, feeling that a guardian is needed for it, plans to send an S.O.S. to Franklin D. Roosevelt, former Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who is to be given powers equal to those of Hays and Landis.

The explanation given in each case has been that the industry was losing the confidence of the public, and that some heroic measure was necessary to prevent worse demoralization and possible disaster.

Is not this a tragic commentary upon the ability, the caliber, the character of the leaders in these industries? Doubtless other industries will take similar action if these experiments work out satisfactorily, for certainly some other industries need statesmanlike direction. The anthracite coal industry very badly needs some one to take hold of it and make those engaged in it toe the line. The theatrical business also needs a Hays or a Landis. The milk industry is another that needs some one of weight and power at the helm.

The reasons responsible for this unique innovation are not complimentary to those who have been obliged to resort to it. Is there not likelihood that the next step will be to have all these wet-nurses, or super-bosses, or whatever you choose to call them, named, not by representatives of the industries, but by the representatives of the people, the Government?

Which Course Will You Follow?

The ways in which two men invested their savings, and the results in each case, are described in our new pamphlet "Two Men and Their Money."

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Superb SS "EMPRESS of FRANCE"
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4 MONTHS CRUISE, $1000 and up
Including Hotels, Fees, Drives, Guides, etc.

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Sumptuous SS "EMPRESS of SCOTLAND"
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65 DAYS CRUISE, $600 and up
Including Hotels, Fees, Drives, Guides, etc.
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Europe and Passion Play Parties, $500 up
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TO ELIMINATE WASTE BY STANDARDIZING

ENORMOUS as is the annual waste in this country through preventable fires, the American Exchange National Bank asserts that "it is small compared with the annual waste resulting from the reckless employment of capital in the wasteful production of various sizes and styles of essentially like things." Some progress has, indeed, been made in eliminating this form of waste through standardization, but the advance, insists the New York Bank in its June letter, has really been very slow. We are told that even a simple and moderate extension of the principle of standardization in manufacture would release as much capital for general use as goes into the savings banks each year. The argument runs as follows:

The average man understands the value of saving, because if he sets aside a part of his personal income he is sure to derive a direct benefit. His interest in saving on a national scale through a reduction in fire waste and through the elimination of varieties and styles in production is small, because the benefits to be derived are less direct, altho in the long run they are perhaps more desirable than the immediate benefits he derives from the investment of personal capital. Under our system, the accumulation of capital is automatic; even if the number of individuals who save should be small, the aggregate savings under fair standards of living would perhaps equal the savings that would be accumulated by a larger number of savers. National habits of saving are nevertheless to be preferred if for no other reason than that they tend to prevent extravagance in an age and time in which extravagance would result in the retardation of progress.

Popular consent to waste elimination through standardization is essential, however, and it is just as necessary that the average man be made to understand the advantages of eliminating waste in this way as it is that he have the habit of saving. Objectors to standardization usually appeal to the prejudices of the average man; he is told, for example, that under standardization the women would all wear hats of the same design and coloring; that all clothing would be cut to a uniform pattern and that in a short time we should all be living a routine existence, moving about in regimented masses and to the best of time clocks. The term standardization, as it is applied in practise, has no such significance as that; in practise its significance is largely what the world implies—dimensional.

The engineer who refers to standardization—and it is the engineer who is the principal advocate of the thing called standardization—is thinking of a pipe or a bolt on which the threads conform to a fixt standard, thus eliminating the necessity for carrying large stocks of pipes and bolts whose only difference is in the width or direction of the thread. The manufacturer of mattresses is an advocate of standardization in bed sizes, because the limitation of beds to standard sizes allows him to reduce the number of sizes he must carry in his stock of mattresses. The same principle runs through all industry, and such simple and necessary standardization as here outlined, if generally followed, would, perhaps, annually release as much capital for employment in other fields as goes into the savings banks each year.

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Banking service of a clean-cut, definite character, capable of handling with energy and understanding every phase of large financial matters, is one of the essentials in the successful development of the nation's business.

The Continental and Commercial Banks, because of their financial strength, varied experience and complete organization, are able to offer to American business men that kind of banking service.

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By all means try one of these Steel Shafted MACGREGORS. We offer them in a wide range of models as shown in the illustration. Many persons who have tried one club have soon bought more—and that may be the way you'll feel. So give this Steel Shaft a trial anyway. The price is $8 each with wood heads in all standard models and $7 for irons. Ask your Pro or Dealer.

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1. "Golf, the Game of Games" (an introduction to golf).
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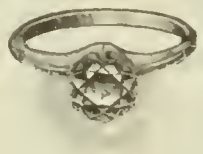

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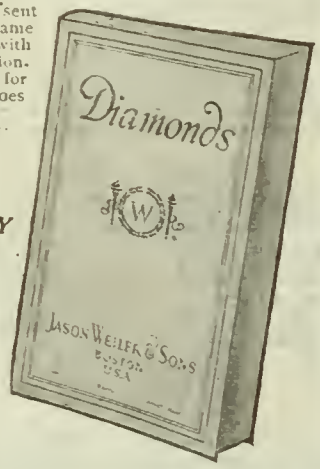

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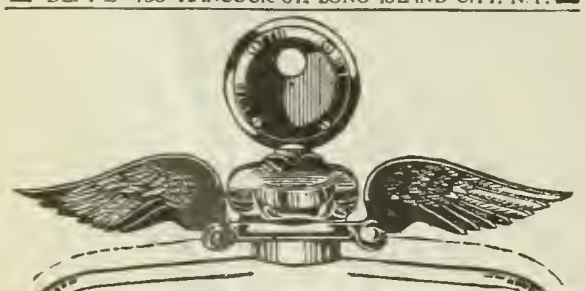

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

June 7.—France refuses to agree with the plan of the Reparations Commission to authorize the international bankers meeting in Paris to scale down the reparations payments. Premier Poincaré declares that France will press for full payments from Germany.

June 8.—British troops crush the last Sinn Fein stronghold in Ulster when they drive the republican forces from the fortified village of Belleek.

Examination of the proposed constitution of the Irish Free State shows there is no radical conflict between its provisions and the terms of the Anglo-Irish treaty, according to a dispatch from London.

General Wu Pei-Fu, dominant Chinese leader, and General Chang Tso-Lin, Manchurian war lord, are reported to have agreed on an armistice, pending a discussion of permanent peace.

King Alexander of Jugo-Slavia and Princess Marie of Roumania are married in Belgrade.

Eight enlisted men from the United States gunboat *New Orleans* are drowned in Amur Bay, Siberia.

June 9.—The interallied bankers meeting at Paris find it impossible now to recommend a loan to Germany, and issue a statement advising European countries that if there is to be a loan to Germany there must be a reduction of the German reparations debt and a general adjustment of Allied war debts, and that the nations must work together harmoniously.

June 10.—The South China Government of Canton, under the presidency of Sun Yat Sen, will refuse to cooperate with the new Northern Government of Peking for the unification of China, it is announced from Canton.

June 11.—The British Government's reply to Premier Poincaré's memorandum of June 1, concerning the condition of the French Government's participation in the Hague Conference, contends that it is solely for the Russian Government to decide whether to make restitution of private property or pay compensation, and that to assume that Russia is not a sovereign state is a waste of time.

Admiral Baron Kato assumes the premiership of Japan with the avowed intention of carrying out the agreements of the Washington Conference and on condition that the Army leaders adopt a general policy of retrenchment.

President Li Yuan-Hung, of the North China Government, appoints as Premier Dr. Wu Ting-Fang, of the Canton Cabinet, as a move toward bringing north and south China under a single government.

June 12.—Premier Poincaré replies to the British memorandum on the Hague Conference in a note insisting that Russia must return private property to its former owners, and that investigation of conditions in Russia must be the basis of aid to economic restoration.

June 13.—Three hundred persons are reported drowned and many others missing following an abnormal rise in the Acelhaute and Arenal rivers at San Salvador, Republic of Salvador.

Premier Lloyd George receives another vote of confidence when the House of

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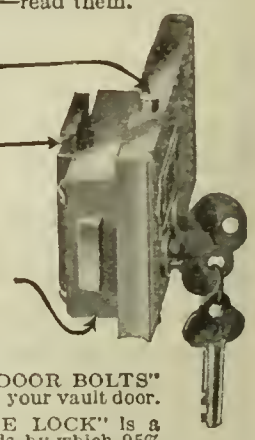

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Commons rejects by a vote of 205 to 111 a resolution to reduce the cost of his Cabinet secretariat.

The French Cabinet decides to send a commission of experts to the Hague Conference.

DOMESTIC

June 7.—Replying to Senator Watson's criticism of him for publicly discussing the tariff duties, Senator Ricci, the Italian Ambassador, says they are an international problem and as such are a proper subject for discussion by a diplomatic agent of a foreign country.

Three high officials and 34 alleged members of the Ku Klux Klan are indicted by a Grand Jury in California on felony charges connected with a raid in Englewood in which one man was killed and two were wounded.

June 8.—President Harding announces he is responsible for the policy which the Government has adopted with reference to the naval oil reserves, including the Wyoming reserve known as "Teapot Dome."

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, in convention at Houston, Texas, adopts a resolution declaring President Harding to be an enemy of organized labor, and urging his defeat for reelection.

June 9.—Ambassador Ricci is advised by Secretary Hughes that the tariff question is a domestic issue and that it is the American view that foreign diplomats may present their views only through the customary diplomatic channels.

June 10.—William Huesse, head of the Janitors' Union of Chicago, and nine other officials of that organization are convicted on charges growing out of the recent terrorism inaugurated by labor in Chicago.

June 11.—Over 60 known dead, drowned or killed by falling débris, and many missing is the toll of a violent storm that sweeps New York and vicinity.

Strike ballots, authorized in April, and returnable July 1, are mailed to 400,000 railway shopmen as a result of the wage-cutting decision recently issued by the United States Railway Labor Board.

June 12.—Organized labor wants round-table conferences with employers on a basis of equality, declares Samuel Gompers, President, before the 42nd annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, meeting in Cincinnati.

A disastrous fire in Passaic, New Jersey, causes $500,000 damage and renders 200 people homeless.

June 13.—In a letter to Chairman Campbell of the House Rules Committee, just made public, President Harding serves notice that unless the ship subsidy bill is favorably acted upon, he will call an extra session of Congress to consider it.

Net incomes reported to the Government during 1920 increased by nearly $4,000,000,000, and the number of returns by nearly 2,000,000 over 1919, while the taxes received fell off about $195,000,000, according to preliminary statistics issued by Internal Revenue Commissioner Blair.

The number of aliens to be admitted into the United States during the coming fiscal year under the 3 per cent. restrictive immigration act is fixt by the Labor Department at 357,903, as compared with 355,820 last year.

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All In.—Laconic Tourist—"Information given out here?"

Tired Clerk—"It has."—*Boston Transcript.*

Fashion Note.—Women's hats, it is said, are to be larger. And the milliner's bill, no doubt, will be an affair of extra sighs.—*London Opinion.*

The Kind We Sometimes Eat.—FOR SALE—Two thoroughbred blue Antedeluvian roosters. W. J. T———.—*Classified Ad in The Tribune-Republican, Meadville, Pa.*

A Recipe.—To avoid a colorless existence, keep in the pink of condition; do things up brown, treat people white, be well read, and get out onto the golf green under the blue occasionally.—*Boston Transcript.*

Atonement.—Mr. Graham Bell has devised an apparatus for condensing air into water, to be used by travelers in the desert. Mr. Bell is the inventor of the telephone, and he seems to be endeavoring to make amends for his early indiscretion.—*London Opinion.*

We Live to Learn.—"I never knew till I got a car," said Bishop Eightly, "that profanity was so prevalent."

"Do you hear much of it on the road?"

"Why," said the Bishop, "nearly everybody I bump into swears dreadfully."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

A Lingering Hate.—Comedian—"Poor old Harry got the bird properly last night. They hissed him right off the stage. Then I came on. The audience quietened down and listened to my first number with every attention. Then, just as I was giving 'em my patter, *blowed if they didn't start hissing old Harry again.*"—*Punch (London).*

Jogging His Memory.—It was a thrilling story that McGregor had to tell.

"I had abandoned all hope," he said. "As I sunk for the third time my past life seemed to rise before me in a series of grim, realistic pictures."

A murmur of sympathy rolled from the lips of listening friends; but just as McGregor was preparing to resume, McTavish interrupted him sharply and hopefully.

"And did you happen to notice," he asked, "a picture of me lending you a fiver in the autumn of 1919?"—*The Continent (Chicago).*

In Bad Company.—When a vote is to be taken on some important measure, a Congressman who can not be present "pairs" himself with some Representative who would vote "aye" to the Congressman's "nay," or *vice versa.* Once a Democratic member of the House received a letter from an active politician of that party in his district, calling attention to the fact that he was reported in the *Congressional Record* almost every day as being "paired" with a Republican. "I don't doubt your loyalty to the party," read the letter; "but I think the boys would like it a good deal better if you paired with Democrats instead of Republicans."—*Harper's Magazine.*

In the Rough.—"Sir, I have all the gems of English literature in my library."

"Yes, and I notice that they are uncut gems."—*Gaboon.*

Our Post-War Forest.—Great family trees in America are few, but it is probable that many new ones were started during the war by grafting.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A Contingent Worker.—"Ah wants a day off, boss, ta look for a job faw mah wife."

"And—if she doesn't get it?"

"I'll be back to-morrow."—*Phœnix.*

Preparedness.—A Mexican revolutionary, treated in a New York hospital, had twenty-two bullets extracted from his body. It is said that he had to have this done in order to make room for more when he returned home.—*Punch (London).*

Current Humor.—Once there was a conductor who was not satisfied with his wages, and left. The next day while looking for a job he happened to step on the third rail. Did he get killed? No. He was a non-conductor.—*Science and Invention Magazine.*

Getting Him Going.—Father (from upstairs)—"Helen, isn't it time for the young man to go home?"

Young Man—"Your father is a crank."

Father (overhearing)—"Well, when you don't have a self-starter a crank comes in mighty handy."—*Boston Transcript.*

Reprisals.—Wife—"Where, might I ask, have you been till this hour of the morning?"

Husband—"W—why, round at the c—club, of course, c—c—considerin' of a strike."

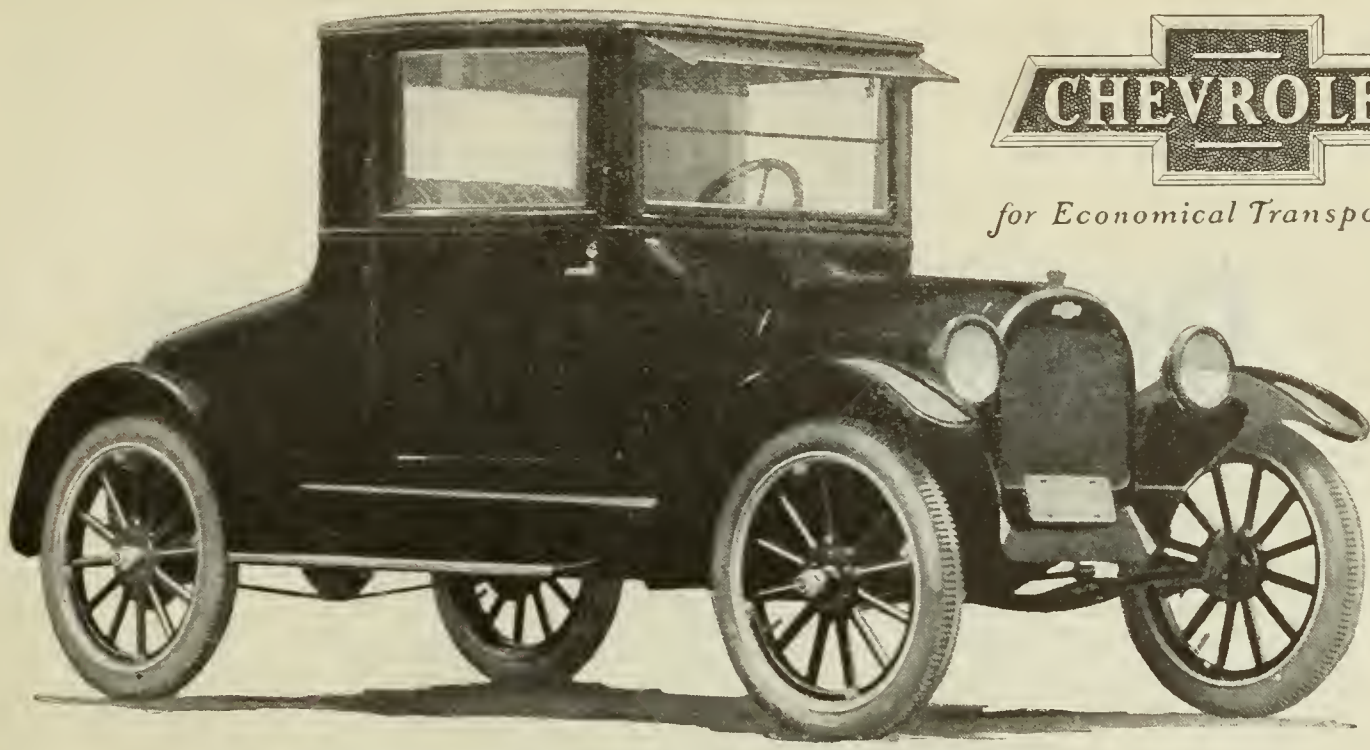
Wife—"Well, you go back to your club and consider it a lock-out!"—*London Mail.*

Enthusiastic Convert.—Dr. James Melvin Lee, head of the Department of Journalism in New York University, said during the course of an after-dinner speech: "The average person, as well as the average nation, is blind to his own faults. An American woman, a leader of the S. P. C. A. was soliciting subscriptions for the animals' cause in Madrid. 'Will you subscribe, sir?' she asked a Spanish grandee.

"'I'll do better than that, madam,' said the grandee graciously. 'I'll get up a bull-fight for your society's benefit.'"—*The Argonaut (San Francisco).*

Efficiency First.—An applicant for work at the Ford plant asked a veteran Ford employee if it were true that the company was always finding methods of speeding up production by using fewer men. The veteran replied:

"Most certainly. In fact," he continued, "I just had a dream which illustrates the point. Mr. Ford was dead and I could see the pallbearers carrying his body. Suddenly the procession stopt. Mr. Ford had come to life. As soon as the casket was opened he sat upright, and, on seeing six pallbearers, cried out at once: 'Put this casket on wheels and lay off five men.'"—*Wall Street Journal.*



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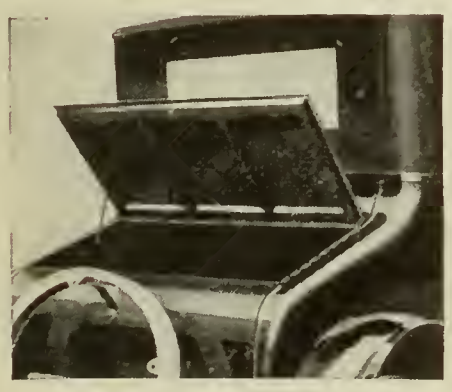

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